The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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RUPTURE CURED.

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The Tribune.

WARMER fair weather for this region to-day.

THE Rev. James Clark, supposed to be a resident of Chicago, or Pana, Ill., was found dead in Jersey City last evening.

THE Emperor of Germany is once more reported to be in feeble health. He is suffering from a rather severe cold, and may not be able to attend the autumn military maneuvres.

THE deaths are announced of Gen. George S. Dodge, at his home in Oakland, Cal., and of George W. Riggs, the well-known and popular banker, of Washington, D. C., at his country home in Maryland.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH has decided that officers of the Signal-Service Corps have an army status under the law. Gen. Sherman maintained that they had not, and Gen. Hazen appealed from his decision, with the result above stated.

A VASE worth $1,000 will be given to the best-drilled battalion which participates in the Yorktown centennial celebration. The party offering the prize will leave the appointment of the Committee of Award to Secretary Lincoln.

ASIATIC CHOLERA is raging in Siam. The deaths among the natives at Bangkok are variously estimated at from 100 to 300 per day. Very few foreigners have died. Several of them have fled for safety to Singapore, Hong Kong, and other places.

THE trial of State-Senator Sessions, of New York, on the charge of attempting to bribe Assemblyman Bradley, will commence at Albany about the 12th of September. The Attorney-General of New York State will conduct the trial, as provided by the statutes.

AN old feud led to a tragedy at Johnston, Edgefield County, S. C., yesterday. John W. Buzzard and his son attacked J. W. Timmerman with shotguns. Timmerman used a shotgun in defense. Timmerman was killed, and Buzzard and his son were seriously injured.

THE Prefect of the Seine has informed the Hon. Levi P. Morton, United States Minister to France, by letter, that the Place de Bitche, where Mr. Morton's official residence is situated, in compliment to him and to the American people, will hereafter be known as the Place des Etats Unis.

COLS. PROKOPOP and Palica, two Russian staff officers, were recently arrested in Austrian Poland. They were disguised as civilians, and papers found in their possession indicated that they had examined the fortifications at Cracow and Lemberg and other strategical points in Gallicia.

SECRETARY BLAINE cabled Minister Lowell last night that the President had not gained yesterday, although the fact that he had taken more than the usual quantity of nourishment liquid was considered a favorable symptom. The patient's condition, however, is one which causes increased anxiety.

AT Hartford, Conn., yesterday the pacing horse Little Brown Jug, owned by Mr. H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, lowered the pacing record to 2:11¾, beating by half a second Sleepy Tom's record of 2:12¼, and also accomplished the three fastest consecutive mile heats ever paced or trotted—viz.: 2:11¾, 2:11¾, 2:12½.

THE Board of Cook County Commissioners at their meeting yesterday reëlected Capt. McGrath County Agent for the next year, and rescinded the resolutions of Commissioner Clark providing that the terms of the officers of the Board would expire the 31st of August. This last action will enable the present officers to hold over until January.

AT the meeting of the State Board of Equalization at Springfield yesterday, a member gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the real estate and personal property of the State has been assessed at half of its cash value this year. The resolution will be acted on the 1st of September, and will in all probability be adopted.

REPORTS from various parts of England indicate that the recent heavy rains there have done immense damage to the crops. The hay crop is in a particularly bad state, and is beginning to rot in many places. The Irish crops are also threatened by Ireland's weeping sky. Grain in that country is much damaged, and the potato-blight has appeared once more.

A CONVENTION of deaf and dumb people is being held at Harrisburg, Pa. Most of the delegates are residents of the Keystone State. The purpose of the Convention is to form an organization for the advancement of the interests of deaf and dumb people. A temporary organization was effected yesterday, and Committees on By-Laws and Permanent Organization were chosen.

THE strike of the employés of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company is nearly at an end. The strikers at Hornellsville, and the majority of those at Olean have returned to work, and it is probable that those at Buffalo will follow their example. The time for the strike was not well chosen, and the railway officials acted with firmness and decision; hence the failure of the strikers to obtain their demands.

THE Rev. Dr. Kilian Flasch was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of La Crosse in the Cathedral at Milwaukee yesterday. The ceremony of consecration was performed by Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, assisted by Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, and Bishop Kraubauer, of Green Bay. Bishop Flasch was for a number of years Professor of Moral Theology at St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee. He has not yet completed his 40th year.

SAID Dr. Boynton, the President's family physician and friend, yesterday: "If there are no more relapses, and particularly if the President's stomach holds out, his gain, though very slow, will in a few days be sufficient to put him on the highroad to recovery, beyond a reasonable doubt." The patient slept well Tuesday night, and awoke yesterday morning much refreshed. He took rather more than the usual amount of liquid nourishment in the natural way, and there was no evidence of gastric disturbance. It was discovered by the physicians yesterday that pus had begun to form in the parotid gland, and an incision was made about noon. This had the effect of increasing the pulse temporarily, but it soon subsided, and no trouble from the glandular swelling is now anticipated.

THE removal of the President from the White House is being seriously considered by his physicians. Dr. Bliss sent a telegram to Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, last night in reference to the matter, and asking his immediate presence at Washington. Dr. Agnew arrived at the White House at 11:30, and had a consultation with the other physicians. It is thought that the question of removal would not have been considered but that the situation is very grave.

IT is charged that Gambetta was not really elected from the Belleville District last Sunday; that ballots cast for Tony Revillon, Irreconcilable, have been annulled on a frivolous pretext; that the bill-stickers of the Irreconcilable candidates were bribed by Gambetta's agents; and, further, that there was not a fair count. The chances are that Gambetta will have considerable trouble to prove his claims to represent Belleville in the next Chamber of Deputies.

NEARLY all the Moderate Republicans elected last Sunday in France in their election speeches and addresses pledged themselves to support radical measures. The Extreme Left or radical faction expressed themselves in favor of acting with the members of the Republican Union or Ferry party. If the Moderates and Extremists act on their pledges, the Ferry party will be able to withstand the efforts of any possible coalition which may be formed against them.

THE Land-League meeting at Dublin Tuesday was largely occupied with denunciations of Sir William Harcourt. The English Home Secretary was denounced as "a panther," "an insolent blackguard," etc. The subject of these attacks will be delighted that they were made. According to one of the Liberal organs, the case he made for the arrest of Davitt was unworthy of consideration. The denunciation of the Land-Leaguers will only have the effect of proving that the Liberal organ was mistaken.

A COMMITTEE of New York bankers has been organized for the purpose of appealing to the bankers throughout the Nation to contribute each a small sum towards making the Yorktown centennial celebration worthy of the American people and of the event which it is to commemorate. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contributed $5,000 for the building of wharves for the comfort and accommodation of citizens and soldiers participating in the celebration.

MESSRS. F. A. AND A. J. DREXEL, of Philadelphia, have communicated to the South Park Commissioners their intention to erect on the Drexel boulevard, at a point already designated, a memorial fountain whose foundation will cover an area of 400 square feet, and the hight of which to the top of the statue will be thirty-five feet, the whole to cost about $40,000, in recognition of the Drexel boulevard having been named after their father, the late Francis Drexel. The offer has been accepted.

GREENBACK State Conventions were held in New York, Massachusetts, and Mississippi yesterday. The Massachusetts fiatists met at Worcester and adopted resolutions of the usual character denouncing monopolies, corporations, National banks, etc. The New York would-be resurrectors of the defunct rag baby met at Elmira, and adopted resolutions similar in character to those of the Massachusetts brethren, and nominated a number of nobodies for State officers. The Mississippi lunatics nominated Ben King as candidate for Governor, and adjourned until to-day.

CHARLES JOSEPH FAY, Home-Rule member of Parliament for Cavan, is to be appointed Solicitor to the Irish Land Court. The appointment of Fay goes to show that even the best of Liberal English Governments have no scruples in dealing with Irish political matters. Fay was elected as a Home-Ruler, and on the pledge that he would act with Parnell. He failed to carry out his pledges, and now receives the reward of his treachery. Personally Fay is wholly unfit for the position. He has no standing as an attorney, and is nearly half his time under the influence of liquor. Egan, the Land-League Treasurer, will probably be elected to succeed Fay.

THE Conservative papers of Germany, which have hitherto been rather hostile to the Jews, and which have tended to foment the anti-Jewish riots, have changed their tone since the German Emperor expressed dissatisfaction at the anti-Jewish agitation. The Progressist papers, which are largely under the influence of the Jews, affect to regard the change of tone as a great victory over Bismarck, whom they accuse of supporting the Jew-haters. It appears that the Progressist papers are now in danger of going too far. Their expressions of satisfaction at the punishment of the Pomeranian anti-Semitics has roused the ire of the Christians, and the agitation is likely to be carried on, in that district at least, with renewed bitterness.

IRELAND is threatened with a new political party, as if there were not enough political factions in the unfortunate island already. The man who threatens to found the new party is Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, one of the founders of the Dublin *Nation* and of the Young Ireland party. Duffy was the leader, or one of the leaders, of the Tenant-Right party of 1852, and after the break of that faction of office-seekers left Ireland, as he expressed it, "a corpse on the dissecting-table," and took up his residence in Melbourne. He soon obtained prominence in Australian politics, became Premier of the Province of Victoria, and afterward Speaker of the Victorian Legislature. He was Knighted by the Queen for his services in connection with the Government of Victoria. The party which he proposes to establish will consist, doubtless, of the Home-Rulers who have seceded from Parnell, the great body of the Roman Catholic priests who have been restive under Parnell's leadership, and the Catholic "gentry," or middle class, as they would be called in England. It is not at all likely that Duffy will be able to diminish the influence of Parnell in Ireland. The laymen from whom he expects support are in bad odor in Ireland just now, and the general elections of last year showed pretty plainly that Parnell has no reason to fear harm from the hostility of the Roman Catholic clergymen. Duffy is an able man, a good speaker and writer, but since his acceptance of a title from the British Government he is rather distrusted in Ireland.

THE PRESIDENT.

A Very Good Night Passed by the Wounded Man.

Liquid Food Taken Through the Mouth with Increasing Relish.

An Incision Made in the Right Side of the Face.

The Operation Followed by a Rapid Increase of Pulse-Beats.

A Small Quantity of Pus Evacuated Through the New Opening.

A Higher Temperature than the Day Before Reported by the Latest Bulletin.

A Consultation Late Last Night on the Subject of Removing the Patient.

Last Evening's Official Figures: Pulse 108, Temperature 100.7, Respiration 19.

BULLETINS.

8:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24—8:30 a. m.—The President passed a very good night, awakening at longer intervals than during several nights past. He continues to take liquid food by the mouth with more relish, and in such quantity that the enemata will be suspended for the present. No change has yet been observed in the parotid swelling. The other symptoms are quite as favorable as yesterday. Pulse 100, temperature 98.5, respiration 17.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

12:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24—12:30 p. m.—The President continues to take liquid food by the mouth, as reported in the last bulletin. His temperature has risen slightly since that time. In other respects his condition is about the same. Pulse 104, temperature 99.2, respiration 17.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

6:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24—6:30 p. m.—Shortly after the noon bulletin was issued an incision was made into the swelling on the right side of the President's face for the purpose of relieving the tension of the swollen parotid gland, and of giving vent to the pus, a small quantity of which was evacuated. He has taken a larger quantity of liquid food by the mouth to-day than yesterday, and has been entirely free from nausea. His temperature this afternoon is, however, higher than yesterday at the same hour, and his pulse somewhat more frequent. Pulse 108, temperature 100.7, respiration 19.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

THE RECORD.

7 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24—7 a. m.—Dr. Bliss reports that the President passed a comfortable night, resting well and sleeping much of the time. His pulse this morning ranges about 100.

10:20 A. M.

The attendants of the President report this morning that the latter had a very quiet, comfortable night, sleeping longer at a time than heretofore and showing less restlesness. Before the morning examination he expressed a desire for food, and Dr. Bliss warmed slightly and gave him about four ounces of beef extract, which he swallowed with apparent satisfaction. In a brief interview with a reporter, after the morning bulletin appeared, Dr. Bliss said the President had a very good night and was doing well. The glandular swelling had not, he said, perceptibly changed in appearance since yesterday, but he thought it seemed a very little softer to the touch. The wound continued to present a healthy and in every way a satisfactory appearance. Generally speaking, the patient's condition this forenoon is about the same as last evening. The slight improvement which was then noted is fully maintained, and there has been a little additional gain in the capacity for nourishment.

11:30 P. M.

Dr. Agnew has just arrived from Philadelphia, and was rapidly driven to the White House. He comes in answer to a telegram stating that it had been determined to decide to-night whether the President could be removed from the White House. The impression is that this would not have been considered unless the situation were grave. The consultation is now proceeding.

1:45 P. M.

Since the noon examination the surgeons have lanced the President's inflamed parotid gland, and liberated a small quantity of pus. The patient did not take any anæsthetic, and did not seem much weakened by the operation. His pulse immediately afterward went up to 115, but soon receded, and is now 104. Dr. Reyburn says the results are entirely satisfactory, and this information is entirely confirmed by Dr. Hamilton.

2:15 P. M.

As stated in the official bulletin this morning, the swelling of the President's paroti gland, although it had not perceptibly changed in appearance since yesterday, seemed a little softer to the touch. As a more careful examination, made later in the day, convinced the surgeons that the pus had already begun to form, and as the patient's condition was satisfactory, it was decided to make an incision immediately after the noon examination. The operation was a comparatively trifling one, and was performed by Dr. Hamilton, without the use of anæsthetics, local or general, but with antiseptic precautions in the shape of carbolic acid spray. The cut was made just under and forward of the right ear, and resulted in the liberation of a small quantity of healthy pus, estimated by Dr. Bliss to be about equivalent in bulk to two medium-sized peas. The President's pulse went to 115 immediately after the operation, but soon began to recede, and in half an hour had fallen to the point at which it stood when the examination was made for the noon bulletin—viz.: 104. The patient is now resting quietly and his general condition is in no respect worse than before the incision was made. It is thought there will now be no further trouble with the parotid gland, since, if more pus forms, it can readily escape through this opening.

2 A. M. THURSDAY.

Since midnight nothing has occurred to indicate any material change in the President's condition.

THE PATIENT.

HE STILL HAS A CHANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—To-day those disposed to be sanguine insist that the President still has a chance. In the foremost ranks of these is his very optimistic attending physician. The public received some encouragement also from the fact that Dr. Agnew, who has been very despondent for a week, and whose views Attorney-General MacVeagh is well known to reflect, before leaving for New York yesterday spoke more hopefully of the case, and had said that the President might live. The physicians maintain that the point is established that the vomiting which preceded the present relapse was not due to a growing weakness of the stomach nor to any gastric disturbance whatever, but arose entirely from the vomiting incident to the swollen gland of the throat, and doubtless also to a gargle which was used to assist in removing the viscid mucus from the back of the tongue. There is such intense eagerness that the President should live that the slightest favorable symptom is seized upon as a ground for well-grounded hope. That belief is shared to-day by many who yesterday had

ABANDONED ALL HOPE.

Still it is not to be forgotten that the President is, as Secretary Blaine's dispatch described him, "an extraordinarily weak, emaciated, and exhausted man." The startling description of the emaciation of the President given by Mr. Blaine has been denied in effect by some of the physicians, but Mrs. Dr. Edson, who has spent more hours by the President's bedside than any other person, this morning confirms that statement in all its details. She says that Mr. Blaine's estimation of the President's weight is as accurate as any one in the sick-room could make it; that his arms are no thicker than his wrists were when he was stronger, and that his legs are hardly any thicker than the arm of an ordinarily stout man. His neck is no larger than the arm of a well-proportioned man at the shoulder. A system thus reduced is to rebuilt, and

THE WASTE OF NATURE

caused by a wound a foot in length, and by what doubtless will be a suppuration abscess in the neck, will have to be repaired, and a stomach which takes only liquid food be made permanently new, before it can be certain that the President will recover. The statements that he may recover are the expressions of hope rather than the positive declarations of medical science. Sicker men than he is have recovered. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, who called at the White House yesterday, to find so many despondent, said, for instance, that he himself had been more reduced from a gunshot wound than the President is, and he is to-day as well as anybody. Every incident of that sort revives new hope. According to Mrs. Dr. Edson, the President passed a more comfortable day yesterday than for several days preceding. He took in all about

A PINT OF MILK,

besides a little other nourishment. His mind was clearer and his general appearance improved. She says he has been "flighty" for several days, but not to such an extent as to fail to recognize his friends, nor to a greater degree than is commonly observed in patients under similar conditions. He sleeps or dozes most of the time. Upon the whole, she thought that, while he was not improving very perceptibly, he was at least holding his own.

Secretary Lincoln says that, so far as he knows, the Cabinet have had no conference upon the subject of inviting Arthur to take the President's chair. He says the rumor which prevailed to-day to that effect was "news to him."

If the incision of the abscess in the neck has caused a new danger. those nearest the President do not indicate it.

GEN. SWAIM,

before starting for his evening drive, said that the President was doing well, and that the opening of the abscess had given him immediate relief. Gen. Swaim is hopeful, and he will be hopeful to the end. He is earnest and sincere in his hopefulness. He permits his energy to be paralyzed by no doubt, and does not haul down his flag until the battle is over. The sick man can find in the faces of his watchers nothing but cheer.

Col. Rockwell has not lost hope. He said that the President was resting more easily than he did before the abscess was lanced.

"Does he talk much, Col. Rockwell?" was asked.

"He talks about the things that occur in the sick chamber," was the response, "and about outside affairs to some extent; but

CONVERSATION IS DISCOURAGED

so far as possible,—at least so far as I am concerned. This morning about 6 o'clock, as I was watching and supposed he was asleep, the man about the house brought the morning papers, and I was reading them when the President asked, 'What is the news? Read me the headlines.' I told him that the world was very dull, and that it was not worth while to trouble him with reading the idle headlines of an idle day. He accepted my statement and was contented."

"Has he been delirious to-day?" was asked.

"Not in the least; and he has not been delirious at any time except to the extent that all men very sick and weak from long-continued fever do wander at times upon awakening; but his mind generally is very clear."

THE DAY.

IT OPENS WITH A GREAT DEAL OF HOPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The day opened with a great deal of hope. It ends with hope so far as it seems certain that there is an improved condition of the stomach, but a new element was introduced in the case after the noonday bulletin, and what the result is to be has yet to be determined. It was noticed that, while the President had a good night and slept more, he seemed to have really a little appetite, and had taken so much liquid food that it was thought prudent for a time to discontinue the use of the nourishing injections. Still the pulse and temperature were quite high. They were higher at noon, the temperature having increased nearly a degree, and the bulletin was of that non-committal character which experience shows generally precedes some important change, or which is issued at a time when

SOME CHANGED CONDITIONS

happen as to the nature of which the physicians are in doubt. Such a bulletin was issued prior to the announcement of the appearance of the swelling of the parotid gland. Medical men say that the noon bulletin indicated that the swelling in the neck was causing more fever, and that the symptom should be watched. An hour afterwards it was learned that, before the contents of the bulletin could have become public, preparations were made to lance the swelling in the neck. It had been noticed during the morning that the swelling was somewhat increasing and had grown softer to the touch. That indicated that the process of pus-making or suppuration was advancing. The tension about the muscles of the face was greater, and, although there was little pain,

THE PATIENT'S DISCOMFORT WAS INCREASED.

It was determined to open the abscess, for while the physicians do not choose to give that term to it in effect, the swelling is an abscess resulting from the form of blood-poisoning known as septicæmia. That it is septicæmia there is the highest authority,—that of Dr. Agnew himself. The President has thus far insisted that all operations shall be performed by the consulting surgeons, and he to-day requested that Dr. Hamilton (Dr. Agnew not being in the city) should use the knife. No ether was administered in any form, as the condition of the President's stomach would not warrant such a risk, and as the operation was to be short and not excessively painful. The President, notwithstanding his weak state, had the courage to endure it. All that was used was a carbolized spray for antiseptic purposes.

AN INCISION WAS MADE

just below and a little forward of the right ear, and half an inch long and half an inch deep. The result was the discharge of something less than a thimbleful of pus. The incision was not made as it would have been had it been for the purpose of solely opening the abscess. The swelling, indeed, did not appear to have been fully ripe for opening, but it was deemed wiser to open it at this stage than to incur the risk of permitting the pus to find some natural outlet, the nearest of which would be the ear, bringing the poisonous matter in dangerous proximity to the brain. Another reason for making the incision to-day was to relieve the tension of the muscles about the President's face and mouth caused by the swelling, which occasioned a great deal of irritation and annoyance, and doubtless was the cause of some fever. The President was

SOMEWHAT EXCITED

during the operation, and his pulse rose to 110 shortly afterwards, but soon fell to 104. That it should rise to 115, Dr. Boynton says, is not extraordinary, as it often reaches that figure in the course of the day whenever an unusual excitement occurs or when the wound is dressed; but the physicians are agreed that the operation was successful, although they do not care to call it an operation. That word seems to have an unpleasant sound to them. For that matter, none of the various cuts into the President have been deemed worthy by them to be called operations, the first one notably having been described as the puncturing of a pus-bag. It is too early to learn whether any injurious effects are likely to follow from this new incision. Of course it makes a new outlet for the drainage of a system which has already

NEARLY LOST ITS VITALITY.

No drainage-tube was inserted, and none will be. The surgeons say they can remove whatever pus may gather by pressure of the fingers. The morning will be awaited with much anxiety to ascertain the effect of this new development, but generally the surgeons claim that the President to-night is better, and that benefit rather than injury will result from the operation of to-day.

THE IMPROVEMENT SLIGHTLY CHECKED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The slight improvement noticeable in the President's case for two or three days past received a check to-day by reason of its being found necessary to open the inflamed gland, the physicians believing it showed evidences of suppuration. The interruption to the progress towards recovery, it is claimed to-night, was but slight, and now the patient is said to be resting easily, the increase of febrile symptoms following the operation having subsided. On the whole, the day may be said to have been a good one. The President awoke early this morning, reinforced by several hours' sleep,—somewhat broken, it is true, but less so than on the preceding night,—and asked for food, which was given him in the ordinary way. The fact that there has been no recurrence of the vomiting symptoms since Sunday, and that his stomach appears to be growing stronger, encouraged the physicians to hope that they might, for the time at least, forego the attempt to administer nourishment by injection, and to-day the food given him has been

ADMINISTERED BY THE MOUTH.

In this manner the patient has taken a good deal of nourishment since 5 o'clock this morning, and retains all of it, and the physicians are beginning to reckon with confidence that they will have no further trouble with the stomach. At both dressings of the wound to-day the physicians say they found it in good condition, the amount and character of the pus discharged being satisfactory. It was only mentioned in one of the bulletins,—that issued in the morning,—but unofficial bulletins announce that the favorable appearance continued. The fever symptoms have been somewhat higher in the average all day to-day than during yesterday, but this is accounted for by the sultriness of the day and the slight operation on the inflamed gland. At this writing (11 p. m.) the pulse is two beats higher than it was at this time last night, but reports from the sick-room state that the President is now sleeping. A breeze has sprung up, and the lowering of the temperature is expected to have a beneficial effect. It was not thought that the surgeons would so soon operate on the inflamed gland, and the report that but a small quantity of pus had been liberated—about half a thimbleful in quantity—gave rise to a street rumor to-night that

THE CUTTING HAD BEEN DONE TOO SOON,

that the swelling was not ripe. The doctors, of course, deny this, and they evidently knew what they were about when they concluded to make the cutting. They feared the effects of suppuration. Dr. Hamilton handled the knife at the express request of the President, who bore the operation well, although his pulse jumped to 115 within a few moments after the cutting. No anæsthetics were used, but antispetic precautions were taken in the shape of carbolic acid spray. Half an hour after the operation the pulse had receded to 104, the figures of the noon bulletin. All the members of the Cabinet were at the White House to-night, and remained two or three hours, leaving finally about 10 o'clock. On quitting the Executive Mansion they appeared hopeful, and expressed themselves as inclined to view the case more hopefully even than last night. Drs. Hamilton and Woodward remain on duty in the surgeons' room to-night, and Dr. Boynton will keep watch in the sick-room. There have been but few callers at the White House either during the day or evening, and things about the Mansion wore a quiet look. Private-Secretary Brown, who has just come from the surgeons' room, brings the report that everything is progressing favorably, the President resting easily, and his pulsation fallen two beats below the figures of the evening bulletin.

DR. BOYNTON.

CONFIDENT HOPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Dr. Boynton, who has been almost constantly by the President's bedside, said to-night that he still had a confident hope of the ultimate recovery of the distinguished patient.

"I believe he will get well yet," said Dr. Boynton.

"Do you consider the President's condition as dangerous as it has been represented?"

"The President is a very sick man," was the reply, "and it is difficult to say precisely in what danger he stands. Of course he has a long road before him, if he recovers, and his progress will be necessarily very slow. The indications now are that he is doing as well as could be expected. He eats well and sleeps well, and so far the evidences of septiæmia are not alarming."

"Is there a material difference between septicemia and pyæmia?"

"Septiæmia is, in fact, but a mild form of pyæmia. Both are

BLOOD POISONING,

call them by what name you will."

"If there are no other manifestations of blood poisoning, do you think there is any particular danger to be apprehended?"

"I think not, nor do I see any reason to look forward to other manifestations. If there are no more relapses, and particularly if the President's stomach holds out, the gain, though very slow, will in a few days be sufficient to put him on the high-road to recovery beyond a reasonable doubt. In less than twenty days, I should say, if there are no backsets, he will be out of danger."

"Does the President take his food in satisfactory quantities?" was asked.

"I think he takes perhaps as much as is good for him. Of course he cannot take any solid food yet, as his stomach would not bear it. There is a general opinion throughout the country that the physicians in attendance

SHOULD ADMINISTER SOLID FOOD,

but those who hold this opinion simply know nothing about the case. The President has not had much, if any, real appetite since he was shot. Certainly he has never been hungry."

"Do you build much hope on his keeping up his strength by virtue of the enemata alone, should his stomach again rebel?"

"I do think it quite possible. The President has shown a singularly happy aptitude for taking and retaining nourishment in this way. At present his excreta are quite normal in point of character and frequency. The President has lost perhaps eighty or ninety pounds since his wound was received, but his emaciation is confined mainly to his body and limbs. His face shows little signs of the suffering through which he has passed. It still remains almost at normal fullness, and

HIS EYES ARE NEITHER DULL NOR SUNKEN.

To see his face alone one could not realize that he has been so sick. In fact, little change could be noticed."

"What are the facts, Doctor, about the story that the President has frequently been delirious within the past few days?"

"It cannot be denied that there has been slight delirium, such as always attends a sickness of this character, superinduced by a bad wound. It is simply what might be called a 'flighty' condition of the mind, and is sometimes caused in mild fevers by quinine or opiates. This symptom is of no consequence, and need cause no alarm."

"I see, Doctor, that the President wants to leave the White House now. Is that practicable?"

"Well," said the Doctor, "that matter is now under consideration, and it is quite possible that his request may be complied with, though nothing has been decided on as yet. If this is done it will of course be because it is believed by the attending physicians that such a change would not only not do harm, but be

A DECIDED HELP TO THE PATIENT.

If it is done, it may be done within a very few days."

Dr. Boynton left the White House soon after the operation to-day was performed, and he said to your correspondent that it had been entirely successful, in that all the purposes for which it was made had been accomplished. It was a temporary expedient in one sense, made necessary at this time by the tension and pain. It had also been discovered this morning by placing the finger upon it that there were the fluctuations under the skin which indicated suppuration and accumulation of pus ready to be discharged. Under the circumstances it was therefore thought best to make the opening. The operation was not a severe one, or would not have been severe for a man in an ordinary sickness. Two cuts were made of perhaps half an inch in length and a little less than that in depth. They

REVEALED THE PUS DEPOT,

and from it was at once exuded a rather smaller quantity of pus than was expected. Dr. Boynton said that it was altogether too soon to say what the effect of the operation would be, excepting that it had afforded relief. He did not, however, apprehend any great danger as a result from the operation itself. He said that the inflammation might appear in some of the other glands of the body, but denied the reports that were current to-day that it had so appeared. He said the President was practically in the same condition that he had been all the week, and the single ground of encouragement which they had arose from the seeming gain of the tone of the stomach.

THE LATEST.

INCREASED ANXIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25—1 a. m.—The President has not gained any to-day. The general feeling up to midnight is one of increased anxiety. That is the conclusion of Secretary Blaine at midnight. The gravest apprehensions have prevailed since midnight.

Dr. Agnew, who had not intended to return until Saturday, arrived here at 10:20 p. m. from Philadelphia, in response to a telegram stating that the subject of removing the President was under consideration, and that his presence was desired at a conference. He was driven rapidly to the White House, and

THE PHYSICIANS AND THE CABINET

remained there until nearly midnight. It had been the intention to issue a midnight bulletin, but soon after midnight the door-keeper announced that he was instructed to say that the conference about removing the President had come to no conclusion, and that no bulletin would be issued. Of course the fact that there was a conference, and that Dr. Agnew had been summoned, excited

THE LIVELIEST APPREHENSIONS.

The first fear was that there had been a sudden dangerous change in the President's condition, but it cannot be learned that such is the fact. On the contrary, the White House officials say that there has been no material change since the evening bulletin, and that the President, in stereotyped phrase, is sleeping comfortably and doing well. The watchman who was relieved at midnight said that there were no indications of any change about the sick-room. It cannot be ascertained that there are fears of any immediate change for the worse in the President's condition. Cabinet officers and surgeons deny that such is the fact. But it is known that

THE DESIRE TO BE REMOVED

has for weeks preyed upon the President's mind. Particularly within the last two weeks has he insisted that he ought to be removed. His mind is constantly upon the subject. He talks of little else. He speaks of Mentor, Lawnfield, the Tallapoosa, everything that indicates a desire to leave Washington. There perhaps is a fear that, in his weak condition, the great desire to be removed may have a bad effect upon his body or upon his mind if not gratified. The con-

sultation was held to-night, however. Agnew came without previous preparation and after having made engagements for to-morrow.

THE CABINET ARE RETICENT

if they know what the deliberations of the physicians are. It is said that there was some talk of Mentor, of a trip down the Potomac, of a rapid journey by special train in six hours to Long Branch. Mentor, it was said, was too far, and the inland air was not good. A trip on the Potomac would be injurious, as the machinery of the ship would cause too much motion and jar him. The air of Long Branch was regarded the best, but no one was willing to say that it would be safe to remove him anywhere. Dr. Bliss said last night that

REMOVAL WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO DEATH.

Dr. Boynton said to-night that it would be as wise to put a sword into his bowels. The opinions of the other surgeons could not be ascertained. There is to be another consultation in the morning. There of course is great alarm at the unusual meeting. Secretary Blaine's dispatches are gloomy. His language is still more gloomy. He talks like one who is convinced that the end is near. The general impression is that the surgeons will decide that the President cannot be removed without immediate imminent peril to his life, and the fear is renewed that he is in no less peril on the sick-bed where he lies. Still, Dr. Woodward, who is in charge of the President at this hour, says that he is no worse than he was at 6 o'clock.

1:30 A. M.

The surgeons, it is said, are likely to decide that the President cannot be removed. This decision, in view of the urgency with which the demand for the removal has been made, is likely to be followed by the belief that the surgeons really have little hope of his recovery, but are unwilling to be responsible for his removing. Since the day he was shot those who have had the right to speak have insisted that the President ought to be removed from his existing malarial surroundings. To the entreaties of these persons have been added

THE PITEOUS PRAYERS OF THE PRESIDENT

himself. He has been, next to the surgeons, the closest student of his own case. He has in his health made a special study of the Potomac flats, and no one is better acquainted with the malaria arising from them than he. He longs for the salt air or the air of his own home. He seems to have a premonition that if he could be removed he might have a new chance for life. The fact that this consultation has been called to-night, and has been held at midnight, shows that the surgeons have thought it

WISE TO REMOVE HIM IF POSSIBLE.

It is feared that it is too late. Meanwhile we do not know what the morning will bring forth. Secretary Blaine left the White House at midnight with a heavy step and gloom on his face, as if he was leaving death beyond. He is hopeless. The words of his official dispatch contained one word of hope; his private utterances convey no hope. There is an air of mystery about the White House. For many weeks the private secretary has gone home to sleep. He is at the White House to-night. The colored Sergeant at the gate stands at his post in

A DAZED SORT OF WAY,

and wonders what all these unusual movements mean. The artilleryman clenches his drawn sabre with a firm grasp, as if he would like to strike at Death, against whom a Nation is fighting. The watchmen at the doors know nothing. The great mahogany doors themselves do not reveal the secrets of the sick chamber. "The President is no worse," is the last official utterance, but there is a heavy feeling in the hearts of all who are keeping this night vigil. He will die if he is moved, he will die if he remains, is the fear of all. Among all the watchers in the shadows of the great trees and beside the rippling fountain there is not one who dares to hope. And so the night is turning into morning.

2:30 A. M.

Externally all is quiet at the White House. The colored policeman at the gates has just received orders to say to anybody who inquires that all is quiet in the Mansion, and he adds, "All is quiet as lambs." There will probably be no new developments until after the council of the surgeons this morning.

IN GENERAL.

BLAINE'S AFTERNOON DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The following was sent this afternoon:

J. R. Lowell, Minister, London: According to the opinion of his physicians, there is no marked change in the President's condition since the last dispatch. At this hour, half-past 1 p. m., there is some indication of an increase of fever, which may in part have been caused by the increased heat of the day. He continues to take liquid food, and does not seem troubled with nausea or indigestion.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary.

HIS NIGHT DISPATCH.

The following was sent to-night:

Lowell, Minister, London: The President has not gained to-day. He has had a higher fever, which began earlier than usual with his febrile rise. In the afternoon an incision was made in the swollen parotid gland by Dr. Hamilton. The flow of pus therefrom was small. One favorable symptom, his swallowing liquid food with apparent relish and digestion, has continued, but the general feeling up to midnight is one of increased anxiety. BLAINE, Secretary.

DR. AGNEW RECALLED.

Dr. Bliss sent the following telegram today:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—*Dr. Hayes Agnew, Philadelphia:* The subject of the removal of the President from the White House is being seriously considered. We desire your immediate presence. Answer. D. W. BLISS.

Dr. Agnew will be here at 10:30 to-night.

SYMPATHY ACKNOWLEDGED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—United States Minister Lowell writes to the London *Times* that he has received a dispatch from Secretary Blaine acknowledging the arrival at Washington of numerous addresses of sympathy forwarded by Mr. Lowell from various public bodies and from other sources in Great Britain in regard to President Garfield. He says there is no way of conveying to the corporations and private persons who sent those addresses a recognition of their courtesy by the Government. Mr. Lowell, therefore, asks the *Times* to publish an extract of a dispatch of Mr. Blaine's, stating that the numerous addresses received in regard to Mr. Garfield cannot but further strengthen the affection for the mother country already existing in the hearts of the American people.

GEN. HANCOCK.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—In the cars, on his way to Portland, Gen. Hancock was asked his opinion of Gen. Arthur, and with much warmth replied that he was an able, patriotic, high-minded gentleman, and in the event of his being called to the Chief Magistracy would discharge the duties with but one purpose, that of benefiting the entire country, and that the people might rely on his judgment with entire confidence.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Vice-President Arthur informed a reporter this afternoon that he had not been summoned to Washington, and added that he had not received to-day any message from the Capital. He only knew of the condition of the President from the published bulletins. "The President is better, is he not?" said he, confidently, as the inquirer withdrew.

BAPTIST SYMPATHY.

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.—The Baptist Convention at Yarmouth telegraphed President Garfield resolutions of sympathy and earnest prayers for a restoration of his health.

INTERVIEW WITH THE WIDOW OF EX-SPEAKER KERR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—A reporter to-day visited the widow of Speaker M. C. Kerr. During her residence in Washington City she enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with President Garfield, and to-day expressed the deepest sympathy for him and the country on account of the great National affliction. She states that when she first knew the President he was of slight frame, not weighing more, in her judgment, than 150 pounds. At that time he was greatly affected with dyspepsia, and could hardly eat anything. She has frequently heard him say in the presence of her husband and friends that he would not live more than forty-five or fifty years. She thinks that he was superstitious in this respect, and states that Mr. Kerr would frequently laugh at his fears, and tell him that he would live to be an old man. At this the General would shake his head solemnly and say, "No, I won't, Kerr; I tell you I will not live many years." Mrs. Kerr spoke of Mrs. Garfield in glowing terms, describing her as a "noble little woman who all through the terrible affair has acted bravely and womanly."

NEW YORK.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The *Tribune* says: "Whatever conclusion the Cabinet may have reached, the counsellors of the Vice-President have urged that the Cabinet cannot take upon itself to decide when the inability of the President exists, and it is known that Gen. Arthur will not head any call or suggestion of the Cabinet as to acting in the place of the President. It is safe to say also that, while Vice-President Arthur will not disregard any request of the Cabinet, or of Mr. Blaine as its head, to come to Washington, he is adverse to doing so while the President lives. Precedents in like cases show that there is no absolute need that the Vice-President should qualify immediately on the death of the President, and Gen. Arthur believes there is nothing pressing in National affairs to warrant undue haste on his part in the event of the death of President Garfield. Mr. Arthur was at his house until a late hour last evening.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING,

who came into the city yesterday evening, A. B. Johnson of Utica, and George Bliss visited him in the evening, but what passed between them was, of course, not made known. Naturally they simply await developments at Washington. A personal friend says if opportunity is given Vice-President Arthur through the threatened calamity to the country he will prove as much of a statesman as he is now regarded a politician. It is denied that the personal relations of Vice-President Arthur with President Garfield were ever unpleasant, much less hostile. After the resignations of Conkling and Platt, and when it was finally decided that there was no way open for compromise or reconciliation, Gen. Arthur plainly told the President that he felt bound in honor to sustain his friends, and added, 'I trust, Mr. President, you will not think there is anything personal to you in my action.' The President, in his usual hearty way, took hold of Gen. Arthur by the shoulders and said, 'Personal, my dear fellow? Nothing of the sort. I know you have no such feeling at all.'"

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

INCREASE OF WAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 24.—The compositors on the three English morning papers of this city succeeded in obtaining a raise in their wages. Several days ago the Typographical Union demanded of the *Enquirer* and *Gazette*, which are both Union offices, that the price of composition be increased from 35 to 40 cents per thousand. The papers refused, but to-day compromised by agreeing to pay 38 cents. Upon hearing of this action the *Commercial*, which is not a Union office, immediately advanced its price from 35 to 40 cents.

HOCKING VALLEY COAL-MINERS.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 24.—Delegates representing all the coal-miners in the Hocking Valley will hold a meeting next Friday at Logan to consider the propriety of inaugurating a strike in case the operators refuse to advance the price for mining from 70 to 80 cents per ton. Many miners go instructed to insist upon the proposed increase. The main question will be whether the strike shall occur Sept. 1 or Oct. 1.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.—At the meeting of the State Board of Equalization to-day Mr. W. A. M. Crouch, of the Tenth District, presented his credentials and was sworn in.

A letter was read from J. Stanley Brown, the President's secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of sympathy with President and Mrs. Garfield adopted by the Board.

Mr. Scott offered the customary resolution relative to the basis of the assessment, as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the real and personal property of the State is assessed at 50 per cent of its cash value for the year 1881.

This was made the special order for Sept. 1, and will in all probability be adopted, being the same percentage agreed upon last year, and because the aggregate assessed valuation of the State has increased but 1 per cent over last year. The Committees of the Board are making good progress.

Representatives of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads appeared before the Railroad Committee today, and submitted the statements of those roads. It is probable that the assessment of railroads will commence some time next week. In the course of his statement to the Committee the representative of the Chicago & Northwestern stated that it had cost that Company $300,000 last winter to remove the snow from its tracks.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

RICHMOND, Aug. 24.—There is a conflict of authority between Mayor Carrington and the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad, in consequence of the action of the former last night in having the water turned from the canal about two miles above the city into the river so as to in a measure supply the dam which feeds the city water-works. To-day the railroad people closed the gates, but they were again opened, and the railroad people sought warrants for the arrest of those opening the gates. The railroad people are willing to turn the water into the canal at Bosher's Dam, about nine miles above the city, which course they think would give the needed relief. The Common Council is endeavoring to devise a plan to secure permanent relief.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have been obliged to take a vacation and temporarily suspend the revision of the schedule of railroad rates. Commissioner George M. Bogue is suffering from his annual attack of hay-fever, and left to-day for Lake Minnetonka, in consequence of which a recess of two weeks has been taken by the Board. The interval will be spent by Commissioner Robinson in Minnesota and Dakota, and by Judge Moses in Colorado, while Commissioner Smith will continue his inspection of the roads of the State. As soon as Mr. Bogue's health will permit the Commissioners will resume work on the schedules.

COAL OPERATORS IN COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—An adjourned meeting of miners and shippers of coal for the Western market was held at the Grand Union Hotel to-day. The meeting was a continuation of the one held at Mauch Chunk in July last. J. J. Albright, of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, presided as Chairman. All of the principal companies were represented except the Reading Company. The result of to-day's meeting was that it was decided to continue the August prices for the month of September. The representatives present will make an excursion to Lake George to-morrow.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Further Developments in the Case of Morton, the Bigamist and Swindler.

The Terror of the Blue-Grass Region Killed by His Brother-in-Law.

Parties to an Old Feud in Texas Settle the Matter by Killing Each Other.

Similar Quarrels in South Carolina and Ohio Result in Murder.

MORTON, THE BIGAMIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Counsel for Morton, the bigamist and forger, have filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and a hearing will be given in Boston Friday morning. It is claimed in the petition, which is signed by Hudlong A. Morton, that Marvin is not his right name, and that the warrant surrendering him to the Virginia authorities, signed by Lieut.-Gov. Weston, has been issued without authority of law and improvidently. The prisoner was to have started on his way South this afternoon, but is doubtful now if he goes before next week. There are two other requisitions by Gov. Holliday, of Virginia, for Marvin, one alleging bigamy, the other forgery. The one which has been granted alleges obtaining money by false pretenses from the First National Bank in Richmond. The attachment upon Morton's money and watch has been removed. Another wife, married at 17, nearly five years ago, to Thomas A. Marvin, has turned up in Nashville, Tenn., and Marvin's draft on her father was for the modest sum of $300. No prosecution was made in the case, as notoriety was not courted.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24.—Peter Cole was brought to this city to-night from Deshler, forty miles from here, where this evening he committed a most desperate and determined murder. The victim was John Harmon, and the murder grew out of a feud of long standing between the two. Harmon was the proprietor of a livery-stable at Deshler, and had been City Marshal. Harmon leaves a wife and two children. A short time ago Cole shot at Harmon, but missed him. He was tried for this and acquitted. This evening about 8 o'clock the two men came in collision, and, after a brief quarrel, Cole drew a large calibre revolver and shot Harmon four times. One ball passed clear through his body, and is supposed to have pierced his heart. When arrested Cole had two 32-calibre revolvers on his person. He made no resistance to arrest. When seen in the lockup to-night he declined to say a word in regard to the affair. Cole will be kept here over night, and to-morrow will be taken to Napoleon, Henry County, in which the crime was committed.

INDICTED FOR FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—The Grand Jury at Franklin, Pa., found a true bill against William J. Phelan, alias George D. Healey, to-day for forgery. Healey is a well-known forger, and swindled the Emlenton Bank out of $500 some time ago. His adventures the past few years have been remarkable. In 1876 he and a man named Lennox forged a draft for a large amount on Mitchell's Bank, of Oil City. They were captured shortly after, but managed to escape from jail. From here they went to Illinois, and, after working a bank there, were again arrested and a second time escaped. Wichita, Kas., was their next place of operations, where they succeeded in swindling another bank. The Sheriff of Cowley County run them down on their way to the county-seat by rail. Healy jumped from the rapidly-moving train, and for a fourth time got away. He was afterwards arrested at Fond du Lac, and brought to Franklin. On the way home he offered the Sheriff $500 to let him go, but the Sheriff refused. The Court holds him under $2,500 bonds for trial at the next term.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

PARIS, Ky., Aug. 24.—Yesterday afternoon James S. Offutt was killed by William H. Current, near the latter's residence, at Ewalt's Crossroads. Offutt was perhaps the most noted and desperate man in the Blue Grass Region, and Current and Offutt were brothers-in-law, the latter having married about a year since. Some weeks ago an altercation between Current and Offutt caused a desire on the part of the latter for the life of the former. Armed with a shot-gun, Offutt went to Current's house, and by threats of killing her husband so excited Mrs. Current that she was thrown into spasms, and from the effects of these, coupled with the sickness attendant upon premature childbirth, she died.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

SHERMAN, Tex., Aug. 24.—The news of a most horrible affair in Cook County has been received. Some time since Ben Blanton, ex-Sheriff of Cook County, and a desperate man, met James Todd, who had been a witness against him in a lawsuit, and abused and insulted him in a most outrageous manner. They separated, each vowing to meet the other for a final settlement. The men met to-day and both drew weapons and fired. Todd was shot through the heart and in the breast. The top of Blanton's head was blown off. Both men were lying dead when discovered.

A MURDERER EXTRADITED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 24.—On June 27, 1876, in Simcoe County, Ontario, Henry McCormick killed John Hangman in a quarrel at a logging-bee. McCormick fled the country, and a month ago was found on a backwoods farm in Midland County and brought to this city, where the examination took place, and the depositions were forwarded to Washington, application having been made for extradition. The papers arrived from Washington yesterday ordering unconditional extradition, and an officer from Toronto will start for Canada to-morrow with the prisoner.

ESCAPE OF A LIFE CONVICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 24.—A life convict named Foster escaped from State Prison last night. He was regarded as trusty and drove a prison team. He did not report at the usual hour last night, and the team was found tied to a tree and the man gone. No reliable clew has yet been discovered. His crime was the shooting of a negro at Nebraska City about twelve years ago.

SHOTGUNS.

JOHNSTON, Edgefield Co., S. C., Aug. 24.—A terrible tragedy occurred about ten miles from this place to-day between J. W. Buzzard and his son and J. W. Timmerman, in which Timmerman was killed and Buzzard and son seriously wounded. An old feud was the cause of the affray. The weapons used were double-barreled shotguns.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24.—John Herman, a livery-stable keeper, and formerly City Marshal of Deshler, O., was shot and instantly killed at that place to-night by Peter Cole, a drayman. The killing is the result of a long-standing feud between the two men. Cole was arrested and brought to this city to-night.

A MINNESOTA MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 24.—The man Enoch Hallom, who was shot by Franz Larmiere last Saturday night in a house of ill-fame, died at 12 last night from the wound. The murderer made good his escape.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 24.—The soldiers' reunion started out to-day with the most flattering prospects of being a grand affair. Already there are fifty tents on the ground, 500 breech-loading rifles, and three pieces of artillery. Two companies of fifty men each, all soldiers from Sharpsville and Russiaville, this county, reported to-day. To-morrow the crowd will arrive. Companies from Peru, Logansport, and Muncie will arrive on the morning train. To-morrow afternoon the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, No. 6, the boys who won the laurels from Chicago at Lafayette, will give an exhibition drill, and on Friday the sham battle will be fought. The following are the officers: T. M. Kirkpatrick, Commanding officer of the Post; I. E. Kirk, Post Adjutant; A. C. Bennet, Chief of Artillery. George Manson, Gen. Gibson of Ohio, and Gen. Gresham of Indianapolis, are expected to be present during the remaining days of the reunion, and will address the Boys in Blue. The business-houses and the residences all over the city are handsomely decorated, and our city is in holiday attire to welcome the Boys in Blue.

At the Veterans' reunion to-day, Gov. Plaisted made a speech of welcome to the soldiers and sailors, and was followed by Gen. O. O. Howard, ex-Gov. Washburn, and others. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the President were passed, and forwarded to Washington.

THE INDIANS.

ARMY CHANGES IN COLORADO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Aug. 24.—Gen. Hunt, commanding the Fourteenth Infantry, with his staff and a large portion of his regiment, arrived here by a special train from Salt Lake City, and left to-day for the old Ute Agency on White River, Colorado. This regiment is taking the station in the Indian country of the Sixth Infantry, which is to be assembled at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City, under Gen. McCook, lately of Gen. Sherman's staff.

Col. Hayworth, the well-known Special Inspector of the Interior Department, arrived here to-day, bound for the White River Ute Agency. He has just left the Navajo Agency in Northwestern New Mexico, and reports matters there quiet and no outbreak probable among the large tribe of Indians. He states that White-Thunder, the new Chief of the Sioux, who takes the place of Spotted-Tail, lately murdered, possesses many of the admirable traits of the dead Chieftain, including a strong friendship for the whites. The removal of the Northern Cheyennes from the Indian Territory back to their old agencies among the Sioux was recommended some time ago by Col. Hayworth, Gen. Pope, Gen. Sheridan, and other eminent military officers. This event, about to be consummated, will insure peace hereafter with the Cheyennes, one of the strongest and most warlike tribes of all the Indians of the Western plains.

THE OKLAHOMA COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Aug. 24.—A meeting of the Oklahoma Town Company was held in this city last evening. Most of the prominent men connected with the enterprise were present. The mineral discoveries recently made by Capt. Payne were discussed, and 108 pounds of specimens taken by Payne from the Wichita Mountains were exhibited by him and by competent judges pronounced fine and as showing silver and lead. Payne and his companions in the recent explorations report the locating of mining-claims by army officers at Fort Sill, who are daily taking out mineral. The Company determined to move into Oklahoma in October. The colony numbers nearly 10,000, composed of people from nearly every State. The Hon. John M. Steele, at one time a prominent aspirant for the Governorship of Kansas, is President of the Town Company. Considerable excitement prevails over Payne's discoveries.

THE RAIDERS ESCAPE INTO MEXICO.

Brig.-Gen. John Pope telegraphed from Fort Garland, Colo., to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters yesterday that the last dispatches from Col. Hatch indicate the escape of the remnant of the Indian raiders into Mexico, with troops following eight hours behind. Gen. Pope says further: "It is impossible yet to tell what injury was done, as the newspaper reports are almost altogether sensational, most of them baseless. The Mescaleros who joined the raiders have found their way back to their reservation, singly and in small parties through the mountains, but they will be hunted out on their reservation as far as possible."

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK GREENBACKERS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Greenback State Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock, Mr. Clinton Furbush, the Temporary Chairman, presiding. The roll of delegates was submitted by the Committee on Credentials.

Much excitement and confusoin followed the attempt to make the temporary organization permanent. The effort was defeated amid cries of "Snap game," "Won't stand it," etc. The committee to report permanent officers then retired.

A resolution was adopted sympathizing with the President, denouncing the act of the assasin, and declaring it the result of the spoils system.

Clinton Furbush was then chosen permanent Chairman, and a recess was taken.

The following ticket was nominated unanimously, with one or two exceptions: Secretary of State, Epicitus Howe; Controller, John Hooper; Attorney-General, Dennis C. Fealey; Treasurer, Allen G. Woods; Surveyor-General, J. H. Gould; Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, L. C. McParlan.

The platform says: While the Republican and Democratic parties exist the country will remain divided into two great hostile political camps, in both of which people will be governed by sectional prejudice, instead of reason and judgment, because the people of the South hate the Republican party for wrongs they claim that party has brought upon their section, while the people of the North despise the Democratic party for its cowardice on all questions of public interest, and its utter lack of fixed principles or policy. The resolutions reaffirm those of the National Convention at Chicago in 1880, and declare, first, that all money paid to railroad companies for transporting persons or property in excess of what is required to pay the legitimate expenses of operating such roads and a fair return on their actual cost is in violation of the fundamental law of public use which allows railroads to be built, and should immediately be prohibited by legislative enactment. Second, that railroad companies should be prohibited by law from charging more for transporting property during the season when water navigation is closed than they charge for like services during the season of open water navigation. Third, that we work for the lawful suppression of any traffic or custom that encourages crime. Another resolution protests against a proposed sale of public lands in Minnesota except to actual settlers, and in percels not exceeding 160 acres.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Greenbackers held their State Convention at Worcester to-day, and considered a lot of issues besides Greenbackism. It was a harmonious Convention as to principles, but it was rather noisy and conflicting as to details. Greenbackism was not made as prominent as would naturally be expected. A labor-reform tone was fully as prominent as the Greenback question, and admissions were made implying that some Greenback positions advanced two or three years ago were "wild theories." National banks, capitalists, and corporations are subjects of animosity, and the platform adopted is broad enough for the human race to stand on. The President of the Convention said that the object of the party was the good of the race in general. Nobody complained of hard times or bankruptcy now. Nearly 200 delegates were present, and they unanimously adopted a resolution of sympathy with President Garfield. There were a number of names presented for a candidate for Governor, including Gen. Butler, Wendell Phillips, James N. Buffum of Lynn, John J. Baker of Beverly, and Israel W. Andrews of Danvers. Eventually, after some confusion, Mr. Andrews received a unanimous nomination, and the ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. George Dutton, of Springfield; Treasurer, George Foster, of Lynn; Secretary, A. B. Brown, of Worcester; Auditor, Wilbur F. Whitney, of Ashburnham; Attorney-General, D. O. Allen, of Lynn.

An effort was made to introduce a bill giving employés in factories a share in the profits in proportion to their wages when the profits amounted to more than 6 per cent, but the whole subject was laid over for the time being.

The Convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That suffrage is the right of all citizens without regard to race, color, sex, or taxes.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 24.—The fall campaign was opened to-day by the meeting of the Lee County Democratic Convention at West Point to nominate officers for the coming election. The following nominations were made: J. Schroeder for Treasurer, J. A. Nunn for Sheriff, C. M. Prime for Auditor, H. C. Mille for Senator, and for the Legislature Frank Allyn and J. Snooks. The Convention passed off quietly, and to the average outsider it would appear that all was harmonious and happy, but to-night there is a howl upon all sides, and indications point strongly to the throwing out of at least three of the candidates, the Democracy of this city apparently not being at all satisfied with the treatment of them by the Convention. If the Republicans make no mistake in their selections it is generally conceded that they can easily elect at least the Treasurer, Senator, and one Representative.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24.—The Adams County Republican Convention to-day at Corning nominated J. M. Clark for the Legislature and instructed for McDill for United States Senator.

MISSISSIPPI GREENBACKERS.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24.—The Convention of Greenbackers and Independents assembled here to-day, twenty-five or thirty of whom were colored men. Gen. Griffin, of Chickasaw, was made Permanent Chairman, and Charles Hall, of Hinds County, Secretary. After the usual appointment of committees, Col. Ben King was nominated for Governor. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, when the balance of the ticket will be nominated.

CANADA.

MISTAKEN CLEMENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Aug. 24.—A case of Executive clemency has been the occasion of considerable talk here. A week or so ago George Allen was pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary, and is now at freedom in the United States. The prisoner who has been so favored was a young married man living in Toronto. In 1877, in one of his frequent fits of jealousy, he seized his wife, threw her to the ground, and coolly and deliberately threw vitriol on her person and face, burning her fearfully and almost killing her. He fled, but was soon captured and obtained an impartial trial before Judge Galt, who sentenced him to a seven years' term in the Kingston Penitentiary. His wife, who was spoken of as a sensible, good-looking young woman, recovered from the fearful abuse, but her features were so disfigured that her appearance excited indignation and pity among her friends and loathsomeness among strangers. Those who have seen her lately say that her husband had better have killed her outright. It is said that public feeling was so intense over his inhuman and unmanly conduct that no petition could be freely circulated in Toronto praying for a commutation of sentence. It seems, however, that there are other and more effectual ways of securing a pardon than by appealing to the public for their recommendation. The full particulars would not be interesting. They were gleaned from the ex-convict himself. He acknowledges having professed a deep religious feeling, and thereby impressed one of the chaplains so deeply that he became a favorit with him, and was given a present upon his release. Allen worked in the carpenter-shop, and is said to have given the keepers trouble, but generally he seems to have so ingratiated himself into the favor of the officials that upon their recommendation his case was put in a favorable light before the Minister of Justice by Inspector Moylan, with early result. The Government made a sad mistake in giving the man his liberty.

TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 24.—The assumption of the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies by the Great Northwestern Company is likely to bring about a considerable number of changes in the management of the telegraph service of Canada. Among these changes is the removal of the headquarters from Montreal to Toronto, which has been decided upon by the management. The business of the telegraph companies at Toronto has for years been larger than at Montreal, owing largely to the former being a repeating station for a large extent of country. This and the more central position of Toronto, now that the lines in the Northwest are to be worked by the same company which operates the lines of the old Provinces, appear to have been the principal motives impelling the Directorate to work this change. The removal of the headquarters, which will take place shortly, will of course bring a considerable number of telegraph employés to the city. Montreal will be the headquarters in a secondary sense of the Eastern Division, as Toronto has hitherto been of the Western Division. The Directorate of the Company is not yet complete, and several changes which will introduce a larger proportion of Ontario and Quebec men will be made shortly. The Canada *Gazette* contains the official notice that the head offices of the amalgamated telegraph companies will be removed to Toronto.

TALMAGE IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRIMSBY CAMP, Ont., Aug. 24.—The camp-meeting here, which has been going on for some days, was rendered doubly attractive to-day by the presence of the Rev. Dr. Talmage, who was announced to conduct the afternoon exercises, and long before 2:30, the hour announced for the opening of the service, the vast auditorium was densely packed. The reading of the lesson on the prodigal son, with the speaker's running comments, was a great treat. The sermon by the famous preacher fully satisfied the large expectations of his hearers. The religious oration, as it may well be called, brought out the words "The statutes of the Lord were right," and proved to be a powerful vindication of the Scriptures as to their authenticity, their style, and their adaptability to human sympathies and necessities. He captivated the audience at will, and created a most profound impression upon all. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Talmage came on again, and treated the audience to a racy and masterly description of the revival work of his church at Brooklyn. The address abounded in affecting personal reminiscences and the relation of many wonderful instances of answers to prayer within the speaker's observation. The numbers on the grounds have been variously estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

DEFAULTING GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—It is stated to-night that a prominent Government official in the Weights and Measures Department in this city has become a heavy defaulter and has absconded to the States. It is alleged he defrauded a number of his subordinates by issuing antedated checks and getting them to raise the amount from brokers and give it to him as a temporary loan. He is said to be heavily in debt in the city. He is well connected, and stood high in the esteem of his friends. Gambling is said to be the cause of his ruin.

INGENIOUS POSTAL INVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Mr. Boissonault, formerly in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has applied for letters-patent for a new mode of fastening letters, which he claims will render it impossible to tamper with them unless they are torn to pieces. The device consists in a peculiar manner of riveting them instead of sealing them. He is having the machinery for making his riveting machine manufactured in Boston, and as soon as it is completed will begin the manufacture of his patent instrument here.

NEW ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 24.—A new seminary of learning has been incorporated for the higher religious education of the Roman Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Toronto. It will be known as the Seminary of St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and will be under the direction of Archbishop Lynch, Bishop O'Mahony, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries.

A TERRIBLE SPECTACLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—A most shameful sight for days past has been seen in this harbor. It is that of the trunk of a human body frightfully mutilated floating in the stream or knocking about the wharves. Such are the results of the miserable parsimony of the Quebec Government.

ARMS CONFISCATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—The Norwegian bark Naomi, Capt. Funnemark, which was recently seized by the customs authorities at Quebec for having a number of rifles on board, has been fined $160, and the rifles confiscated.

SHIPMENT OF RAILROAD IRON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 24.—The amount of railroad iron arriving here from Montreal for transportation to Milwakee and Chicago on the Canada Pacific Railroad is very large. Probably 25,000 tons will be transported this season.

A BREWERY BURNED.

STRATFORD, Ont., Aug. 24.—Kasner's brewery and contents at Kastnerville were burned. Loss very heavy.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE W. RIGGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—George W. Riggs, the noted banker, died very suddenly at his country place in Maryland, near this city, at 3:20 this morning. He had been ill for some weeks, but had been improving, and was expected to recover. He was seized with a congestive chill and suddenly died. Mr. Riggs was about 60 years of age at the time of his death, and had been for years, through his connection with William Wilson Corcoran and George Peabody, one of the most prominent bankers in America. The house of Corcoran & Riggs, of which he was for many years the junior partner, and which became Riggs & Co. after the retirement of Mr. Corcoran, was one of the most successful banking institutions of the century, and the history of some of its transactions would read like tales of fiction. Corcoran & Riggs at numerous times were of the greatest assistance to the Government, particularly at the outbreak of the Mexican war, when they undertook to place $40,000,000 of Government bonds on the English market, and succeeded with the assistance of the great American philanthropist, George Peabody. It has been smooth sailing for the house of Riggs & Co. for many years, but it was slightly embarrassed when Jay Cooke & Co. closed their doors. Mr. Riggs, like his partner, Mr. Corcoran, has done much toward making Washington an attractive and beautiful city. The works of the former, among them the Corcoran gallery, are well known. The latter has recently erected a magnificent hotel, the Riggs House, which speedily following its completion became the centre of life and fashion at the Capital. The deceased, unlike his partner, Mr. Corcoran, was the son of a wealthy father. The rich Marylander, looking about for a partner for his son, happened upon young Corcoran, who had made considerable money by doing the banking of the Government clerks. The first office of the concern was in the old Paymaster's building, on Fifteenth street, opposit the Treasury Building. The firm afterward took the United States Bank Building. The deceased was reckoned among the millionaires of the National Capital.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday noon for the purpose of testifying in an appropriate manner to the sorrow of the members at the announcement of the recent death of Mr. John Buckingham. Mr. George Clark presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as expressive of the sense of the Board:

WHEREAS, The members of the Board have heard with unfeigned sorrow of the sudden death of our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. John Buckingham, who had long been identified with the commercial interests of this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Buckingham this Board has lost a most worthy member, and our community an enterprising and valuable citizen, modest and retiring in disposition, but always true to his duties and obligations as a man.

Resolved, That this expression be placed on the records of this Association, and that it be communicated to the family of our late friend, to whom we tender our deepest sympathy in their personal bereavement.

THE REV. D. P. MITCHELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWTON, Kas., Aug. 24.—The Rev. D. P. Mitchell, one of the editors of the *Kansas State Journal*, died suddenly this morning on the train a few miles west of here while en route home from Colorado. He was a man of great ability and highly respected in all parts of the State. Dr. Mitchell was for many years a resident minister in the M. E. Church, a leader of the Greenback party of the State, and its candidate for Congress from this district one year, and for Governor three years ago.

PIERREPONT EDWARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 24.—Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, of Earlville, one of the oldest settlers in this section of the country, and probably one of the wealthiest, retired to rest last night in his usual health. About 2 o'clock he called to his wife to light a lamp. She got up to do so, and on her return found him dead. Deceased was about 74 years of age, and was considered quite robust. His death is attributed to heart-disease.

CORWIN OVERHOLT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 24.—This community has lost one of its best citizens in the death of Corwin Overholt, of the firm of Overholt Brothers, millers, who died here to-night, aged about 30 years.

THE REV. JAMES CLARK.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 24.—The Rev. James Clark was found dead at the corner of Provost and Second streets this evening. He had $91 and a quantity of jewelry. It is supposed he resided in Pana, Ill., or Chicago.

GEN. GEORGE S. DODGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Gen. George S. Dodge died at Oakland this morning from the effect of a paralytic stroke, aged 42.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Aug. 24.—Miss Lizzie M., daughter of John C. Ford, Esq., superintendent of Lambert, Bishop & Co.'s barb-fence factory, and Mr. Robert S. Brown, late of Montreal, Canada, were married in this city to-day by the Rev. W. H. Burns. Miss Fannie Strathern and Mr. Walter Mattocks, of Chicago, were bridesmaid and groomsman. The couple left for Chicago, and will take a trip on the lakes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 24.—Mr. Frank A. Petty, of Eldora, Ia., and Miss Lillie W. Mason, of Wyanooska, Vt., were married at the residence of Mr. O. Davidson, in this city, this afternoon by the Rev. L. D. Boynton, and left at 4:20 o'clock for Iowa. Mr. Petty is a son of Prof. Petty, of Burlington (Vt.) University.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Arrived, the France, from Havre, and the Algeria and Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Aug. 24.—Arrived, the Frisia, from New York.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Arrived out, the British Queen, from Philadelphia; Hibernia, from Baltimore; Hapsburg, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 24.—Arrived, the England, from New York.

EIGHTH DISTRICT OFFICIALS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.—Col. L. W. Shepherd, for a number of years Chief Deputy Collector of the Eighth District, has resigned to become Secretary and Treasurer of the Patoka Valley Coal Company, at Princeton, Ind. Collector Merriam has filled the vacancy in strict accordance with Civil-Service rules by advancing each of his officers one step all the way through. These changes will take effect Sept. 1, when A. P. Purdie will become Chief Deputy Collector, vice Shepherd; Willis H. Post, Deputy Collector of the Third Division at Pekin, vice Purdie; George E. Copeland, Deputy Collector of the First Division, vice Post; E. Kuhl, Deputy Collector in Charge of Stamps, vice Copeland; Henry F. Velde, Collector's Clerk here, vice Kuhl; and Alfred L. Rider, Collector's Clerk at Pekin, vice Velde.

SUICIDAL.

RESULTS OF A HUSBAND'S DISSIPATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Frances Dudley, née Miss Fuller, daughter of W. J. A. Fuller, formerly one of the *Sentinel* publishers, but latterly practicing law in New York, committed suicide at her home at St. Cloud, near Orange, N. Y., on Monday last. The cause was anger and depression on account of the dissipation of her husband. She was born in Milwaukee, and was only 20 years of age, beautiful, and talented. A 32-calibre revolver did the work. Her husband was very wealthy, and spent much of his time in New York, greatly to the discomfort of his wife.

AT COLDWATER, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Aug. 24.—Mrs. S. M. Merritt was found hanging from the veranda of her sister's house in the Second Ward this morning stone dead. Insanity, caused by ill-health, was the motive. She made an unsuccessful attempt upon her life yesterday by cutting the veins in her wrist. She recently moved here with her family from Cheyenne, W. T.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—The second day's session of the American Pharmaceutical Association has been devoted to the election of officers and the regular order of business. A number of interesting papers in response to queries were read, which proved highly entertaining to the large number of delegates present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. P. W. Bedford, of New York; First Vice-President, Emlen Painter, of California; Second Vice-President, George Lees, of Kansas; Third Vice-President, John F. Judge, of Ohio; Treasurer, Charles A. Tufts, of New Hampshire; Permanent Secretary, John M. Maisch, of Pennsylvania; Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehls, of Kentucky. The following committees were appointed at last night's session: Committee on Drug Market, Louis Lehn of New York (Chairman), James G. Steele of California, P. C. Candidus of Alabama, Thomas Whitefield of Illinois, John P. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Papers and Queries, J. N. Lloyd of Ohio (Chairman), Staar S. Ambler of New York, William W. Bartlett of Massachusetts; Committee on Prize Essays, C. Lewis Diehl of Kentucky (Chairman), John F. Judge of Ohio, Emil Scheffer of Kentucky; Committee on Legislation, John M. Maisch of Penesylvania (Chairman), A. D. Shepherd of Massachusetts, Charles Mohr of Alabama.

CONVENTION OF DEAF MUTES.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—A Convention of Deaf and Dumb, principally of this State, met this morning to form an organization for their own advancement. A temporary organization was effected, and a committee on permanent organization and by-laws appointed.

DIPHTHERIA IN A HOTEL.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24.—Owing to the number of cases of diphtheria at the Proctor House, in Andover, N. H., the guests have left that hotel. One hundred of them passed through the city for their homes yesterday. Three deaths have occurred at the hotel, and one person is now ill of the disease.

SENATOR SESSIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The trial of Senator Sessions on the charge of bribing Assemblyman Bradley during the late contest for United States Senators is expected to begin Sept. 12. The Attorney-General will conduct the trial, as provided by the State statute.

COTTON IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—C. W. Simmons, Secretary of the Cotton Exchange, has received reliable information that cotton in Arkansas has been greatly damaged and that the crops will not be more than half as large as last year.

LARGE EXCURSIONS.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 24.—Two hundred and fifty members of the American Association for the advancement of Science went by the Cincinnati Southern to Chattanooga today, and a hundred went by Louisville to the Mammoth Cave.

Brighton.

The "biggest thing" in English watering-places is Brighton, which is sometimes called London-by-the-Sea, and which in size and solidity corresponds with the great metropolis, and is a worthy and appropriate "annex" to it. It is practically no farther from Belgravia than Coney Island is from Madison Square. The fast trains whirl down to it in a little more than an hour, at a cost to the passengers of from eight shillings, second class, to twelve shillings, first class. A business man may leave his office in the city at a late hour in the afternoon, and have time for dinner and a walk on the pier or a drive along the King's Road before dark. It is London repeated on a small scale, without the smoke and the slums, and with a purer atmosphere, though with scarcely less of a crowd. The shops are London shops, the actors at the theatre belong to London companies, the faces and dresses have become familiar in the Strand or Piccadilly, and the Cockney dialect, with its soft drawl and misused aspirates, is heard oftener than any other. Like London, too, its social life is sustained by many classes circulating in a general current, but never affiliating; and while in one quarter coronets are no rarity, and a Prince leads society, in another the excursionist of a day or the tradesman spending a two-weeks' holiday, smokes his brier or cutty and eats his shrimps without feeling the disparity, and without realizing that Brighton was not made especially for the delectation of his own class.

But though practically incorporated with it, Brighton is fifty miles away from the city, and lying between the two are undulating English landscapes, with many shady lanes and ancient villages, through which the train flies when it is once beyond the spacious limits of London. Under the Box Hill Tunnel, which is the scene of a story by Charles Reade, and has often done service in fiction; over the lofty spans of the Seven Bridges, through deep and friable cuttings of chalk and limestone,—this is the way to London-by-the-Sea; and as we come nearer to it the land is hillier, the foliage less abundant, and flocks of sheep are seen fattening on the nutritious grasses of the breezy South Downs. . . .

It is to be remembered that, with the exception of the crescents and squares and intersecting streets, there is no break in the three miles of buildings which abut on the sea; the houses, shops, baths, and hotels are set together without any unoccupied lots between them. But to fully comprehend the extent of Brighton, one should go out on the pier, and then the place may be seen in its complex and substantial entirety. Compared to it, the most crowded American watering-place—Coney Island, Atlantic City, or Long Branch—is nothing more than a camp. It is veritably, and not in any fancifulness of nomenclature, a city by the sea,—a city modeled on London, and having the structural permanency of the metropolis. It is not built on the banks of a river, nor at the head of a gulf, nor in the shelter of a bay. It is immediately on the coast; the chalk cliffs, with their grassy summits are at either side of it, and the water is never more than a few yards from the esplanade. The solidity and compactness of the frontage of buildings, and the hights covered with houses, are things which must excite the wonder of any one who sees them for the first time.

Brighton is not busy for a few summer months only, and then left to the gales, the fishermen, and the coast-guard. Though the fashionable season does not begin until late in September or early in October, the excursionists crowd it from the early summer until late in the year. From August to December the climate is most salubrious,—warm, elastic, and bracing. An east wind keeps visitors away in the first months of the year, and the place is then deserted except by a mere handful of people,—about one-hundred and four thousand,—who constitute the resident population.—*W. H. Rideing in Harper's Magazine for September.*

A Posthumous Revenge.

The Lord of Wintersheim, who died about a century ago at Noebdenitz, in Saxony, married an heiress, and, being a man of no landed property, was constantly reproached by his wife with this lamentable lack. Resolved to enjoy a posthumous revenge, he purchased from the parochial authorities of Noebdenitz a venerable oak, and gave directions that his bones should be placed within its hollow trunk, as a lasting protest against the charge that he had owned no real estate. To this day the visitor at Noebdenitz looks through the iron grating into the hollow oak where sits in state the skeleton of the Lord of Wintersheim.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES

Burning of Voltz's Flour-M
and Bakery on Milwaukee
Avenue.

The Loss Aggregates About $15,0
—Fully Insured in Eastern
Companies.

McEwen's Planing-Mill
Pierson Street Seriously
Eviscerated.

A $200,000 Fire in the Business
of Evansville, Ind.—List of the
Insurance.

One Fireman Killed and Anot
Seriously Wounded by a
Falling Wall.

Destruction of a Flouring-Mill and a L
Quantity of Flour and Wheat at
Terre Haute.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from box 413 at 4:10 yester
morning, followed in seven minutes by a
alarm, was caused by fire breaking ou
the three-story and basement brick buil
and the four-story and basement brick b
ing at Nos. 680 and 682 Milwaukee ave
owned and occupied as a flour mill and s
bakery by Frederick Voltz. One-story f
buildings in the front and rear of No. 68
at No. 110 Augusta street, owned and o
pied by the same, were included in the b
The fire was discovered by John Dick
and some other bakers employed in
bread-room in the building fron
on Augusta street, who had left
work to go into the mill for
drink of water. The fire was conf
to the basement, and seemed hottest near
engine-room, where it in all probab
originated. The alarm was quickly rai
but some minutes elapsed before the k
the fire-alarm box could be found, and
fire was already under considerable head
when the Fire Department reached
ground. Everything on the premises w
dry and inflammable that it spread
great rapidity, and for a time seeme
baffle all efforts of the firemen. The
of the mill stood the heat but poorly,
portions of them crumbled and fell. It
badly wrecked, and the adjoining buil
were all damaged for more than t
fourths of their value. The residen
Mr. Voltz, fronting on Augusta s
also caught fire, and was dam
to the extent of several hundred
dollars. It is insured for $1,000 in the
falo German, and there is $1,000 more o
niture. The two-story building at No
owned and occupied by Isaac Cohn as
ond-hand store and dwelling, was dam
to the extent of $200, which is fully co
by $3,000 insurance.
Mr. Voltz estimates his loss at $12,0
buildings and $10,000 on machinery,
considerable portion of the latter is lik
be found but slightly damaged, and the
al loss will not likely exceed $15,000.
insurance is placed as follows: No
building, machinery, ovens, etc., $2,0
the Detroit Fire & Marine; and stock,
in the Merchants' & Mechanics' and $1,
the Commercial of New York. Nos. 6
682, building, engine and boiler, mach
and stock, insured for a total of $12,000
following companies: United Fire
Atlas, La Confiance, Detroit Fire & M
Traders', Merchants' & Mechanics',
each; Firemen's of Baltimore,
Phœnix of Hartford, $3,000; and C
Fire & Marine, $1,000, which is on
alone. One of the buildings at No. 68
used as a barn, and contained eight
valued at $1,000, several wagons, a ca
and a quantity of grain and feed,
which were destroyed. It was insure
total of $1,000.
Engine Company No. 12 fared badly
fire. Capt. James Lefevre had his righ
badly injured by a hose-cart wheel ru
over it, and Pipemen Leland and No
were badly injured about the head
shoulders by a portion of the wall f
upon them.
The alarm from Box 413 at 10:50 last
ing was caused by a rekindling of the
fire.

M'EWEN'S PLANING-MILL.

The alarm from Box 816 at 7:48 o'cloc
night, followed a few minutes later by
ond alarm from the same box, was tur
by Officer Joseph Poffenholz, of the Ch
Avenue Police Station, upon the discov
a blaze in the three-story frame planin
at the northwest corner of Pierson and
streets. Considerable headway had
made by the fire before the
of the extinguishing apparatus
that before the blaze had been com
subdued the entire interior of the bu
was badly damaged, and the top floor
its contents of stock and machinery
total loss. The building itself has long
an eyesore to the Department, and th
wonder is that it has not before this b
a prey to the devouring element. I
erected shortly after the great fire, a
48x125 feet in dimensions and three st
hight. The owner, Mr. John McEwen,
pied the two lower floors as a planing
which he used in getting out the m
used in his building contracts. His lo
cluding the comparatively slight dam
machinery, and the damage to the st
dressed lumber, etc., in the building
time will not exceed $3,000, an
damage to the structure is esti
by Mr. McEwen himself at about
Upon this there is insurance as fo
Fireman's of Chicago, $500; Transat
$500; Buffalo German, $1,000; Home o
umbus, $1,000; Canada F. and M., $500
necticut, $700; Mercantile, $700; and
policies aggregating about $3,000.
In the third floor was the furniture f
of Halvor Halvorson. His loss is
portionately greater than that of Me
his machinery being badly damaged a
stock and fixtures almost totally dest
The aggregate value of his possessions
building was about $3,500, and upon
there was full insurance. Two othe
pants of the building, A. W. Boehne an
penter whose name could not be le
lost all they had in the place. The
was a manufacturer of bungs, plu
pin balls and pins, and barber pole
loses a few lathes. The carpenter
chest of tools.
The cause of the fire is a myster
Miller, the engineer, says that he
place promptly at 7 o'clock, at which
everything was in a safe condition.
gines had been closed and the floor of
gine-room wetted according to custom
officer aforesaid who turned on the
says that he first saw the blaze on th
floor at the southwest corner of the bu
and thought it must have proceeded
the engine-room, though that room
tirely disconnected from the main st
and in a small brick building erect
pressly for the purpose.
During the progress of the fire th
sidewalk in front of Davidson's g
diagonally opposit the planing-mil
way under the immense crowd of
standing upon it, and men, wome
children were precipitated in one c
erate and terrified mass to the basem
low. Despite the great number of th
experienced the fall, and notwiths
the way in which human legs, ar
bodies were intermingled with ea
and with broken and jagged timber
seems to have been badly injured. O
whose name was not learned, was
away with a broken leg, and half a
other persons received bruises and a
which they will recall when they
tend a fire. It was reported that
girl had suffered a dislocation of th
but the rumor could not be substant

OTHER BURNINGS.

The alarm from Box 14 at 9:12
afternoon was caused by a fire on t
floor of a four-story and baseme
building at Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Ri
owned and occupied by Spalding &
tobacco manufacturers. No damag
a spark from a furnace setting
floor. In running to the fire Hook

es by advancing each of his off
p all the way through. These
ll take effect Sept. 1, when A. P.
become Chief Deputy Collector,
rd; Willis H. Post, Deputy Col-
e Third Division at Pekin, vice
orge E. Copeland, Deputy Col-
e First Division, vice Post; E.
ty Collector in Charge of Stamps,
nd; Henry F. Velde, Collector's
vice Kuhl; and Alfred L. Rider,
Clerk at Pekin, vice Velde.

SUICIDAL.

OF A HUSBAND'S DISSIPATION.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EE, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Frances Dud-
s Fuller, daughter of W. J. A.
early one of the *Sentinel* pub-
latterly practicing law in New
itted suicide at her home at St.
Orange, N. Y., on Monday last.
was anger and depression on ac-
dissipation of her husband. She
n Milwaukee, and was only 20
, beautiful, and talented. A 32-
ver did the work. Her husband
ealthy, and spent much of his
York, greatly to the discomfort

COLDWATER, MICH.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

R, Mich., Aug. 24.—Mrs. S. M.
found hanging from the veranda
's house in the Second Ward this
ne dead. Insanity, caused by ill-
the motive. She made an un-
ttempt upon her life yesterday
he veins in her wrist. She re-
d here with her family from
W. T.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—The second
n of the American Pharmaceu-
ation has been devoted to the
fficers and the regular order of
A number of interesting pa-
sponse to queries were read,
ved highly entertaining to
number of delegates pres-
following officers were elected
ning year: President, Prof. P.
of New York; First Vice-Pres-
Painter, of California; Second
nt, George Lees, of Kansas;
-President, John F. Judge,
Treasurer, Charles A. Tufts,
ampshire; Permanent Sec-
m M. Maisch, of Penn-
Reporter on the Progress
, C. Lewis Diehls, of Kentucky.
g committees were appointed
session: Committee on Drug
s Lehn of New York (Chair-
G. Steele of California, P. C.
Alabama, Thomas Whitefield
ohn P. Smith of Maryland;
Papers and Queries, J. N. Lloyd
rman), Staar S. Ambler of New
m W. Bartlett of Massachu-
ttee on Prize Essays, C. Lewis
ntucky (Chairman), John F.
, Emil Scheffer of Kentucky;
Legislation, John M. Maisch
ia (Chairman), A. D. Shep-
chusetts, Charles Mohr of Ala-

ITION OF DEAF MUTES.

, Pa., Aug. 24.—A Convention
umb, principally of this State,
ing to form an organization
advancement. A temporary
as effected, and a committee
organization and by-laws ap-

THERIA IN A HOTEL.

I. H., Aug. 24.—Owing to the
es of diphtheria at the Proctor
ver, N. H., the guests have
One hundred of them passed
ty for their homes yesterday.
ave occurred at the hotel, and
ow ill of the disease.

NATOR SESSIONS.

Y., Aug. 24.—The trial of
ns on the charge of bribing
Bradley during the late con-
l States Senators is expected to
The Attorney-General will
al, as provided by the State

TON IN ARKANSAS.

ug. 24.—C. W. Simmons, Sec-
tton Exchange, has received
ation that cotton in Arkansas
y damaged and that the crops
e than half as large as last

GE EXCURSIONS.

., Aug. 24.—Two hundred
rs of the American Associa-
ancement of Science went by
outhern to Chattanooga to-
ired went by Louisville to
ave.

Brighton.

tuing" in English watering-
n, which is sometimes called
ea; and which in size and solid-
with the great metropolis, and
appropriate "annex" to it. It
farther from Belgravia than
from Madison Square. The
lown to it in a little more than
st to the passengers of from
cond class, to twelve shillings,
ness man may leave his office
e hour in the afternoon, and
er and a walk on the pier or a
ing's Road before dark. It is
on a small scale, without the
ums, and with a purer atmos-
th scarcely less of a crowd
ndon shops, the actors at the
London companies, the faces
ecome familiar in the Strand
the Cockney dialect, with its
misused aspirates, is heard
other. Like London, too, it
ed by many classes circulat-
urrent, but never affiliating;
arter coronets are no rarity,
society, in another the ex-
or the tradesman spending a
, smokes his brier or cutty
s without feeling the dispar-
lizing that Brighton was not
r the delectation of his own
...
tically incorporated with it,
les away from the city, and
two are undulating English
any shady lanes and ancient
ich the train flies when it is
spacious limits of London.
Tunnel, which is the scene of
Reade, and has often done
ver the lofty spans of the
gh deep and friable cuttings
ne,—this is the way to Lon-
as we come nearer to it the
foliage less abundant, and
een fattening on the nutri-
breezy South Downs. . . .
ered that, with the excep-
and squares and intersect-
no break in the three miles
but on the sea; the houses,
els are set together without
between them. But to fully
nt of Brighton, one should
and then the place may be
and substantial entirety.
most crowded American
y Island, Atlantic City, or
hing more than a camp.
not in any fancifulness of
by the sea,—a city modeled
ring the structural perma-
olis. It is not built on the
the head of a gulf, nor in
It is immediately on the
with their grassy summits
it, and the water is never
s from the esplanade. The
tness of the frontage of
ghts covered with houses,
excite the wonder of any
the first time.
for a few summer months
the gales, the fishermen,
Though the fashionable
until late in September or
excursionists crowd it from
ill late in the year. From
he climate is most salubri-
and bracing. An east wind
in the first months of the
then deserted except by a
e,—about one-hundred and
constitute the resident
lding in Harper's Magazine

ous Revenge.

sheim, who died about a
enitz, in Saxony, married
a man of no landed prop-
reproached by his wife
ack. Resolved to enjoy a
be purchased from the
of Noebdenitz a venerable
ons that his bones should
ollow trunk, as a lasting
arge that he had owned no
ay the visitor at Noeb-
fts from grating into the
in state the skeleton of

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Burning of Voltz's Flour-Mill and Bakery on Milwaukee Avenue.

The Loss Aggregates About $15,000—Fully Insured in Eastern Companies.

McEwen's Planing-Mill on Pierson Street Seriously Eviscerated.

A $200,000 Fire in the Business Part of Evansville, Ind.—List of the Insurance.

One Fireman Killed and Another Seriously Wounded by a Falling Wall.

Destruction of a Flouring-Mill and a Large Quantity of Flour and Wheat at Terre Haute.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from box 413 at 4:10 yesterday morning, followed in seven minutes by a 2-11 alarm, was caused by fire breaking out in the three-story and basement brick building and the four-story and basement brick building at Nos. 680 and 682 Milwaukee avenue, owned and occupied as a flour mill and steam bakery by Frederick Voltz. One-story frame buildings in the front and rear of No. 684 and at No. 110 Augusta street, owned and occupied by the same, were included in the blaze. The fire was discovered by Jonn Dickman and some other bakers employed in the bread-room in the building fronting on Augusta street, who had left their work to go into the mill for a drink of water. The fire was confined to the basement, and seemed hottest near the engine-room, where it in all probability originated. The alarm was quickly raised, but some minutes elapsed before the key to the fire-alarm box could be found, and the fire was already under considerable headway when the Fire Department reached the ground. Everything on the premises was so dry and inflammable that it spread with great rapidity, and for a time seemed to baffle all efforts of the firemen. The walls of the mill stood the heat but poorly, and portions of them crumbled and fell. It was badly wrecked, and the adjoining buildings were all damaged for more than three-fourths of their value. The residence of Mr. Voltz, fronting on Augusta street, also caught fire, and was damaged to the extent of several hundreds of dollars. It is insured for $1,000 in the Buffalo German, and there is $1,000 more on furniture. The two-story building at No. 676, owned and occupied by Isaac Cohn as a second-hand store and dwelling, was damaged to the extent of $200, which is fully covered by $3,000 insurance.

Mr. Voltz estimates his loss at $12,000 on buildings and $10,000 on machinery, but a considerable portion of the latter is likely to be found but slightly damaged, and the actual loss will not likely exceed $15,000. The insurance is placed as follows: No. 678, building, machinery, ovens, etc., $2,000 in the Detroit Fire & Marine; and stock, $500 in the Merchants' & Mechanics' and $1,000 in the Commercial of New York. Nos. 680 and 682, building, engine and boiler, machinery, and stock, insured for a total of $12,000 in the following companies: United Firemen's, Atlas, La Confiance, Detroit Fire & Marine, Traders', Merchants' & Mechanics', $1,000 each; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,400; Phœnix of Hartford, $3,000; and Canada Fire & Marine, $1,000, which is on stock alone. One of the buildings at No. 684 was used as a barn, and contained eight horses, valued at $1,000, several wagons, a carriage, and a quantity of grain and feed, all of which were destroyed. It was insured for a total of $1,000.

Engine Company No. 12 fared badly at the fire. Capt. James Lefevre had his right foot badly injured by a hose-cart wheel running over it, and Pipemen Leland and Norcross were badly injured about the head and shoulders by a portion of the wall falling upon them.

The alarm from Box 413 at 10:50 last evening was caused by a rekindling of the same fire.

M'EWEN'S PLANING-MILL.

The alarm from Box 816 at 7:48 o'clock last night, followed a few minutes later by a second alarm from the same box, was turned in by Officer Joseph Poffenholz, of the Chicago Avenue Police Station, upon the discovery of a blaze in the three-story frame planing-mill at the northwest corner of Pierson and Wells streets. Considerable headway had been made by the fire before the arrival of the extinguishing apparatus, so that before the blaze had been completely subdued the entire interior of the building was badly damaged, and the top floor with its contents of stock and machinery was a total loss. The building itself has long been an eyesore to the Department, and the only wonder is that it has not before this become a prey to the devouring element. It was erected shortly after the great fire, and was 48x125 feet in dimensions and three stories in hight. The owner, Mr. John McEwen, occupied the two lower floors as a planing-mill, which he used in getting out the material used in his building contracts. His loss, including the comparatively slight damage to machinery, and the damage to the stock of dressed lumber, etc., in the building at the time will not exceed $3,000, and the damage to the structure is estimated by Mr. McEwen himself at about $2,000. Upon this there is insurance as follows: Fireman's of Chicago, $500; Transatlantic, $500; Buffalo German, $1,000; Home of Columbus, $1,000; Canada F. and M., $500; Connecticut, $700; Mercantile, $700; and other policies aggregating about $3,000.

In the third floor was the furniture factory of Halvor Halvorson. His loss is proportionately greater than that of McEwen, his machinery being badly damaged and his stock and fixtures almost totally destroyed. The aggregate value of his possessions in the building was about $3,500, and upon them there was full insurance. Two other occupants of the building, A. W. Boehne and a carpenter whose name could not be learned, lost all they had in the place. The former was a manufacturer of bungs, plugs, tenpin balls and pins, and barber poles, and loses a few lathes. The carpenter loses a chest of tools.

The cause of the fire is a mystery. Joe Miller, the engineer, says that he left the place promptly at 7 o'clock, at which time everything was in a safe condition. The engines had been closed and the floor of the engine-room wetted according to custom. The officer aforesaid who turned on the alarm says that he first saw the blaze on the main floor at the southwest corner of the building, and thought it must have proceeded from the engine-room, though that room is entirely disconnected from the main structure and in a small brick building erected expressly for the purpose.

During the progress of the fire the broad sidewalk in front of Davidson's grocery, diagonally opposit the planing-mill, gave way under the immense crowd of people standing upon it, and men, women, and children were precipitated in one conglomerate and terrified mass to the basement below. Despite the great number of those who experienced the fall, and notwithstanding the way in which human legs, arms, and bodies were intermingled with each other and with broken and jagged timbers, no one seems to have been badly injured. One man, whose name was not learned, was carried away with a broken leg, and half a score of other persons received bruises and scratches which they will recall when they next attend a fire. It was reported that one little girl had suffered a dislocation of the spine, but the rumor could not be substantiated.

OTHER BURNINGS.

The alarm from Box 14 at 9:12 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the second floor of a four-story and basement brick building at Nos. 9, 11, and 13 River street, owned and occupied by Spalding & Merrick, tobacco manufacturers. No damage. Cause, a spark from a furnace setting fire to the floor. In running to the fire Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 met and collided on the corner of State and Adams streets with a horse attached to a light buggy, owned and driven by Charles Mehl, of No. 108 Huron street. The pole of the truck struck Mr. Mehl's horse in the girth, completely disemboweling the beast, which was shot a few minutes later to by Officer Considine. The buggy was wrecked, but Mr. Mehl escaped uninjured by jumping from the vehicle before the collision.

The alarm from Box 178 at 8:20 last evening was caused by a Chinese lantern falling from the tail of a kite upon the roof of a two-story frame building at No. 3136 Groveland Park avenue, owned and occupied by Frank Munsell. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the Department. Damage slight.

The alarm from Box 18 at 4:15 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the basement of a two-story and basement brick building at No. 255 South Water street, owned and occupied by A. H. Holden & Co., manufacturers of Chicago Enamel paint. The fire originated in the basement, and is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. Damage to building $500, and to stock $50.

The alarm from Box 292 at 11:15 yesterday morning was caused by the explosion of a can of oil, which had been left on a sewing-machine in the residence of Mrs. Lizzie Hemmer, No. 148 West Jackson street. Damage to house and contents, $25.

AT EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 24.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in Urso & Marsh's wholesale fruit store, and spread to the adjoining buildings, destroying nine large wholesale houses and their contents,—almost a total loss. The names of firms burned out are as follows: Urso & Marsh, wholesale fruits; J. D. Preston & Co., wholesale grocers; Reis & Schumaker, leather and findings; Roach & Miner, O. H. Brummelhaus, cloths; C. D. Long & Co., saddlers and harness; Topf & Co., not burned, but destroyed by the whole building caving in,—a total wreck.

When the building caved in there were three firemen in the building, two of whom were buried in the ruins. One was extricated at once, badly injured, and the other was taken out dead at 1:30 this afternoon.

The insurance is $140,000, $95,000 distributed among the following companies: Franklin of Philadelphia, $10,000; Royal, $5,000; Hartford, $4,500; Citizens', Evansville, $7,000; Underwriters' Agency, $15,000; Home of New York, $11,000; Ætna, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Phœnix of Hartford, $8,000; Niagara, $7,000; Buffalo German, $6,500; Queen, $11,500. The balance, $45,000, is in small amounts among other companies.

The stores destroyed were among the best of the city, and if there had been a high wind the whole block and the one adjoining would have been destroyed.

The Armstrong Furniture Company and McKey, Nesbit & Co., wholesale dry goods, opposit, were only saved by great exertions. The stables on the alley belonging to Frank Hardy and others were also destroyed. The supply of water was not sufficient, and at one time it looked as if the results might even be more serious than they were.

The total loss is about $200,000.

AT ARKANSAS CITY, ARK.

ARKANSAS CITY, Aug. 24.—Fire was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning in a small building occupied as a butcher shop. Before the flames could be extinguished they communicated to the dry goods and grocery house of Lawrence Bros. The flames spread with such rapidity that in less than two hours the entire block, which comprised the principal portion of the business part of town, was in ashes. It was with the greatest difficulty that the immense railroad elevator was saved from destruction. The sufferers are as follows: Lawrence Bros., dry goods and groceries, loss about $40,000; Dunaway & Co., drugs and groceries, $10,000; residence of Col. J. W. Dickerson, $8,000; John Fuller, saloon, $1,000; J. M. Parker, hotel, $2,500; Wallace & Provise, saloon, $1,000; D. W. Helm, grocery, $1,500; John Conner, saloon, $500; James Duffy, boarding-house, $500; John Fuller, dwelling, $1,200; office and material of the *Journal* newspaper, $1,500; Joe Zerga, fruits and confectionery, $1,000; W. E. Cole, druggist, $2,000. The insurance is light. Considerable loss was sustained by plundering after the goods were removed from the houses.

AT ABERDEEN, O.

ABERDEEN, O., Aug. 24.—Last night the warehouse of Messrs. Helm & Cheesman was discovered on fire, in which was leaf tobacco belonging to Dryden & Co. and True & Son. Loss on warehouse about $3,500; insurance, $2,500. Dryden & Co.'s loss about $6,000; insured, $3,000. True & Son's loss is about $2,000, covered by insurance. There is a large loss of lumber, shingles, and coal, which makes the total near $12,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 24.—The extensive flouring mill of Charles Rapp was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The mill being situated outside the water-limit, the Fire Department was of but little avail. In the mill were stored 325 barrels of flour and 4,000 bushels of wheat, all of which was consumed. The loss on building and stock will aggregate $18,000. Insured for $5,000, divided among the following companies: Western, Lancashire, and Westchester. The fire originated in the pumping-room.

AT BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 24.—An incendiary fired the new dwelling house of A. Hutchins, six miles west of this city, to-day It was totally destroyed with contents. Loss, $4,500; insured for $1,200 in the Farmers' Mutual.

AT HARRISBURG, TEX.

HARRISBURG, Tex., Aug. 24.—The shops of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad burned last evening, together with tools, machinery, three locomotives, and one passenger-car. Total loss, $200,000; insured. It is supposed the fire originated from spontaneous combustion.

AT DANGERFIELD, TEX.

DANGERFIELD, Tex., Aug. 24.—Nearly all the business part of this town burned yesterday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $2,000.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Edward P. Harper, an attorney, appeared before and gave himself up to Justice Arnd yesterday, he having learned that there was out for his arrest a warrant charging him with forgery. The case was continued under bonds of $500 to Aug. 30. The complainant in the case is a brother attorney named Charles Williams, whose office is in the Uhlich Block on North Clark street. It is alleged that Harper attempted to borrow $100 from Williams, and offered as collateral security a mortgage which Calvin J. Holman, a wagon-springmaker at No. 206 West Twelfth street, was willing to give upon machines used in his business. Harper represented, so Williams alleges, that there was no mortgage upon the property; that he (Williams) discovered that there were such mortgages given to Barden Brothers, grocers at No. 356 Wabash avenue; that Harper claimed that the mortgages had been paid, and exhibited to Williams such mortgages with the signatures torn off. The complainant claims to have learned that those mortgages had not been paid, and that in tearing off the signatures Harper committed forgery.

A DESPERATE UNKNOWN.

Mrs. George Isenstein and Mrs. Theodore Trauernicht reported at the Chicago Avenue Station at 9 o'clock last evening that while they were enjoying the lake breeze on the pier at the foot of Chicago avenue, an unknown woman passed them on the pier, and upon reaching a point further out deliberately jumped into the water and was drowned. Officers Johnson and Charles G. Koch obtained a small boat and dragged for a time for the body. They were soon obliged to quit on account of the heavy sea, but the work will be resumed this morning.

A Queer Count.

A curious person died recently in Paris at the age of 72 years, the Count Napoleon Bertrand, son of the companion of Napoleon I. at St. Helena. The Count every year used to hire a room in a hotel and go to bed for three months, after having given orders for food to be brought to him once a day and not a word to be spoken by the servant. He was asleep during the siege of Paris. One day the bread was so abominable that he flew into a rage and forced the waiter to tell him the reason was that the city was besieged by the Prussians. Count Bertrand was stupefied for a moment. At last he got up and wandered about the hotel for a time, saying to himself, "Paris besieged? besieged? what ought a Bertrand to do?" And, after a few minutes' reflection, he said, "I will go to bed." And he went to bed and slept out the siege.

GRAIN-SPECULATION.

Fortunes Made and Fortunes Lost in Wheat and Corn in a Week.

Origin of the Great Bull Movement—Big Operators Interviewed.

Opinions of H. O. Armour, Rufus Hatch, and Others.

New York Herald, Aug. 23.

The extent of the recent grain speculation may be inferred from the fact that Rufus Hatch is known to have carried at one time 1,800,000 bushels of corn; a prominent down-town merchant, who prefers to keep his name out of print, had 3,000,000 bushels, more than the entire supply in store at Chicago; and Mr. Keene, it is said, held 1,000,000, purchased at 45 cents and sold at a profit of $200,000, according to rumor. The Armours, of New York and Chicago, held even more, and are credited with having made a handsome fortune. Among the "shorts" who have lost large amounts of money a prominent German banker is spoken of, who, for himself and his customers, has dropped $700,000 within a week, mostly of foreign account. The loss among small operators who had sold the market short have been very large in the aggregate.

INTERESTING OPINIONS.

Below will be found the opinions of some of the heavy operators in grain. It will be seen that they agree in the main as to the cause of the great bull movement,—short crops,—but differ as to the future of the market. It is to be regretted that the views of Mr. James R. Keene, who is largely interested in the produce markets, could not be had, owing to his absence in Newport.

MR. ARMOUR PREDICTS HIGHER PRICES.

Mr. H. O. Armour, of Armour, Plankinton & Co., Broad street, a member of the bull clique, seemed to be reluctant to give his views, and said: "We are packers of pork and beef, and don't think we know so very much about grain."

"But your house is reported to figure largely in the grain speculation?"

"Well, I buy things when I consider them cheap, and sell them when I regard them as high,—that's true."

"How about the corner in wheat?"

"There is none. It's all nonsense."

"Not a corner in August wheat when its price is so much higher than that of September?"

"No, there's no corner. A great many people have sold it short and the season is backward, so that it cannot be delivered very fast, but you will find that as the month goes on the price will soon adjust itself to its proper level. Only wait till people have a chance to deliver the wheat they have sold."

"How as to the speculative outlook generally in grain?"

"I am a radical believer in much higher prices. I think all provisions are bound to be higher, as they always are when there is a shortage in the crops."

"And do you think that will turn out to be so heavy?"

"Very large, indeed. Why, if the estimates of the Department of Agriculture go for anything at all they indicate a shortage in wheat alone of from 25 to 30 per cent, which, in a production of, I believe, about 475,000,000 of bushels last year, would amount to from 125,000,000 to 150,000,000, or about equal to our entire export of last year!"

THE SHRINKAGE IN CORN.

"How as to the shrinkage in corn, Mr. Armour?"

"Well, if the Government estimates are at all right, the corn crop is from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels short. Now, that's a calamity to the country, and no editor sitting in his chair and writing an editorial on the wicked speculation knows anything about it. That means such a change in the relations of demand and supply that there must be a rise equal in proportion to the new condition of things."

"Then you do not look for a further break in prices?"

"Oh, the speculation has been enormous, and there may be violent fluctuations up and down,—no doubt there will be. When we buy we move the grain from Chicago to this city for export. We don't buy on margin, but move the stuff itself."

"What will the export demand be, in your judgment?"

"Prices show that we have not much to export, even if the demand should be great, which I don't believe it will be."

"What effect will this speculation have on the farmers' interests?"

"Well, they have much smaller crops, but they will probably make it up by the higher prices they will receive for their products."

"Conceding even the shrinkage in crops, Mr. Armour, are not prices abnormally high already?"

"Not at all. For the past five years we have had enormous crops and abnormally low prices. Why, I am not a very old man and I have sold wheat at $3 a bushel."

THE PRICES OF GOOD PRODUCTS.

"Has not the average price of corn for the past few years been near 40 cents a bushel?"

"That may be, but we have had a succession of the most enormous crops—a perfect glut of corn. I remember the old fashioned price used to be about $1 a bushel. But then, as I told you before, I am very radical in my views."

"How high do you think food products will go?"

"I would not dare to tell you. The longer a man lives the less he finds he knows, and this is a great country, and a man must always be ready to modify his views by any change that may occur. I think all food products for the next twelve months are bound to range much higher. Remember that we are the great suppliers of cheap food for the world, and when there is a shrinkage in the supply here it is a very different affair from a failure in the crops of any European country. When our crops fail, then the markets of the whole world show the effects of it."

"This has been the greatest speculation in food-products ever known in this country, has it not?"

"Not at all. The volume of speculation has grown with the increase of the country; but, as to the fluctuations, they have been small compared to those of some years ago. This speculation is a baby compared to some I remember."

MR. HATCH'S PREDICTIONS.

"No, sir," Mr. Rufus Hatch said: "the recent advance in corn was not fostered by artificial means. The wheat deal may have been brought about by manipulation to a certain extent, but the rise in corn was the natural result of a condition of affairs which still exists, and which may make corn still higher."

"To what do you refer?" was asked.

"Well, the whole thing can be explained very briefly. You must know that there is a strip of land along the west side of the Allegheny Mountains, and extending through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Kentucky. It is about a thousand miles long and from 500 to 700 miles wide. That embraces all of what is known as the 'winter wheat section' of this country, and is what is known to grain men as the 'Corn Belt.' This year the winter wheat raised in this section will be between 40 and 60 per cent of the usual crop. In fact, taking the whole of it together, there is reason to believe that it will not thrash out more than half a crop. But corn is even worse, and there is no question that there will be a good deal less than half a crop. In brief, the whole cause of the recent rise in grain may be summed up in two words,—short crops. The shortage in corn is more marked than in wheat, and the members of the wheat pool would not have been so successful in bulling No. 2 red if the failure of the corn crop had not helped them. This was something like a piece of luck, for the condition of the corn yield was not known when the wheat pool was formed."

"What were the causes of the shortage?"

"In the first place the winter grain was injured by the extreme severity of last winter. The heavy snows wet a great deal of corn that had been cribbed. Then came the long dry spell of this summer, which has seriously affected the only yield this year—that which is harvested in June. Why, when it was thrashed it turned out only one-half what it was expected to yield. I have seen specimens of corn from almost all sections, and the ears are largely composed of mere 'nubbins,' and the wheat is equally poor, with a short and thin berry."

"How about the bull clique?"

"The pool was formed last spring and consisted of speculators in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and this city. At that time everybody else was a bear. It was known that we should not have full crops in this country, but it was not supposed that they would fall far short of an average, and the estimates for the crop in Europe were for a very heavy yield. The pool, as they call it, consisted of men like Mr. Armour, James R. Keene, Hutchinson of St. Louis, and several others."

"And Rufus Hatch, of this city?" the reporter suggested, interrogatively.

"Well, the veteran operator replied, with a peculiar smile, "I was on the outside. But, as I was saying, they sent agents to the grain country, and they soon found ample reason to know that the crops were going to be hardly more than half what they ought to be. Of course it didn't take men like Armour & Co. long to know that the correct thing to do was to operate for a rise. They were shrewd enough to do it and they have made some money. When I commenced buying corn in May it was down to 44 and 45 cents a bushel. It is now 72 and over."

A FURTHER ADVANCE.

"Will there be a further advance; has the bull movement reached its hight?"

"Well, the advance has been so sudden since the 1st of August that it is natural to expect that there will be some reaction. But the highest prices have not yet been reached, in my opinion, because, as I have said, the grain crop will be much shorter than has been expected. There will be another rise when the fall wheat is harvested next month. There is no disputing the facts which have caused the rise. In the first place, the corn crop last year was not so large as in 1879,—the year before,—so that during last winter, which was a very long and severe one, the farmers were obliged to use millions of bushels to feed their stock. This was a serious draft on the supply on hand. But it was not until the drought of the middle of June that we began to hear much talk of a short supply of corn. The July statement of the Agricultural Department put its probable yield at 90 per cent. Since then they have put it a great deal lower."

THREATENED EVILS.

"But there is one fact, my yonng friend, which is a very important one to remember. There are many sections of this country where they have not had a drop of rain for eight weeks. There never was such a drought, and if it continues four weeks longer in the winter-wheat section it will be too late for them to plow for their fall wheat. Nothing can save them but two weeks of rain, and it must come soon—within two weeks. The dread of this continued drought has already had something to do with advancing the price in the West. If it continues four weeks longer wheat will go up 25 or 50 cents a bushel."

"How about the spring-wheat crop?"

"We cannot tell you just what it will thrash out. But it will be a great deal less than last year."

"Then you think that, as the crops are undoubtedly very short, prices will be still higher?"

"Yes; wheat is going to sell here about as high as it does in Europe. To give you an idea of the shortage I may say that Samuels, of St. Louis, one of the largest dealers in the West, writes me that he is shipping wheat to millers in the heart of the wheat country of Kentucky. Corn and wheat are both higher in St. Louis than in Chicago, which has hardly ever been known before. The quality of the corn is so poor that only about 60 per cent is inspected and pronounced merchantable (or No. 2), and the remaining 40 per cent is either marked No. 3 or rejected. The crop in Europe has been better than we have had here in three years, but it falls far short of what was expected, except in Russia. The speculators in Europe have lost a great deal of money. They undertook to sell wheat short, and it took them about six weeks to find out that our crops had been badly damaged. I have not a bushel of corn, but I will venture to say that in six months it will sell at $1 per bushel. We shall have the shortest crop that has been raised in twenty-five years in proportion to the land under cultivation. I have had correspondents traveling all through the wheat country, and have received as many as fifteen or twenty dispatches a day, so that I have full advices."

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS.

Mr. W. H. Trafton, Jr., a conservative, attributed the rise to short crops, and expressed the opinion that prices might be still higher before the end of the year. The beginning of the present bull movement, he said, was about August last, and since that time more than 13,000,000 bushels of corn have been sold at the Produce Exchange for speculative purposes,—John Lyon, a heavy speculator of Chicago, being one of the first buyers. Armour & Co. were the largest speculators in wheat, holding 2,000,000 bushels of the 3,000,000 now in supply in Chicago. "In Germany," Mr. Trafton continued, "the crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and hay prove to be very disappointing, the yield of rye, oats, and wheat not more than three-quarters of a crop, and some of our correspondents place rye at not above two-thirds of an average. In Roumania and a part of Austria much injury has been done to their crops. From France the advices are also unfavorable. As thrashing progresses the yield is disappointing for both wheat and oats, the latter especially bad; and instead of that country exporting, as has been stated, they will have to import from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels of wheat, and also very freely of oats. The injury to the root has been serious, and all this intelligence combined has contributed to the buoyancy and excitement that have characterized our market the past week. Prices of both spot and options have been rapidly advanced, and have been forced above the limits of most shippers, so that the export trade has been restricted greatly. It is very evident that the real situation of this country has not been properly conveyed to the minds of European readers; indeed, the majority of them have been misled, and therefore will be slow to appreciate the situation as it really is. For the first five months of the cereal year Western Europe will have to depend upon this country to supply much of their deficiency. The fact of their reserves being lighter than at any time for many years will compel them to be free buyers of new wheat early in the autumn, so that the competition here will be greater than many suppose; and as the quantity to be contended for is very much less in this country than last year there are many good reasons why farmers should count on good prices. Prudent and conservative business men regard the financial situation with much apprehension; the weak position of our banks and the constant drafts upon them by large operators here and the West, to carry on their gigantic speculations, may, it is feared, lead to disastrous results. It will be seen that the reserves of our banks have been reduced from $9,000,000 to about $2,000,000. This great change certainly places them in no very enviable position, and when they decline to extend further aid to speculators to enable them to carry out their 'corners' then we may look out for a sudden collapse, that might temporarily uusettle values."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Deadly Climate—Terrible Condition of the Work People Employed There.

Deutsche Zeitung of New Orleans.

The whole of the location of the canal which stretches through an endless morass, and for the most part is inhabited only by alligators and poisonous serpents, demonstrates the extraordinary unhealthiness of the country. There prevails a certain malarious fever, which is even more dangerous than yellow-fever. The nicknames of several places, such as "Europeans' Grave," "Fever Grotto," and "Death's Zephyr," would alone suffice to prevent a thinking man from going there as a laborer. Only journals that are falsely informed could think of persuading laborers to set out for Panama.

There are about 200 colored men and sixty Europeans at work on the canal, and these are occupied with measurements and with cutting away the trees and climbing plants in the future bed of the canal. These jobs, however, advance very slowly. The murderous climate demands so many victims that about one-half of the workmen are continually lying sick. Already a mass of human skeletons are bleaching there; and as in its time the railway between Colon and Panama, forty-seven and one-half miles long, required a human victim for every inch, there will be no foot of this new enterprise which will not pay its tribute to death. It frequently happens that laborers are found dead in the woods. Physicians and medicines are scarce. At least there are none to be found at the right time and in the right place. Of hospitals for the poor victims there are as yet none that are satisfactory. Wretched barracks have been stuck up, which do not even keep out the rain.

The food that is given to the laborers is entirely inadequate. They get rice three times a day, coffee morning and evening, and at noon a very small piece of salt meat. Bread is never given. With all this, the men, who have to work in a heat of nearly 100 degrees for nearly ten hours a day, receive the miserable sum of $17 a month. Out of this, also, the rainy days are deducted when it is impossible to work.

The devices employed to make it difficult for laborers to get away from Panama can readily be understood. It is exceedingly easy to get there, and from almost all parts of the world ships bring men gratis; but when they wish to leave the prices are fabulously high. The Panama Railroad demands for its forty-seven miles the extraordinary fare of $25. All the laborers complain, and every one who has got money to get away hastens as quickly as possible, so as not to leave his bones there forever. Many go to Panama or Colon to buy their horses and ride off for Mexico or Costa Rica, where the climate is more healthy, but the wages are yet worse than at the canal. That newcomers find themselves in a most sad situation is easy to understand. Ever man who leaves his home to subject himself to all possible fatigue and to that murderous climate is to be pitied. Even the speculators are bitterly disappointed in their expectations. Since the laborers earn as good as nothing, it is plain that they can only buy the most indispensable things.

The first duty of the company should have been to provide for the erection of hospitals, in which the laborers should be treated gratis; and the second duty should have been to provide sufficiently good food; and, finally, wages should be raised and the time of work shortened. As long as this is not done the company will have to get its workmen from China. Rice and beans are abundant in the country, and the sons of the Middle Kingdom require nothing more.

GEN. SHERMAN.

His Aversion to Politics—The Reason Why He Was Never a Presidential Candidate—"He Would Rather Be General, Sir."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL, O., Aug. 23.—In the *Enquirer* of the 22d inst. I find in the correspondence of George Alfred Townsend an interview with "a political friend in the Democratic party," in which the following reference to Gen. Sherman occurs:

"How is it," said I, "that Gen. Sherman does not attract either political party more as an available Presidential candidate?"

"He is too smart for either political party. Sherman probably has more brains than any man in this country, but he never had the tact to connect himself with a group of men who would work for him. At the breaking out of the War Sherman and Tom Ewing were in New Orleans together, and Tom Ewing said to Sherman: 'Sherman, there is going to be a war now without any doubt, and if I were you I would go right home to Ohio, and my father will have you made a Major-General.' Gen. Sherman shook his head and said: 'No, Tom; I don't want to go in as a Major-General. I want to be a Brigadier-General. There will be mistakes committed in the first part of the War, and they will turn out all their original Major-Generals, and then the Brigadiers will come to the front. I am for a Brigadier-Generalcy to begin with.' Now," concluded my informant, "that is an instance of Sherman's individuality of thought and sagacity. Men as smart as that political parties are afraid to handle."

On some one remarking to Gen. Sherman in my presence that he would be President yet, he replied, "No, sir; I would rather be General, sir!"

This is not the first time that Gen. Sherman's name has been connected journalistically with the Presidential candidacy. Every once in a while he sees his name come to the surface in that connection,—for Gen. Sherman is always in the public eye, constantly on the wing, ready of speech, and just as ready with the pen. Hardly a day passes that he does not write a letter or make a speech for publication. I doubt if any man in this country, except, perhaps, Gen. Grant, appears as often in the daily newspaper press as Gen. Sherman. Yet he don't seek it a bit more than Gen. Grant does. He is an illustrious soldier,—one of the immortal trio of successful Generals,—Sheridan and Grant being the other two, of course; and the people are constantly calling him out. He is always ready to respond by speech or pen, and graces all manner of occasions with his keen and peculiar eloquence, the soul of good sense, good humor, and chivalric courtesy. But he is averse to politics. He looks down on the political arena, enjoys the spectacle much as he does a play, for, by the way, no one is oftener seen in the theatre than Gen. Sherman. He enjoys the drama or even a good comedy with all the zest of a bright boy, and his appreciation of the opera is very fine indeed. I suppose he is out at some sort of dinner, meeting, reunion, opera, race, regatta, or other public affair,—for he attends all that comes in his way—three hundred days and nights in the year. Yes, I forgot the dances,—the balls, I believe your city folks call them;—these he enjoys hugely, and will not turn his back on a round dance if Mrs. Sherman is not there!

Mrs. Sherman frowns on such things.

Mrs. Sherman is very pious, a noble lady of exalted religious fervor, a Roman Catholic of the purest type, choice in her society, and with firm views that the General respects if he don't copy.

Gen. Sherman is the most thorough-going Democrat in his tastes, habit of thought, and manner of speech that I ever saw. He knows no difference between men but the difference that talent and education mark. He would treat a private soldier just the same as he would treat Gen. Grant or Gen. Sheridan, provided that the private merited such courtesy. He would correspond with the most obscure private soldier or citizen on the same terms that he would correspond with the President or Gen. Grant, always provided that the abilities and character of the private man deserved such confidence and respect. I believe that if ever Gen. Sherman should meet one of his soldiers who knew more than he does, had more brains than he has, he would take his hat off to him and treat him with the deference observed in the army to superior officers.

But I am getting away from my text. I set out to write about Gen. Sherman's views about politics, and the reason that he does not seek the Presidency.

In 1875 I was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and an earnest advocate of the nomination of Gov. Hayes for the Presidency. But such was my feeling toward Gen. Sherman that I determined that if he would stand for the nomination that I would give him the preference in so far as my humble powers would admit. And so I sat down and wrote him a letter stating frankly that I would rather vote for him for the Presidency than for any other man, and reminding him that if he would refuse then I should feel free to use all the little bit of influence I had for Gov. Hayes. He instantly replied as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2, 1876.—DEAR SIR: Your kind letter is just received, and, though I thought everybody knew my general opinions on the points of your inquiry, I cannot hesitate to answer you in such a way as to admit of no misconstruction. I never have been, am not now, and never shall be a candidate for the high office of President before any convention of the people. I shall always prefer to see that office filled by one of the millions who in the Civil War stood by the Union army and unequivocally, and of those I notice many names willing and capable. Prominent among them is Gen. Hayes, now Governor of Ohio, whom I knew as a fine officer and a gentleman in every sense. I do not, however, wish to be misunderstood as presuming to advise anybody in the choice of the man. My wife and family are strong Catholics, but I am not; that, however, is nobody's business. I believe in the common schools, and don't stop over the little matters which seem to be exaggerated by the press. In some quarters, however, these schools are extravagant, and indulge in costly buildings and expensive teachers, so as to be too heavy a burden to the taxpayers. This tendency ought to be checked, which may easily be done without making it a political question. Self-interest will regulate this and make them free schools to all and capable of imparting the rudiments of a good English education. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

There has been a great deal said about Gen. Sherman's attitude in the last Presidential campaign. There is no mystery at all about it once the public get the facts. He was simply neutral,—as he always has been ever since 1860,—standing off and taking no part at all in politics. I rather suspect the grim old soldier, who is much of a philosopher, with enough of the cynic to spice his practical philosophies and eliminate all nonsense and bosh, slush and gammon, clear out of them, looks with serene and immeasurable and immovable contempt on politics and politicians. I happen to have exact information upon this subject, in a letter in Gen. Sherman's own handwriting, which has never before been published, and which reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23, 1880.—*The Hon. J. M. Dalzell, Caldwell, O.*—DEAR DALZELL: Your letter of Aug. 18 is received, and I regret that my personal relations to the two eminent candidates for President are such that I am unwilling to say or write anything to influence a single vote. I am sure that whichever is successful will fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and take a care that the laws are faithfully executed. Since the beginning of Time there never was a war on earth for which men fought for so holy and patriotic a cause we did in 1861-'65. Truly your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

It need hardly be added that this letter was in response to one that I had written two days before soliciting from Gen. Sherman an earnest indorsement of Gen. Garfield for the Presidency, for public use among our comrades in the North, and, not having been able to secure just the kind of a letter that I thought available for the purposes named, I laid it by very carefully until this moment, when it is produced to show that Gen. Sherman was neutral in the campaign, and not for Hancock, as claimed in Democratic journals. In my travels through Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, during the campaign, I found the regular army officers generally maintaining the same neutrality in that combat, and the volunteer officers and men for Garfield earnestly, almost to a man. Notably was one, Maj. Gould, Paymaster United States army, appointed by Lincoln, whom I interviewed at Vincennes early in September, who held that it was the duty of regular officers to be neutral in the campaign; and such seems to have been their opinion and practice throughout.

Gen. Sherman's aversion to partisan politics has long been well known, insomuch that he declared in writing to me, Feb. 2, 1876, while expressing a preference for Gov. Hayes, that he himself was not now nor ever would be a candidate for the Presidency. And it is also well known that, referring to the matter of voting, the General said he had, like Grant, voted for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and, like him, never voted for any one since; because any man who was d——d fool enough to vote for a Democrat in 1860 had by that act disqualified himself from ever voting again anyhow. It may be that the General's neutrality in the last campaign may be explained very ingeniously by able correspondents, but I hope that a statement of his position as given in his own words and letter above may be admitted to shed additional light on this perplexing subject.

He is the soul of candor, yet too shrewd a man of the world to be duped or deceived by flattery or intrigue, for a steel trap is nothing to Sherman's sagacity and penetration.

He is a fine orator, speaks upon the spur of the occasion, and carries the crowd with him in a storm of enthusiasm, much as he carried the boys with him to the sea; and perhaps there is the secret of the charm after all.

Talk of your candidates for the Presidency! If ever he consents to run, the very stars will fight in their courses for him. I should rather vote for him for that office than for any man living. I believe there are 4,000,000 men who feel the same way. Gen. Grant said at one of the reunions of the Army of the Tennessee that Gen. Sherman is the most brilliant and the readiest writer and speaker in the army; and I would add, or out of it either. He has a speech ready for any occasion,—is a natural orator of the first order, though I know he will smile when he sees that, for he only talks, talks, and never saws the air or splits the ears of the groundlings. He would as lief be caught stealing sheep as making the stiff stock oration! (Heaven save the mark!) He seems to speak unconsciously, yet always with amazing good sense, and often with surprising eloquence; and when the boys cheer he opens his eyes with wonder, as if he would say: "There, now; that's nothing to cheer about." PRIVATE DALZELL.

CANYONS.

Their Character and Origin—Paper Read Before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by the Hon. William Bross, of Chicago.

The following paper was read at Cincinnati last week before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on Thursday, 18th, by the Hon. William Bross, of this city:

To the professional geologist it may seem an impertinence for a layman to offer any opinions as to the character and the origin of cañons. He may, however, it is hoped, use his eyes without offense and form such conclusions as the facts which he has observed may appear to warrant. If they should not agree with the recognized principles of the science as now understood, he will be no worse off than scores of learned Professors in the past, for in this as in almost every other science nearly every conceivable absurdity was exhausted before theories were made to agree with acknowledged facts. And here at the commencement the conclusion to which the observations to be presented somewhat in detail have led, may as well be stated—viz.: that cañons were formed by some great convulsion of the earth's surface, or by the contraction of mountain chains from their igneous condition in the early history of the planet. Take for instance the cañon of the Saguenay,—a vast fissure in the mountain chain that lies on the north side of and nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence. The fissure or cañon is some fifty or sixty miles long and lies nearly at right angles to the river. Something like a mile apart, the perpendicular rocks on the north side are at some points about 1,500 feet high, the water at their base being several hundred feet deep. No man in his senses, it seems to me, could possibly conceive that this gorge through the granit mountain could have been formed by the action of the insignificant river that empties into Ha-Ha Bay at the northern end of the cañon. The surface of the water for the whole distance of sixty miles is on a level with the St. Lawrence, in some places it is several hundred feet deep and the cañon is about a mile wide through the solid granit rocks. And here another general principle may as well be stated, that, with a single exception, the width of this and the other cañons hereafter to be noticed is scarcely ever more than a fraction of a mile; seldom a single mile,—a fact that strongly indicates uniformity in their origin. And besides the mountains on both sides are generally nearly of the same hight.

TAKE THE CANYON OF THE HUDSON

where it passes through the Blue Ridge above and below West Point. The channel is deep, the tide ebbing and flowing far upwards towards Albany; the mountains on both sides, though rounded off towards their summits doubtless during the glacier period, are about of the same hight, and there is a general correspondence in the dip and thickness of the vast strata of rocks on both sides of the river. With the exception that the cañon is far above tide water, the same general facts are witnessed in that of the Delaware at the water-gap through the same spur of the Allegheny Mountains. In this case there are two well-defined ledges corresponding with each other on both sides of the river; the water is deep and sluggish while passing through the gorge, and all the facts seem to point with unerring certainty to some great convulsion in Nature as the origin of the cañon. With the exception that the current of the Potomac is swift at Harper's Ferry, the break in the mountain there, so graphically described by Jefferson, is very similar to that of the Delaware. This gorge may not have been relatively as deep at its formation as those of the Hudson and the Delaware.

THE CANYON OF THE NIAGARA

was confessedly formed by the action of the river; but, if the structure of the rocks forming the cañon between the falls and Lewiston be considered, the exception in this case, it is believed, will prove the rule enunciated at the beginning of this paper. The rocks underlying the country between Lewistown and Buffalo are nearly horizontal, and are, in round numbers, as indicated by the gorge below the falls, some 200 feet thick. The upper strata, for say half the distance, are solid limestone underlaid for perhaps an unknown depth by soft sandstone scooped out with comparative ease by the great cataract. Hence the support of the upper stratum of lime-rock is gradually worn away, and it falls into the gulf below. On the American side of Goat Island, where only a fraction of the river falls over the precipice, the lime-rock lies below in vast blocks, and a rapid is gradually forming, while on the Canada side the immense river scoops out the sand-rock to a great depth, and the falling sections of the lime-rock are buried out of sight forever. Below the railway bridge for a long distance there is a terrible rapid showing that some other rock at the bottom of the river was harder than the sandstone, or that the stream is partially dammed up by the lime rocks thrown down between the bridge and the present fall, forced to the position they now occupy by the water, débris, and ice pressing down from above as the river gradually receded towards Lake Erie. This recession will doubtless continue even back to Lake Erie, unless the sandstone dips deeper down into the earth, and the limestone strata become thicker or some other hard rock fills the entire face of the cataract. Then the fall would gradually wear away at the top, and become a rapid of gigantic proportions. Now, if the Niagara River, with its vast volume of water at first falling over a lime rock ledge, at Lewiston, underlaid by a friable sandstone base,—a condition of things found, it is believed, in no other cañon upon the continent,—has required untold ages to work its way up to its present location, how is it possible for the comparatively small rivers heretofore named, and those to follow, to wear away a pathway to the sea through great mountain ledges of the hardest rock? Such a conclusion would be absurd.

THE CANYON OF THE MISSISSIPPI

extending, say from Dubuque to the head of Lake Pepin, some 200 miles or more, is an exception to the rule above proposed mainly in its width, which is some five to seven miles. The sandstone bluffs on either side are generally perpendicular from the top downwards from 200 to 300 feet, when the débris slopes down to the bottom lands or to the majestic river as it sweeps through the alluvium from one side of this broad cañon to the other. There are doubtless good reasons for the opinion that the waters which now find their way from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay once flowed south and filled full the broad space between the beautiful bluffs of the Upper Mississippi.

THE GORGE OF THE UPPER MISSOURI,

situated about 100 miles below Fort Benton, is one of the most marked as it certainly is one of the most beautiful cañons on the continent. The walls are perpendicular, of white sandstone, scarcely a mile apart and some eighty feet high. On the top of these walls there is a layer of clay, perhaps of the same thickness, rounded off gracefully by the winds and storms, while in some places it has been all worn away, and the tops of the white sandstone ledges appear as castellated forms, reminding one of the Milan Cathedral or some of the old ruins scattered all over Europe. Between these sandstone walls the river flows smoothly without giving the least suspicion that the cañon was formed by it. Only some great convulsion could have torn apart this immense sandstone deposit for some twenty or twenty-five miles. It will well repay a visit to the Upper Missouri to see it.

THE GRAND CANYONS OF THE ARKANSAS,

the South Platte, Clear Creek, and the Bowlder strongly resemble each other, and may, therefore, be disposed of in the same paragraph. Through the three first, in spite of the tremendous obstacles they presented, railways have been built, and the saucy little locomotive rings out the echoes from their perpendicular granit walls on either side, some 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. Small rivers, for they are small here, rush through them with angry roar; but it would be worse than idiotic to suppose that they wore down the vast granit walls through which they run to the bed they now occupy. Only Nature's reserved forces, such as the world sees in earthquakes, could rend these granit mountains asunder, and with perpendicular walls half a mile high make a pathway for the tiny streams that surge and brawl between them.

THE CANYON OF THE COLUMBIA

is in some respects one of the grandest upon the Continent. From Cape Horn to perhaps some twenty miles or more above Celilo, at the head of the Dalles, a distance of sixty or seventy miles, the great river finds its way to the ocean through a gorge, the walls of which are from 500 to 4,000 feet high. Even a cursory inspection will convince a practiced eye that for the entire hight, and most of the distance, it is composed of nearly perpendicular basaltic rocks. No one series of columns where present reaches from the base to the top of the mountain; but at the foot of the cascades, on the south side of the river, their development is truly wonderful. Suppose before you there is a row of them 500 feet high and twice as long on the face of the mountain. At either end of that thousand feet another row, with their bases on a line with the tops of the first, shoots up another 500 feet, and so on from the base to the top, one row of columns above another, will convince the beholder that the entire mountain is composed of basalt. From the time of the Cæsars to the present all the world has been wondering at or gazing with admiration at the Giant's Causeway on the coast of Ireland. It, too, is composed of basaltic columns, and they are actually 300 feet high. Thus America furnishes to Great Britain a ratio in basalt of 3,300 to 300; figures which I was wicked enough to write in 1879 would probably represent the influence of the two nations on the affairs of the world 100 years hence.

The Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington Territory corresponds with and is virtually an extension of the Sierra Nevada in California. Near the western end of the cañon of the Columbia the Cascades form a splendid rapid, and the river falls thirty-five feet in two miles. From the head of the Cascades steamers run on the smoothly-flowing river for forty-five miles through the splendid cañon to the foot of the Dalles. Here, as the tourist glides along, Mount Hood, clad in a mantle of snow old as creation, peers down upon him through the lateral cañons, while the dark, frowning walls of basalt on either side almost make him shudder and forget for the moment how he can escape from this gloomy prison to the cheerful abodes of mankind. These stupendous basaltic walls, with the river flowing smoothly and beautifully between them, would never for a moment suggest the thought that this grand gorge was formed by the river. Only Nature herself, shaking as a reed this vast mountain-chain, could have rent it asunder and given us the sublime cañon of the Columbia.

Only one other,

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY,

can be compared with it, and to that, as in some respects the grandest of them all, let us now turn our attention. A description of it will be most easily remembered by saying it is a gorge in one of the spurs of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about twelve miles long, a mile wide, and a mile deep. As many, perhaps most of the members, have visited this grandest wonder of the world, only a brief description of it will be attempted. At El Capitan—or Tu-toc-a-nu-la, the granit wall—they are on both sides of the same material—is 3,300 feet high and very nearly perpendicular. At the grand arches, the hight is about the same and the south dome is 6,000 feet—a very considerable fraction more than a mile, one-half of which is perpendicular. From either side the waterfalls are splendid. The Bridal Vail is 900 feet; the Yosemite, 2,634, more than half a mile; the Vernal Fall of the Merced River, at the head of the cañon, is 350 feet; and Nevada Fall is 700. The question is how was this vast gorge made through this mountain of granit? Prof. Whitney, if correctly reported, ascribes it to the dropping down towards the centre of the earth of a section of the mountain a mile wide. From this opinion, of this master of geological science, with all possible respect, I beg leave to differ. The facts of its structure, in my judgment, warrant the belief that, like all the other cañons above referred to,—that of the Niagara alone excepted,—it was formed by an upheaval of the mountain at that particular point sufficient to break it apart to the extent of a mile,—the more probable cause; or the mountain, while intensely heated, contracted enough to do it. A few of my reasons for this opinion are as follows:

These solid granit mountains were once torn apart,—on a smaller scale, it is true,—for there are immense seams, perhaps two feet thick, of cream-colored feldspar running through the walls of this valley; and it is believed that a correspondence can be observed in these seams on both sides of the gorge. If rent asunder to admit the injection of these seams of feldspar, why not on a larger scale? When this vast fissure was first made it was undoubtedly very deep, perhaps half a dozen miles or more. Where the break was in the line of the cleavage there the wall stands up perpendicularly, as at El Capitan, and the arches, and a few other points. Where it was not in the cleavage line, immense masses of rock were thrown into the abyss, and from this source and the débris brought down by the Merced River the gorge gradually filled up to its present level. At El Capitan and the arches the granit wall stands unbroken to the top, and you can ride right up to it and from your saddle put your hand on that wall rising sheer above you for more than three-fifths of a mile. Your horse stands on the fine disintegrated granit, the last contribution of the snowy range to the eastward. But after the valley was filled up to its present general level, at points where the cleavage was not in the line of the upheaval, as in the rear of Mr. Hutchins' hotel and some other places, the frost and perhaps earthquakes continued to throw down immense blocks, and hence there is at this point a gradual slope to the top on the south side of the valley, with trees growing wherever they can find a ledge or a crevice to get root in. Another instance, showing how water, frost, and other causes have broken the symmetry of the valley, may be seen at the Yosemite Fall. Both the hight and the front of the escarpment east and west of the Fall are in the same line, while the ice and the stream have worn the wall back at the Fall perhaps a quarter of a mile from the front line. And yet the first perpendicular fall is 1,600 feet, or ten times the hight of Niagara.

Such facts might be multiplied almost indefinitely, but enough for this paper. This general remark, however, should be carefully weighed. The cañon of the Columbia, the Yosemite Valley, the Charquinez Strait connecting the Suisun and San Pablo Bays, and the Golden Gate itself, through which the waters of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, draining the great Valley of California, find their way to the ocean, are all about a mile wide. With the exception of the cañon of the Mississippi, the same is true, it is here repeated, of all the cañons above referred to in the Rocky Mountains and east of them, noticed in this paper. It is submitted, therefore, that the main facts in regard to them point almost unmistakably to a similar origin for them all. All these cañons I have myself visited, many of them several times. Several of them are splendid, even sublime, beyond the power of the most accomplished pen to describe. I dared not to attempt it, and have, therefore, simply stated what I have myself seen and drawn such conclusions as the facts seemed to warrant.

Let me add a very few words in conclusion upon a paper on the geological history of the Colorado River and the plateau of it, read at the St. Louis meeting by Col. E. C. Dutton, of Washington. This cañon, as described by Maj. Powell, who has the honor of braving almost incredible dangers to explore it and to give the world their first knowledge of its wonders, is some 1,500 miles long; the perpendicular walls are a mile or a fraction of it apart, and are from 1,000 to 5,000 feet high. They are composed of nearly all the series in the geological catalog, from the granit all the way up to the highest igneous stratified rocks. Now this, by far the longest and in some respects the most wonderful cañon in the world, Col. Dutton described as having been worn down by the Colorado River. In view of the facts herein presented that conclusion seems supremely fanciful and absurd. Like all the others, it could only have been formed by some great convulsion of the earth's crust, and through it the drainage of nearly a thousand miles along the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains finds its way to the Gulf of California.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Stock-Train Locomotive Derailed and One Man Killed.

A stock-train on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad drawn by engine No. 220, George Cooley, engineer, and John Kelly, fireman, while en route to the Stock-Yards met with a serious accident on the Twenty-seventh street crossing near Western avenue. The only fatality reported, however, is the killing of Hiram Wiser, a switchman, who leaves a wife and three children, living at No. 903 West Twelfth street. The locomotive was proceeding tender first, and just after crossing the bridge at Western avenue the engineer sighted a horse on the Twenty-seventh street crossing. It was too late to reverse the engine, however, and the collision was unavoidable. By it the engine was thrown clear off the track and ditched, and five of the loaded stock cars were thrown one after another on top of it. The unfortunate Wiser was seated on the foot-board at the head of the engine, and, not seeing the danger ahead, was caught and terribly mangled beneath the cars. The engineer and fireman escaped with few bruises and scratches. The cars, as they were telescoped by the engine, passed clear over the cab in the most miraculous manner, and when things finally came to a stand they crawled out comparatively uninjured from beneath the wreck. The fires from beneath the boilers were drawn, and in this way fire was prevented. Chris Luser, a brakeman on the train, was also slightly injured, but he recovered shortly and went his way. Each of the five wrecked cars contained eighteen head of wild Colorado cattle, and, on an average, five head out of each eighteen were killed outright. A very few escaped, and the remainder were painfully injured and entangled in the heap of wreckage. The cars and the locomotive are a total loss. At an early hour this morning the work of clearing away the débris was in full progress, and the injured cattle were being slaughtered as fast as they were extricated.

A WEAK SIDEWALK.

During the fire at the corner of Pearson and Wells streets last night, as mentioned elsewhere, the sidewalk in front of Franklin's grocery store, on the southeast corner of the above-named thoroughfares, broke under the weight of the vast concourse of people standing thereupon, and the people were let down into the basement. Nick Neso, keeper of a grocery at No. 81 Chicago avenue, has his right leg broken below the knee. He was attended by Dr. L. Varges, and afterwards taken to his home. Lena Williams, a 11-year old girl living with her parents at No. 158 Superior street, was considerably injured in the back and sustained bad bruises upon the limbs. Nellie Cole, a child 9 years of age living at No. 233 North Franklin street, accidentally fell from a truck and striking against the edge of the sidewalk split her right ear and received a severe scalp wound.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The World."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "Daniel Rochat."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Verner's Irish Dramatic Company. "Eviction."

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Championship Base-Ball Game—Detroit vs. Chicago—this afternoon at 3:40.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1881.

SENATOR LAMAR, of Mississippi, is admitted by his friends to be in serious danger of defeat at the approaching election. His successor will be chosen by the new Legislature, and the nominations indicate that it will not contain a majority favorable to his return. Various reasons are assigned for the bitter hostility manifested towards him, but the home newspapers will not confess the whole truth. The fact is, that Senator Lamar's liberality is not relished at home. He represents the most ultra Bourbon constituency in the Union. Texas is far more open to argument and to reason, for it is a younger and more progressive State, and has been saved from absolute stagnation by the stream of new blood that has poured into it since the War. Mississippi is more hopeless. It is the American Galilee, out of which a political reformer may indeed come in time; but not next year, we are afraid.

THE TRIBUNE takes the liberty of moving that Surgeon-General Hammond, retired, be laid upon the table. He is fast becoming a public nuisance. His connection with the President's case is extra-official, and, so far as he is concerned, grossly indelicate. He offered his services to the Secretary of War and they were "declined with thanks." That ought to be sufficient. There is no reason why he should elevate himself into notice as the author of a new series of "Rejected Addresses." Mr. Hammond has not, on his own admission, practiced surgery for seventeen years. He has not seen the President; and, if he had seen him, there is no presumption that his opinion would be of the slighest value. His conduct since the 2d of July has not added to his reputation for discretion, judgment, or good sense; and it has gone far to confirm the impression formed at the time of his dismissal from the service of the United States that he was peculiarly fitted to adorn a private station in life,—and the more private the better.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS takes too much for granted in his indignant note of remonstrance concerning the position of the State Department in the Hartmann case. Whether Assistant-Secretary Hitt has "babbled" or not is an irrelevant question; but it is proper to bear in mind that there is no legal evidence of "babbling." The unauthorized statement of a newspaper correspondent as to what Mr. Hitt said in private conversation is not such evidence. Secretary Blaine's refusal to prejudge the case does not indicate a disposition favorable to the Russian Government. It is as much a measure of protection to Hartmann as of invitation to the agents of the Czar. If Mr. Blaine had acted upon the suggestion of Hartmann's attorney and given an opinion in a hypothetical case, he might have been able to promise protection, and he might not. If he was not able he would, in his announcement of that fact, have given notice to the Russian Government of his readiness to surrender Hartmann on demand. The part of wisdom for Hartmann's attorneys was to keep still. They had less reason for desiring an advance decision than the Russian Government had.

A SOMEWHAT curious postal-card case has come up in New York before a United States Commissioner. One Mr. Purvis, a bill-collector, had a grocer's account among others. The delinquent debtor failing to pay any attention to it, he commenced addressing postal-cards to him, and upon one of them he wrote: "You have got to pay this bill, and you may twist and squirm, but you can't cheat this man." The debtor has had him arrested upon the charge of using "scurrilous language" on postal-cards sent through the mails. Under the law of 1873, which imposed punishment for sending through the mail "any postal-card upon which indecent or scurrilous epithets may be written or printed," the debtor would have had a clear case, but in 1876 the law was changed, and for some mysterious reason the words "or scurrilous" were omitted. As the language in this case can hardly be called indecent, the decision will be looked for with some degree of interest. That it is libelous admits of little doubt, especially as the address was in one sense public, for as long as human curiosity exists a postal-card can hardly go through the mails without being read by more or less persons.

COL. CASH, a South Carolina Bourbon, has just published a defense of his action in the matter of his recent duel in which he killed Col. Shannon. The defense is mainly devoted to a description of the duel and to the claim that it was fairly conducted. Throughout his long description of it he does not express a single regret for the fate of his victim, except that he did not return his salute, and this so troubles his conscience that he says, "It has annoyed me very much, and I cannot get over it." What kind of a man it was whom he killed we let him state:

> For twenty-five or thirty years he was to me the genial, cultivated gentleman with whom it was a pleasure to meet. We were of the same age, and when young resembled each other so much that one was often taken for the other, and when we did meet enjoyed these mistakes. I was fond of him, and the feeling seemed reciprocal. God forbid that I should now seek to cast reproach upon his memory. Most honorably has he settled his account with me, and we have passed receipts as to the affairs of this world.

The cold-blooded manner in which the murderer describes the manner in which he dispatched this "genial, cultivated gentleman," who had been his friend for thirty years, is of itself a sufficient comment upon the kind of civilization which such specimens of chivalry as Col. Cash boast of. Col. Shannon was the victim of a cool, and even cold-blooded, homicide, which entitles the murderer to the penalty of the law. But Col. Cash's alleged "honor" was vindicated, and that is all South Carolina chivalry demands, though it may involve the commission of a crime for which men are hanged in the less enlightened North.

A GATHERING of knaves or idiots calling themselves the Irish Revolutionary Council have issued a proclamation from some secret den in New York, in which they incoherently propose a "dynamite" war against England, to be waged from this side of the ocean. This paper states that the English flag floats over merchant vessels in every harbor in the world, and that there are Irishmen to be found in every one of these ports who could destroy those vessels, and to this statement is added two diabolical suggestions:

> Take for example this port of New York; the Irish of New York could in one night take every ship floating the English flag and burn it into the deep. The Irish could do the same in Halifax, in Quebec, in Melbourne, in Sydney, in Cape Town, in San Francisco, and in every other place. The Convention expresses the opinion that after Sept. 1 it will be well for all peaceable people to avoid patronizing ships that sail under the protection of the English flag.

This kind of talk is not only infamous in itself, but extremely idiotic. The first occasion when any human human life shall be destroyed by or through the agency of these men it is certain that, if the lamp-post does not illustrate the public horror of the deed, the public executioner will be required to perform that office. The law and public sentiment will hold such an act as the meanest form of cowardly murder, and, placing the members of the "Revolutionary Committee" in the same grade of brutal assasins as the "Molly Maguires," will hang them upon conviction with the same earnestness and the same public approval which have followed so many of that infamous organization to the gallows. These men represent no "people" whatever. They are pretenders and frauds, who should be repudiated by every Irishman who expects or desires the respect and toleration of the American people.

SOME twenty years or more ago there was a strong effort made in England and parts of this country to "regulate" by law what was known as the "social evil." In England a bill was proposed in Parliament providing for such "regulation" in all towns and cities where there was a military garrison or naval station. The proposition enlisted a strong protest from the women of England, and, after two or three annual attempts and failures to pass such a bill in Parliament, the scheme was abandoned. In this country there was much discussion, but outside of St. Louis it found no favor. In that city the system long in vogue in Paris was adopted with some modifications, but after a comparatively brief experience it was abandoned. The advocates of the system of legalizing and regulating the evil found its chief recommendations in what they claimed was its success in European cities, and especially in Paris. It existed, besides in Paris, in the Cities of Geneva, Zurich, Genoa, and perhaps others. In a recent issue of the London *Medical Enquirer* the final abolition of the system in Paris and in Europe is thus stated:

> About five years ago the Municipal Council of Paris began to suspect that this system was not doing what it professed. A Commission was appointed to investigate the matter from a hygienic and moral point of view, who were, as far as they could, to direct their attention to the operation of the system in other parts of Europe. On the 28th December last the report of the Commission was issued, and upon this the Municipal Council came to the following decision: "The Municipal Council, considering that the institution of the *Police des Mœurs* is destructive of the principles of individual liberty, without succeeding in accomplishing the end it professes to aim at, either in the diminution of diseases or in the prevention of offenses against public order and decency, resolves, that from and after 1st January, 1882, the *Police des Mœurs* [Police of Morals] shall be abolished, and that the following system be established instead, viz.: That free dispensaries be established for patients, and that in all that concerns public order and decency the ordinary police shall be employed, and that all offenses against public order and decency shall be tried by the ordinary courts of law."

In like manner gambling has been in various parts of the world taken under the protection of the law, and legalized under such "regulations" as the law has provided, but even this has been abolished, and we do not know any city in any part of the world where gambling, any more than the social evil, is now legally patronized. In Chicago there is no law tolerating either of these evils, but in the absence of law and against law both are tolerated—that is, protected—by the municipal authority against police interference. The Mayor exacts a personal pledge from a certain number of gambling-houses, and from a certain number of licensed brothels, that they will not violate certain regulations prescribed by himself, and in consideration of this pledge he exempts them from police interference. The establishments are not tolerated by law; they are simply tolerated by authority.

THE Quincy *Herald* has repeated and emphasized its disgraceful assaults upon the dying President. Last week it said:

> We believe Guiteau to be just as honorable as the man he shot, and a mighty sight less dangerous to the country at large than that plausible, smooth-tongued, unprincipled man who, with a sniffle and pious groan, would turn from a prayer to take a bribe, commit a perjury, or steal a Presidency.

These ruffianly words were rebuked, as they deserved to be, by the press of the whole country without distinction of party. It was supposed that the Quincy miscreant had been shamed into silence. But he has not been. He has attempted to justify the offense. The *Herald* of Tuesday contains an article of two columns filled with twaddle and foul abuse of the President. The villainous words of the first article are quoted and stuck to, and the scurvy scoundrel further says:

> If to thwart by fraud the legally-expressed will of the people, if by monstrous villainy to bring about a reversal of a National election, be not treason to one's Government, then is there no such thing as treason upon earth. This Mr. Garfield did do. And in our opinion an intriguing, scheming, plotting traitor is as despicable as an assasin. A traitor strikes at all the people of the Nation. An assasin raises his hand against but one. A traitor assaults the Government; an assasin, an individual. And we place republican government infinitly above all the Garfields that ever have or ever will see the light of day. James A. Garfield assaulted, most infamously, the Government of the United States. Charles Guiteau assaulted one Garfield. This is why we said the little villain was as honorable as the greater one, and much less dangerous to the country at large.

The Quincy *Whig* justly remarks that "The editor of the *Herald* exhibits such a degree of sottishness, of vulgarity and ghoulishness, as is a disgrace to journalism, a disgrace to society, a scandal to his party, and such as was never before exhibited by a public journal in any civilized community." The object of the *Herald* ruffian plainly is to make himself notorious, even though it be in an infamous way. Among 50,000,000 people in all the land no other man has deemed this a fitting time to utter such disgraceful and slanderous sentiments, much less to spread them broadcast in a newspaper. It was reserved for a Quincy Copperhead editor to sound depths of degradation in the Democratic party that have never before been reached. The vile Quincy creature, in concluding his screed, defiantly asks his "Republican friends" in the neighborhood, "What are you going to do about it?" That is precisely the question it is desired to have answered by Gen. Garfield's comrades in arms in Adams County. "What are they going to do about it?" Shall it be written that they are short of sand?

THE BOOM IN PRODUCE.

The boom in produce, which at first seemed to take everybody by surprise, has already lasted so long that prices are now widely regarded as normal which a few months ago would have been pronounced impossible. The abundance of money has helped to swell the wave of confidence which began to roll when the people had reason to believe that there would be a falling off in the produce yield of this year. The proofs of shortage, not as compared with the average of many former years, but as gaged against that of last year, have steadily accumulated, and prices have gone up in unison. There is even now a widespread difference of opinion in regard to the actual facts in the case; but there are sufficient reasons for inducing a great many people to believe that the shortage of 1881 versus 1880 will be about as follows for the United States:

Wheat	20@25 per cent
Corn	25@30 per cent
Hogs	10@15 per cent

accompanied by a much diminished yield of fruits and some kinds of vegetables, the consumption of which competes to a large extent with that of the more staple articles of food. It is believed that the decrease in the supply fully warrants the high prices now reached, and many hold that quotations are bound to go much higher yet.

In order to help to a better understanding of the situation, we have compiled from the annual review by THE TRIBUNE commercial department the averages of *specie* prices on three leading staples. For the eight years ending with 1880 the average was $1.00¼ per bushel on wheat and 43 cents per bushel on corn. For the seven years ending with 1880 the average price of lard in specie was 8⅝ cents per pound. Our present prices for September are, wheat $1.25, corn 63 cents, lard 11⅛ cents, being an average per cent of increase of 24¼ in wheat, 46 in corn, and 23 in lard over and above the averages for the years given. The yield of the present year is, roughly stated, not far from equal to the average production of that period. The average for wheat was about 360,000,000 and for corn 1,275,000,000 bushels. Our population has increased during the eight years some 25 per cent (or more than ten millions of mouths), but is now scarcely 15 per cent greater than the average of the period. There is nothing, therefore, in *these* facts, taken by themselves, to justify anything like so much of an increase right at the beginning of a cereal year, and when the hog crop of the West is massing in preparation for a march upon our packing-houses in the coming winter. The facts last noted would seem to justify a present basis of about $1.15 for wheat, 50 cents for corn, and 10¼ cents for lard in this market.

But there are other facts to be taken into the account. In the first place the greater abundance of money cheapens it, so that a given number of gold or silver dollars have not as much purchasing power as they had when real money was less plentiful. People are content now to pay more for real estate, for iron and coal, lumber and clothing; and it can scarcely be otherwise than that the leveling-up of prices should extend to articles of food. Then there is the grave question of supply to the food necessities of the Old World, which are ever on the increase, though the demand has minor points of maxima and minima. It does not now seem probable that Western Europe will want as much grain and flour from us this cereal year as she did last, but will want fully all that we have to spare. In regard to hog product the European demand has already fallen off to a very great extent since the era of high prices set in; and it does not seem likely to return to its old volume till we return to lower prices. The people of Europe must have bread; but with those who have eaten the bulk of our hog meat, the price per pound is an important point in determining how much they are able to consume.

These points may furnish the material for thought by those who believe that still higher prices will be the rule. Such thought may help them to avoid the whirlpool of speculative excitement in which the savings of a lifetime may be lost through buying on the top of the market.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL WORD INABILITY.

The language of the Constitution is explicit on the subject of the transference of "the powers and duties" of the President to the Vice-President in the event of the "inability" of the former to discharge them. But it is absolutely silent as to the means to be employed to ascertain whether the "inability" in fact exists, and the manner of its declaration. Evidently the framers of the Constitution never contemplated a contingency involving a difference of opinion between the President and the Vice-President as to the fact of the "inability" of the former to "discharge the powers and duties" of his office, or they assumed that immediately upon the adoption of the organic law the Congress would provide for the effectuation of its intent in this regard.

In case of the death or the resignation of the President the Constitution executes itself. In either event the office of President becomes vacant, and the powers and duties thereof are declared to "devolve on the Vice-President." Whether, under such circumstances, the Vice-President becomes President or Acting-President is a question on which the Congress may legislate. But no legislation could make plainer the fact that, under the Constitution, in the event of the resignation or death of the President, the Vice-President succeeds immediately to the powers and duties of the chief office. A case of alleged "inability" on the part of the President, however, is widely different. In the absence of any constitutional definition of the word "inability," the ordinary definition must be presumed to have been intended, and that is, "want of moral power," "want of sufficient physical power or strength," "want of intellectual strength or force."

In effect, in the use of the word "inability," the Constitution declares that should the President become listless, and utterly neglectful of the "powers and duties" of his office, or lack the necessary physical strength, or be deprived of his intellectual force,—in a word, become physically helpless or mentally idiotic or insane,—that then "the powers and duties of his office shall devolve upon the Vice-President." But who shall determine when either one of these emergencies has arisen? It cannot for a moment be presumed that the framers of the Constitution intended, as is claimed, that the Vice-President should be the sole judge of the alleged "inability" of the President. Such a construction might lead to violent collision between the Vice-President and the President, and a revolution hence precipitated on a mere difference of opinion as to the mental or physical condition of the President. The Constitution, indeed, declares the precise conditions under which the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice-President—namely: (1) In case of the President's resignation; (2) in case of his death; (3) in case of his inability to act. Now, suppose the Vice-President in a given case should insist that the President in effect had resigned, and should undertake to assume the duties of the Presidency against the protest of the President that he had not in fact resigned, would the Vice-President be allowed to constitute himself the sole judge of this fact? President Garfield has repeatedly been reported dead. Suppose on the strength of one of these reports Vice-President Arthur had taken the oath, assumed the duties of the Presidency, and declared his purpose to administer the office. Would he have been justified in so constituting himself the sole judge of the fact that by the operation of the Constitution he had become President, or Acting-President?

These are extreme cases, but they illustrate the absurdity of the proposition that the Constitution could have intended to confer upon the Vice-President the power to elect when he should succeed to the chief office. But in the case of an alleged "inability" of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office the question is far more delicate, and it is not to be presumed that the framers of the Constitution intended to leave its determination to the mere will of the one person in the Government most deeply interested in the settlement of it in a particular way. Nor is it just to say that anything was omitted from the Constitution in this connection that might properly have been included. What constitutes "inability" within the meaning of the Constitution is a proper subject of legislative action, as is also the creation of a proper tribunal for the settlement of the question whenever it shall arise.

The embarrassment which surrounds the whole subject arises from the fact of the failure hitherto to settle the status of the Vice-President who succeeds to the office of the Presidency. Let it be once settled that the Vice-President, who succeeds to the powers and duties of the chief office, whether by the resignation, death, or temporary or permanent disability of the President, is merely Acting-President, and all the difficulties disappear. And this is by far the most rational construction of the intent of the Constitution. The language is: "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President." If, in either of the several contingencies mentioned, the framers of the Constitution had designed that the Vice-President should become President, obviously they would have said so. But, unfortunately, the Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the powers and duties of the chief office have claimed to be and styled themselves "the President," and this assumption of the highest dignity has not been questioned. Whenever it shall be determined authoritatively that the Vice-President who succeeds to the duties of the President is not President, but merely Acting-President, the duties of the Presidency may be assumed by him temporarily in all cases of the illness or other disability of the President without causing excitement or alarm.

THE NEW YORK "WORLD" AND COPPERHEAD NEWSPAPERS.

The New York *World* is very much exercised over the reminiscence of the fire-in-the-rear newspapers during the War which THE TRIBUNE printed the other day. It says in reference thereto:

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is of the opinion, or pretends to be, that nothing but "Lincoln's generosity" prevented the establishment at the North during the Civil War of the reign of terror over the press and free speech which it supposes [?] to have existed at the South. To say this is to say that neither side in the Civil War fought for liberty and justice, and that both sides were false to the principles of American freedom.

"Which it *supposes* to have existed at the South" is good. Does the *World* claim that the Southern Democratic Rebels accorded an equal freedom of speech to Union men and Union newspapers that Lincoln's Administration gave to treason-shouters and the Copperhead fire-in-the-rear press in the North? Did not the Southern Democracy shoot and hang Union men in the South and destroy or confiscate every Union newspaper within their lines? The *World* carefully avoids all mention of the circumstances which called out the eulogy of Mr. Lincoln's generosity to the Northern fire-in-the-rear newspapers, and does not make the slightest reference to the argument in THE TRIBUNE article. It also exhibits some of the old venom in saying significantly that "*neither* side in the Civil War fought for liberty and justice" if THE TRIBUNE's theory of Mr. Lincoln's generosity be correct. It is evident the *World* still thinks, as it thought during the War, that the Rebels were fighting for "liberty and justice,"—liberty to dismember the Union and justice of human bondage.

The facts about this matter are very clearly remembered by everybody who was in the current of affairs during the War period. The Copperhead newspapers were rampant in their constant efforts to cripple the Government, prevent enlistments, to promote desertions, to discourage the Union army, to bring about confusion and dissension among the Union commanders, to defend the treasonable organizations in some of the Northern States, and in every possible way to aid and abet their President, Jeff Davis, and the Rebels. It was found from the testimony of deserters that their chief inducement for abandoning the field of duty was the discouragement consequent upon reading the croakings of the Copperhead newspapers which fell into their hands. The earnest Union Generals were almost unanimous in condemning the license which was given these journals to misrepresent the success of the troops, to traduce the character of those who fought for the Union, to defame and misrepresent the cause, and to promote the hostile spirit of the Copperheads to the vigorous prosecution of the war against slavery and rebellion.

There was not a successful General in the Union armies, nor any officer of high or low degree whose loyalty was unquestioned, who would not, if he could have had his way, have put a summary stop to the hostile and treasonable howlings of the Copperhead press. It is not exaggeration to say that the assistance which these fire-in-the-rear newspapers rendered the Rebel cause was equal to the force of 100,000 men fighting on the Rebel side. That number of men in addition to the Confederate armies could not have embarrassed and retarded the operations of the Union army so much as the influences which such newspapers as the New York *World*, Ben Wood's *News*, the Detroit *Free Press*, Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and journals of like character brought to bear against the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. The Copperhead press of New York caused the fire-in-the-rear riots in that city in July, 1863, and detached 25,000 Union soldiers from the front to garrison the city and keep down the *World's* political disciples and followers.

We repeat that Abraham Lincoln's unparalleled toleration, magnanimity, and devotion to freedom of speech and freedom of the press stood between these offending newspapers and the treatment of martial law which would have been meted out to them as a military necessity if the Secretary of War or the Generals of the army could have had their way. We repeat that George Washington, in the Revolutionary period, or President Jackson, if war had followed the nullification efforts of his time, would not have tolerated the treasonable utterances and disloyal harangues which these Copperhead newspapers delivered with impunity from day to day. We repeat that Jefferson Davis, as chief of the Southern "State-rights" Democracy, known as the Confederacy, did not permit any Union newspapers to print fire-in-the-rear articles to the Rebel cause within his jurisdiction or reach. That the New York *World*, at this late day, should traduce the memory of Abraham Lincoln, as it did last week in referring to its two-days' suppression in 1864 by Gen. Dix,—a Democrat, by the way,—was, under these circumstances, a scandal and an outrage.

The Union newspapers throughout the War contended that, if the Government was worth saving, and if the War was to be fought out to that end, treasonable publications at home ought to be suppressed in the interest of right and humanity. The Union newspapers have not changed their views as to the matter after the lapse of twenty years, and there is no probability of their ever doing it.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The elections in France last Sunday, though they were conducted very quietly and without any special excitement, the only ripple in the campaign having been the boisterous opposition to M. Gambetta when he attempted to speak in his own district of Belleville, have developed some important results. They differ materially from those in 1877, for while the latter involved a struggle between two conflicting forms of monarchism and republicanism, the present election was a struggle between the radical and conservative factions of the Republicans, M. Gambetta representing one faction and M. Ferry the other. All the returns are not in, as second elections must be held in some districts; but so far as they have been received they show that, outside of Paris, the sentiment of the French people is moderate. While in Paris one Moderate candidate, thirteen Advanced Republicans, and nine Irreconcilables were returned, in the 336 districts outside of Paris the Moderates made a large gain. The total gain appears to be forty-five seats, of which the Moderate Republicans secure thirty-one, the Republican Union nine, the Extreme Left three, and the Irreconcilables two. There are forty-six second ballots yet to be taken, and if they have a result proportionate to the above the centre of power in the next Chamber will be between the Left Centre and the Advanced Left. To make this clear it may be well to briefly state the complexion of the various divisions in the Chamber. The Right consists entirely of Legitimists. The Right Centre consists of the Moderate Orleanists, who believe in constitutional monarchy. The Left Centre is composed of Conservative Republicans, including some Orleanists, who are willing to have a conservative Republic because they know they cannot have a constitutional monarchy. The Left comprises the Gambetta Republicans, who are more positive in their views than the Moderates or Conservatives. The Extreme Right consists of the Legitimists or Bourbons, who have been almost wiped out of existence by this election, and the Extreme Left is made up of the most radical and violent Republicans, with some Communists sprinkled in among them. The power of the Chamber will be divided between the Conservative Republicans, led by M. Ferry in the Left Centre, and the Gambettists, or more advanced Republicans, of the Left. The Right of the Chamber is smashed beyond repair, as the Moderate gains were made from that quarter.

The second great result of this election is M. Gambetta's loss of prestige. He chose the Belleville districts, which are the hotbeds of Communism, for his constituency. In 1877 he carried them by 13,812 against 1,611 for a Bonapartist, and now he has a majority so small over his two competitors, M. Lacroix, a Pole, and M. Revillon, a Communist, that a second election may be necessary. It required considerable courage for him to run in those districts, but undoubtedly he reasoned that the author of amnesty to the Communists might have a showing there. He had to face, however, a union of the Irreconcilable Republicans and the Monarchists, who made the people believe that he was an enemy of democracy. Moreover, the Communists themselves, who swarm in those districts, instead of supporting his radical measures, which were intended to help the workingmen, whom he has always represented, went back to their old platform and induced the workingmen to follow them. His competitors urged that "Belleville, after ten years of republican government, wished to uphold the principles subscribed to in the election of 1868, which he has since abandoned." It is needless to say that these were the principles of advanced Communism, which M. Gambetta could not support, for, in addition to the sweeping measures of 1868, they advocated not only the suppression of the Senate, but also of the Presidency. From one point of view an election at all, even by the smallest majority, under such circumstances is a triumph, but it is a triumph of moral courage and principle rather than of political prestige or power. He will still be the leader of a strong faction, but it can hardly be expected that he will rise to the Premiership or that the leader of Parisian radicalism, just barely escaping defeat, can appear as the leader of French Republicanism. That distinction is much more likely to be enjoyed by M. Ferry, under whose leadership the extremes, both Right and Left, have gone to the wall.

MR. JAY GOULD'S newspaper, the *World*, was very much offended the other day at THE TRIBUNE's reflections upon the conduct of the Copperhead newspapers during the War, and has sought to retaliate in the following inconsequential style:

> But what THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE really means is, that it is much vexed [!] by the prosperity [*sic*] of a local rival, as appears amusingly enough from its incidental allusion, in the midst of a tremendous tirade about the "Copperhead papers of the North," to "the 'fire in the rear' which was started by a disloyal newspaper in Detroit, then edited, we believe, by the person who now publishes the Chicago *Times*." The humor of this entertaining explosion is enhanced by the fact that while the Chicago *Times* receives and republishes by agreement with the *World* on Sunday morning Mr. Jennings' admirable cable letter from London to this journal, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE pirates [?] the same letter by telegraph from New York after its publication here, and issues it as a "London special to THE TRIBUNE."

"Pirating" news "after its publication here" (in New York) is a new meaning of the term. Our contemporaries copy considerable matter "from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE after its publication here," and we never before supposed that they "pirated" it. In regard to the next allegation, as a matter of fact, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has printed none of the *World's* already published matter as a "London special to THE TRIBUNE." The difference in time between New York and Chicago permits it to cull from the New York newspapers after they are issued to the public any foreign or other matter of interest they may contain, and it has been in the habit of grouping this foreign matter under the general head of "Special Cable," which describes the stuff gathered from various foreign sources. Mr. Jennings' vaunted "cable letter" has contributed but very little to this collection. The Chicago *Times* was accustomed for years, up to a few days ago, to pursue precisely the same course; but it found it necessary, on account of general inefficiency, to go to press without the news, about an hour earlier than THE TRIBUNE is issued, and hence was compelled to make some arrangement for the direct transmission of the *World's* foreign letter from the *World* office. THE TRIBUNE is not thus confined to the resources of one New York newspaper,—and that one of the second grade,—but is able to present on the same morning any special information which any or all the New York newspapers contain. There is no "pirating" about it, because the newspapers are issued in New York at the time THE TRIBUNE's correspondents scan them for news, and THE TRIBUNE's readers are very well satisfied to be served on the same morning with whatever of interest the New York papers present as well as with the vast volume of news which THE TRIBUNE gathers from other quarters. It is only to be regretted that the *World's* contribution is so meagre. It seems to be enough, however, for our enterprising neighbor, which no longer pretends to print "all the news."

IT is about time that the police authorities took some decided action in the matter of checking and punishing the criminally reckless driving, mostly by men in charge of heavy vehicles, on account of which this city is rapidly becoming notorious. Three days ago a citizen, in spite of all efforts to escape, was run down and had a leg badly smashed by a wagon of the American Express Company. A few nights previous the driver of a truck deliberately ran his vehicle into a gentleman's buggy at the corner of Adams and Canal streets, wrecking the vehicle and endangering the life of its occupant. Last Monday evening Pat Flaherty, who seems to be a representative teamster, was driving a heavy wagon along Centre street when he met a gentleman in a light buggy coming from the opposit direction. The gentleman turned out as much as he could, but Flaherty drove straight ahead, paying no attention to the other rig, and succeeded in taking off one of the buggy wheels, frightening the horse, and throwing the gentleman to the pavement with a broken leg, from which he will probably not recover for at least three months. Instead of assisting the wounded man, Flaherty drove right on, but was overtaken by an officer and arrested. He was brought up before Justice Kaufmann on a double charge of disorder and criminal carelessness, and was held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $900. It is gratifying to know that at least one of the team-driving hoodlums has been brought to book, and the State's-Attorney should see to it, when the case comes within his jurisdiction, that the offender receives such punishment that his fate will be a warning to the other Pat Flahertys who imagine that the streets of Chicago were constructed for their exclusive use, and that the killing and maiming of citizens who are so unfortunate as not to be teamsters is one of the most praiseworthy occupations in which a man can engage.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* keeps alive its hope that the President will recover by recalling the following experience: "There is a man in a stone's throw of us as we write, who is a pretty live man yet, who lay in bed eighteen months with a bullet through the body and a shattered leg, and in that time he fell off from 190 to 75 pounds. He had pyæmia badly, and gangrene, and chills, and diarrhea, and erysipelas; and had to be nourished again and again, for a week at a time, by enema, because his stomach rejected food; and got so weak that he was unable to indicate that he was conscious; and was worried with morphine; and was cut into a dozen times for pus-cavities and abscesses. He had everything that anybody had said the President was threatened with, and had it bad; on account of which, and other cases more or less similar, we are disposed to trust nature, and a good constitution, and pluck against all the scientific theories which leave experience out of consideration."

THE first Washington interviewer was a woman—Mrs. Ann Royall. She went to the Capital with a claim, and when she failed to prosecute it successfully she took to writing sketches of public men, and subsequently published a little weekly paper on Capitol Hill. She became a terror to public men, and, according to Maj. Ben: Perley Poore, Speaker Polk, afterward the President of the United States, dreaded Mrs. Royall's tongue vastly more than he did the ablest Whig politician in his own State of Tennessee. She was once indicted by the Grand Jury as a common scold—*communis vistrix*—under the common law of England transplanted to the original colony of Maryland, and bequeathed to the people of the District of Columbia upon the cession of its territory to the Federal Government. The offense was punishable on conviction by a public ducking, but history does not record that Mrs. Royall was convicted.

THE business done on the Suez Canal continues to "boom." The increase is steady and rapid. Three-quarters of the whole continue to be British vessels. For the first six months of 1879 the number of ships that passed was 795, and the receipts were 15,349,371.52 francs; for the first six months of 1880 the ships numbered 1,116, and the receipts were 21,275,418.26 francs; for the same period in 1881 1,334 ships passed through the canal, and the receipts were 24,561,218.58 francs. Thus the number of ships increased more than two-thirds in two years, and the advance in receipts was in nearly the same ratio. From these and other figures as a basis, it is estimated that for the full year 1881 the receipts will be 46,000,000 francs. Last year they were 39,840,487 francs, so that the year's increase will thus be 6,160,000 francs, against one in 1880 over 1879 of 10,000,000 francs.

A DETROIT paper of Monday says:

> Yesterday at Chicago a Bohemian named Kuchinka, under the influence of liquor, stabbed and mortally wounded a fellow-countryman named Kamisch. A rigid enforcement of the Sunday liquor-law would have saved one man from death, and another from the punishment of an atrocious crime. Detroit authorities should read the lesson and act on its teaching.

If this item should meet the eye of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, who is now listening to what the wild waves are saying at Coney Island, he would do well to paste it in his hat and look at it occasionally after he comes home. The Mayor of Detroit does not, we believe, make buncombe speeches at Sunday picnics and advise people to get drunk.

KING THEEBAW, of Burmah, has ideas of his own in relation to how a family should be run, and, when the occasion requires, he carries them out to the letter. Not long ago one of his favorit wives sent Theebaw a cake, which she said had been prepared by her own hands. Calling a convenient mother-in-law to his side (she happened to be the mother of the young lady who made the cake), Theebaw told the old lady to sample the confection. She did so, and died. The manufacturer of the article was then beheaded by order of the King, and it is believed that cake-making will not become a popular pastime in Burmah for some years.

INEBRIATE CURES, or Retreats for Habitual Drunkards, which have been established in England, do not, according to the report of the official Inspector, appear to have accomplished much reformation. The Inspector, Mr. Hofmann, admits that he is unable to point out a single case where a permanent cure has been effected. In several cases, however, some good has resulted, and the general health of the patients has improved, of course, during their stay in the retreats. The experiment has been conducted upon a small scale. The most successful of the American retreats have hardly reformed one out of fifteen of those subjected to their treatment.

NOT long ago the Grand Council of Zurich, Switzerland, issued a decree forbidding the assembling of a Socialistic Congress at that place next month. The Socialists have responded with a letter stating that they intend to blow up the Council. If affairs have reached such a stage in Europe that any person who expresses doubts as to the beneficial character of Socialism is liable at any time to be detonated to a better world, it is time that some decided action in the matter was taken.

THERE were six horse-races at Coney Island yesterday. The Mayor of Chicago, who was born in Kentucky, is at Coney Island. Everybody knows what Kentucky men do at a horse-race, and if the walking continues good the municipal head of Chicago may be expected home in ten days or so.

THERE is in New York City an organization known as "the Committee of 100 Democrats," and they have announced that it is their desire to "put an end to place hunting." If the Committee is only partially successful there will be no Democratic party in the next campaign.

THE interesting discovery has been made that there is only one vessel in the United States navy that can attain a speed of more than twelve miles an hour, and also that not one of our ironclads can make ten miles an hour for six consecutive hours. The further statement that no gun in the navy can penetrate an ordinary armor is superfluous. Unless the guns and sailors are taken out of our vessels it does not appear that they can go anywhere, so that the question of how much armor the guns could penetrate is not of vast importance.

THE New York *World*, which played fire-in-the-rear Copperhead during the War, is a spared monument of Lincoln's mercy. Instead of being grateful to him therefor, it compares him to a tyrant Czar of Russia! The head of the reptile ought to have been bruised by Old Abe's heel.

A FONETIC correspondent of the Nashville *American* informs the editor of that journal that he will never support "a nusepaper that approves the 153 inicuity." The *American* commits the further "inicuity" of appearing as usual every morning.

A CHICAGO morning paper having concluded to go to press early enough to miss the news, is now endeavoring in its gentle manner to persuade THE TRIBUNE to do likewise. THE TRIBUNE will think about it.

OLD MR. FREDSTORY is all torn up in what mind he has left as to the manner in which THE TRIBUNE obtains the news. If he did not get "left" so frequently he wouldn't feel so badly about it.

PERSONALS.

"When found make a note on't."—*Mr. Stewart's Remains.*

Clara Louise Kellogg says she doesn't like Russia. It is understood, however, that Clara is fond of fried eggs and beefsteak.

The Hartford *Post* says that "Philadelphia gin-mills are adorned with canary birds." When a Hartford editor goes to Philadelphia he evidently takes in the entire town.

The New York *Post* says that "sixteen years ago Senator Warner Miller came to Herkimer with $800." Two days ago a man left Chicago with $8,000. It belonged to his employers.

Mr. Bookwalter, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, went to a trades-union picnic at Cleveland the other day and danced with the girls. Mr. Bookwalter should remember that a dancing barrel gathers no votes.

The Archduchess Valeria, the youngest daughter of the Emperor of Austria, is said to have betrothed herself to King Louis of Bavaria, with the full knowledge of the fact that he is passionately fond of Wagner's music.

Ex-Secretary Evarts once remarked of a brother attorney, whose rich client died, that he postponed a trip to Europe "for fear the heirs would get all the money." There is no doubt about Mr. Evarts being a first-class lawyer.

"I notice by the cable dispatches that the Princess Louise has gone to Paris. I am glad to see the Princess enjoy herself. She is a most estimable young lady, and previous to our marriage I was on the most friendly terms with her."—*Marquis of Lorne.*

The Earl of Airlie, who is now on his way to this country, has purchased a well-stocked cattle ranch in Colorado for one of his sons. The young man is said to have been behaving rather wildly at home, causing his parents much grief. Hence these steers.

The bequest of the late Matthew Vassar of $80,000 for new professorships of language in Vassar College is made with the provision that the professorships must be filled by men. The deceased gentleman was evidently determined to give the weaker sex in Vassar College a show.

"My ma-in-law at our last talk
Kept getting madder'n madder,
'Till she busted a blood ves-si-al
And climbed the golden ladder.
Whoop-te-doo-de-dooden-doo,
Whoop-te-doo-den-dah-da—
Whoop-te-do-den-doo-dah-da,
Whoop-te-doo-den-dah-da-a-a-a!"
—*Unknown Liar.*

When Père Hyacinthe wrote his celebrated letter to Pope Pius IX. against the celibacy of the priesthood, and announced his own intention of marrying, some one asked Pius if he should excommunicate Père Hyacinthe. "No," said the Pope. "He will get his punishment as he goes." It is very evident that the Pope had been reading about the woman-suffrage conventions in America.

London *Truth:* "No man attacks the reputation of a youth as women attack that of a girl. The man who should come into his club and whisper about damning stories of his friend's young son, who should accuse him of dishonorable doings, such as would ruin the lad's character as thoroughly as the charge of immodesty, flirting with married men, and the like ruin that of a girl, would soon have the room to himself. But women over the tea-table gather up the crumbs of scandal with relish and appreciation, and even the mothers of girls are not ashamed to believe and repeat stories against their dear friends' daughters which may have no foundation in fact, and which, even if true, they have no means of proving and testing."

PUBLIC OPINION.

New Orleans *Democrat:* When we are advocating the Hennepin Canal purely in the interest of Chicago, it is slightly depressing to have Chicago newspapers sailing in in opposition to measures that we deem advantageous to this city. [Here is the cat in the meal-bag. A plain invitation to a log-rolling bee!—ED. TRIBUNE.]

The latest campaign argument in Ohio appears in the Lancaster *Eagle*. The substance of the article is that the Democrats condemn Guiteau more than do the Republicans. In order to make this statement stronger the *Eagle* says that the Democratic State platform condemns the action of Guiteau, while the Republican platform fails to allude to the attempted assassination in any manner. As the Republican platform was adopted on June 8, and President Garfield was shot on July 2, the omission is hardly to be wondered at.

Keokuk (Ia.) *Gate City* (Rep.): The Cedar Rapids *Republican* says that the nomination of Mr. Harlan to the State Senatorship "is understood to have an anti-Wilson significance." We know Mr. Harlan's views pretty intimately, and we can say advisedly that he is perfectly friendly to Mr. Wilson and his candidacy, and that his nomination has no "anti-Wilson significance" whatever. He did not seek nor expect the nomination the Henry County Republicans have put upon him, and we dare say has not since it was given to him or when it was given to him said a word to any one about supporting any man for Senator. It is a desperate clutching at straws, as we personally know, for the opponents of Mr. Wilson to try and get any comfort out of Mr. Harlan's nomination.

Capt. L. D. Myers, a prominent Republican politician of Columbus, O., recently said in regard to Gov. Foster's management of his campaign: "He is running his campaign quietly and effectively. It looked for a time as though the temperance Republicans and Methodists would be troublesome, but there will be a very small increase of the usual temperance vote. Some of Gov. Foster's injudicious friends have incited the enmity of Gen. John Beatty, which should not have been done, and, if they leave him alone in the future, he and his very large following will be all right. Altogether, the condition of the two great parties is about as usual, and the Republicans are certain of carrying the State by a natural majority. Some of the leading dailies are trying to work up excitement and interest by encouraging factional quarrels, but they only do it to sell papers, and it will not affect the result."

Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* (Rep.): When, a week or so ago, the editor of the *Herald* surprised and disgusted this community with the declaration that the assasin "Guiteau is just as honorable as the man he shot," we were charitable enough to believe that in an unguarded moment he had let slip an expression the atrocity of which he did not fully comprehend. We had hoped, indeed, that upon a little reflection, and in justice to himself and to a civilized community, he would frankly retract his offensive and brutal assertion. But when, instead of this, he comes forward, as he has done to-day, in a deliberate and labored effort, not only to justify his first assertion, but to emphasize and aggravate it by declaring further that Guiteau is as honorable as Garfield, "and much less dangerous to the country at large," the public is left to judge for itself whether or not such efforts and such declarations are the offspring rather of idiocy than of knavery. It certainly requires some effort of credulity to believe that a man of responsible mind, in an intelligent age and in an intelligent community, can be so abandoned of morals and so reckless of public sentiment as to be deliberately guilty of emitting, for public perusal, two columns and a half of discourse so grossly indecent as that which appeared in the columns of the *Herald* this morning concerning the President of the United States and his assasin. Even the recognized ruffian is apt to be moved by the impulses of decency in the presence of death. . . . The editor of the *Herald* exhibits such a degree of sottishness, of vulgarity and ghoulishness as is a disgrace to journalism, a disgrace to society, a scandal to his party, and such as was never before exhibited by a public journal in any civilized community.

FOREIGN[...]

A Very Gloomy Outl[...] the Harvest in Gr[...] Britain.

Growing Crops Beaten [...] Earth by Rain a[...] Hail.

Affairs in Peru Conti[...] a Very Unsettled C[...]dition.

The Country Suffering fro[...] vasion of Irresponsible [...] venturers.

Brutal Excesses of the [...]ros Indorsed by t[...] Chilians.

Settlement of the Dispute [...] Chili and the Argent[...] Republic.

Terrible Ravages of Asiati[...] in the City of Bangko[...] Siam.

The German Government Takin[...] tion to Prevent Anti-Jew[...] Outbreaks.

GREAT BRITAIN
DISASTROUS STORMS.
Special Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The weather [...] against the harvest, but fin[...] set in Saturday, and it seemed lik[...] tinue. This prediction has [...]ly not been verified. It [...] raining almost incessantly sinc[...] morning, and in many districts [...] fallen, with disastrous results to [...]ing crops. To-day there was a [...] storm for thirty miles north and [...] Thames. In the great agricultu[...] in Norfolk and Suffolk the wh[...] in the field has sprouted. I[...] Riding of Yorkshire, where [...] promise of more than an averag[...] cut wheat is turning black and t[...] grain has been

CUT DOWN BY HAIL AND HEAVY [...]

In the southern counties the [...] not been so bad. Still the fa[...] suffered greatly. In Ireland [...] been a steady downpour [...] since Sunday. The wheat, oats, [...] are seriously damaged, and the p[...] in some districts rotting. Unless [...] clears up in a day or two the gra[...] both countries will be terribly d[...] the roots affected with disease. [...] notably on the east coast fro[...] southward, rain and hail have fa[...] every day since Saturday, and [...] are greatly alarmed. The Ar[...] Canterbury orders the clergy to [...] prayers for the harvest, "as [...] many parts of the country reas[...] anxiety."

INDEPENDENT LAND-LEAGUE[...]

Mr. Sexton and the other o[...] Land League are angry with a[...] the local branches in the We[...] which have discussed and passe[...] approving the Land act. This i[...] Parnell's guns, for he [...] to declare against the [...] the League Convention in Dub[...] and to arouse a general agitatio[...] measure in the autumn. The loc[...] however, declare that they hav[...] think for themselves in this [...] especially as most of their m[...] tenant farmers, thoroughly con[...] the subject, while the League [...] chiefly

PROFESSIONAL AGITATO[...]

without any practical knowle[...] working of the land system. [...] with characteristic impudence, [...] branches not to discuss the a[...] League Convention has [...] from; but this is a [...] authority which even th[...] (County Limerick) Branch, wh[...] have hitherto been remarkably [...] Executive, has refused to sub[...] Land act, which the extreme Pa[...] their best to defeat in Parliame[...] to "dish" them.

DUFFY.

The rumor that Sir Charles [...] intended to enter public life and [...] Irish party, National but not [...] Fenianism, is denied by Sir Ch[...] In a letter to the Dublin *Freema*[...] however, that Sir Charles not lo[...] templated such a step, but h[...] it would be a hopeless task. [...] known as one of the second-rat[...] landers, and his personal in flue[...] at any time very great. He pu[...] his career in Ireland by accepti[...] office but a title in the Colony [...] Many patriotic Irishmen of th[...] land period

HAVE MADE THEIR M[...]

like Sir Charles in the colonies, [...] tralian possessions, for exam[...] McIlwraith, J. M. McCrassa[...] O'Loghlen, Peter Lalor, Sir Re[...] A. O. G. Lefroy, Thomas R[...] O'Reilly. John Sheehan, [...] some of whom were at [...] not distinguished for their rega[...] rule in Ireland, have reached [...] political tree. In Duffy's cas[...] in that of poor Darcy McGee, w[...] member of the Canadian Go[...] was felt that he had [...] the cause," and when [...] the honor of Knighthood there [...] of execration by the Irish Natio[...] which was renewed on the re[...]tion of Sir Charles' book on the [...] Moreover, as Mr. Low (Lord Sh[...] Mr. Childers discovered, it is n[...] or a "Colonial" to make hea[...]glish public life.

HEAVY RAINS DAMAGING [...]
To the Western Associated [...]

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Reports [...] parts of the provinces state tha[...] have done immense damage [...] Some cut crops have already be[...] Great apprehensions are felt f[...] in Ireland, owing to the co[...] throughout the country. W[...] barley are much damaged, and [...] showing signs of extensive di[...]

RACING AT YOR[...]

At York the Great Ebor H[...] was won by Mother Shipt[...] second, and Dreamland thir[...] the favorit, failed to secure a [...]

HOPE DEFER[...]

The House of Commons wa[...] last night while Hope, Libe[...] was moving the second readi[...] the relief of contumacious [...] bill, which is consequently l[...]sion, was intended to effect [...] F. Green, the Ritualist of M[...]

FOREIGN.

A Very Gloomy Outlook for the Harvest in Great Britain.

Growing Crops Beaten to the Earth by Rain and Hail.

Affairs in Peru Continue in a Very Unsettled Condition.

The Country Suffering from an Invasion of Irresponsible Adventurers.

Brutal Excesses of the Monteros Indorsed by the Chilians.

Settlement of the Dispute Between Chili and the Argentine Republic.

Terrible Ravages of Asiatic Cholera in the City of Bangkok, Siam.

The German Government Taking Precaution to Prevent Anti-Jewish Outbreaks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The weather has been against the harvest, but fine weather set in Saturday, and it seemed likely to continue. This prediction has unhappily not been verified. It has been raining almost incessantly since Monday morning, and in many districts hail has fallen, with disastrous results to the standing crops. To-day there was a heavy hailstorm for thirty miles north and south of the Thames. In the great agricultural districts in Norfolk and Suffolk the wheat stacked in the field has sprouted. In the East Riding of Yorkshire, where there was promise of more than an average crop, the cut wheat is turning black and the standing grain has been

CUT DOWN BY HAIL AND HEAVY SHOWERS.

In the southern counties the weather has not been so bad. Still the farmers have suffered greatly. In Ireland there has been a steady downpour of rain since Sunday. The wheat, oats, and barley are seriously damaged, and the potatoes are in some districts rotting. Unless the weather clears up in a day or two the grain crops in both countries will be terribly damaged and the roots affected with disease. In Scotland, notably on the east coast from Aberdeen southward, rain and hail have fallen almost every day since Saturday, and the farmers are greatly alarmed. The Archbishop of Canterbury orders the clergy to offer special prayers for the harvest, "as there is in many parts of the country reason for much anxiety."

INDEPENDENT LAND-LEAGUE BRANCHES.

Mr. Sexton and the other officials of the Land League are angry with a number of the local branches in the West and South which have discussed and passed resolutions approving the Land act. This is spiking Mr. Parnell's guns, for he had hoped to declare against the bill at the League Convention in Dublin, Sept. 15, and to arouse a general agitation against the measure in the autumn. The local branches, however, declare that they have a right to think for themselves in this matter, more especially as most of their members are tenant farmers, thoroughly conversant with the subject, while the League leaders are chiefly

PROFESSIONAL AGITATORS,

without any practical knowledge of the working of the land system. Mr. Sexton, with characteristic impudence, has asked the branches not to discuss the act until the League Convention has been heard from; but this is a stretch of authority which even the Kilfinane (County Limerick) Branch, whose members have hitherto been remarkably docile to the Executive, has refused to submit to. The Land act, which the extreme Parnellites did their best to defeat in Parliament, promises to "dish" them.

DUFFY.

The rumor that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy intended to enter public life and found a new Irish party, National but not tainted with Fenianism, is denied by Sir Charles himself in a letter to the Dublin *Freeman*. It is true, however, that Sir Charles not long since contemplated such a step, but he found that it would be a hopeless task. Duffy was known as one of the second-rate Young Irelanders, and his personal influence was never at any time very great. He put an end to his career in Ireland by accepting not only office but a title in the Colony of Victoria. Many patriotic Irishmen of the Young Ireland period

HAVE MADE THEIR MARK

like Sir Charles in the colonies. In the Australian possessions, for example, Thomas McIlwraith, J. M. McCrassan, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Peter Lalor, Sir Redmond Barry, A. O. G. Lefroy, Thomas Reilly, Charles O'Reilly, John Sheehan, and others, some of whom were at one time not distinguished for their regard for British rule in Ireland, have reached the top of the political tree. In Duffy's case, however, as in that of poor Darcy McGee, who became a member of the Canadian Government, it was felt that he had "deserted the cause," and when he accepted the honor of Knighthood there was a chorus of execration by the Irish National journals, which was renewed on the recent publication of Sir Charles' book on the men of '48. Moreover, as Mr. Low (Lord Sherbrook) and Mr. Childers discovered, it is no easy matter for a "Colonial" to make headway in English public life.

HEAVY RAINS DAMAGING THE CROPS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Reports from various parts of the provinces state that heavy rains have done immense damage to the crops. Some cut crops have already begun to sprout. Great apprehensions are felt for the harvest in Ireland, owing to the continuous rain throughout the country. Wheat, oats, and barley are much damaged, and potatoes are showing signs of extensive disease.

RACING AT YORK.

At York the Great Ebor Handicap Stakes was won by Mother Shipton, Hagioscope second, and Dreamland third. Brown Bess, the favorit, failed to secure a place.

HOPE DEFERRED.

The House of Commons was counted out last night while Hope, Liberal Conservative, was moving the second reading of the bill for the relief of contumacious prisoners. The bill, which is consequently lost for this session, was intended to effect the release of S. F. Green, the Ritualist of Miles-Platting, imprisoned at Lancaster. The bill had already passed the Lords.

EFFECT OF THE FLOW OF GOLD TO AMERICA.

The *Times'* financial writer says: "We are informed that the rise in French exchange will likely be followed by an advance in the Bank of France rate of discount. The bank has apparently decided against the renewal of the policy of relaxation adopted last year. A good deal will depend upon the amount of gold withdrawn for shipment to America to-day. Although gold is not coming to London from the Continent, it is still being purchased there by the Italian syndicate of American operators."

A MINIATURE CRAFT.

The small sailing boat Bath City, from New York, has arrived at Falmouth.

WOOL SALES.

At to-day's wool sales 9,170 bales were offered, chiefly Sydney, New Zealand, and Port Philip. Fair spirit prevailed, but prices were unchanged.

GOLD FOR AMERICA.

One hundred and twenty thousand pounds in imperials were purchased from the Bank of Holland for New York account. Arrangements are in progress for transmitting £40,000 in the same coin from the same bank by Saturday's steamer.

FAILURE.

Williams & Co., flannel makers, of Rochedale, have suspended. Liabilities, £75,000.

SOLICITOR OF THE LAND COURT.

It is understood that Charles Joseph Fay, member of Parliament for Cavan, will be Solicitor of the Land Court, in which case Parnell will put forward Patrick Egan as Biggar's colleague for that county.

LAND-LEAGUE MEETING.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—The Land-League meeting indulged in a liberal denunciation of Harcourt. He was a "panther" because of his "spring upon and bite of Davitt"; and he was an "insolent blackguard" because of his references to Davitt. Sexton, alluding to Gavan Duffy's letter approving the Land bill said a man out of Ireland so many years was unfit to be a critic upon Ireland as it now is.

THE LAND COURT.

It is contemplated to have all arrangements completed in time for the Land Court to start early in October.

A SERIOUS RIOT

occurred at Rathkeale, County Limerick, yesterday, owing to reports that the police were about to remove some cattle seized for rent. The mob assembled and stoned the police, who charged the crowd several times.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PERUVIAN CONGRESS.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.—The Peruvian Congress continues in session with closed doors at Corsilles, debating the proposed treaty with Chili. Two-thirds of the members are holding out against a cession of territory. Pierola's assembly met at Ayacucho July 28. Peru is still overrun by adventurers. The Chimbota Valley swarms with Monteros, who have sacked Polo Saco, Miralmanca, and other towns. Miralmanca was stubbornly defended, the Governor and priests leading the citizens. They were

CAPTURED AND BEHEADED

in the market place, and their heads stuck on poles erected for the purpose in the public square. The Monteros are allowed to do as they please by the Chilians. In Carrete Valley the Monteros destroyed the plantations of Hualcarra, Montalban, Gomez, and Mr. Swayne. Commander Lynch had to send men to Pisco, twenty leagues from Ica, to protect people there. The English ship Britomant, driven ashore at Cerrozal by a storm, was plundered by Monteros. At the first attack they were driven back by the British gunboat Kingfisher, but returned and succeeded.

MUCH DAMAGE

is reported at Valparaiso and along the southern coast by storms. The steamer Lamar, of the South American Steamship Company, from Coronel to Valparaiso with a cargo of coal, is overdue a fortnight, and believed to be destroyed.

MR. MOOR

has assumed the post of United States Consul at Callao, vice R. C. Clayton, the only foreign Consul who remained during the Chilian bombardment. United States Minister Hurlbut has officially recognized Calderon as Provisional President, and exchanged addresses.

AN IMPORTANT TREATY.

The Chilian representative to the Argentine Republic has been instructed to execute the treaty agreed upon regarding the boundaries between the two countries. It was the most important and dangerous dispute in South America, and the settlement is due entirely to the American Minister to Chili and the Argentine Republic. Neutrality of the Straits of Magellan is guaranteed in perpetuity to all nations, and no fortifications or any warlike means are to be constructed along them, and all disputes shall be settled by arbitration.

FRANCE.

PROTESTS AGAINST GAMBETTA'S ELECTION.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Vigorous protests against the election of Gambetta in two districts of the Twentieth Arrondissement have been addressed to several papers, which publish them this morning. These protests are signed by two groups of electors, and appear to be based on reasonable grounds. They assert that in numerous cases the bulletins dropped into the urn in the First District having on them the name of Tony Revillon had been illegally annulled on the pretext that Revillon was a candidate only in the Second District, and they moreover accuse Gambetta's agents of corrupting the bill-stickers. It is also claimed that there are notorious discrepancies between the figures officially announced last Sunday at Belleville Mairie and those published by the Prefecture of the Seine. Gambetta's election will not be assured till all these questions have been examined.

WHAT FRANCE NEEDS.

La Republique Francaise, in an important article to-day, declares that what France needs is not program, but government and policy. This would seem to indicate that Gambetta is prepared to give the country both.

A DEAD AERONAUT.

A correspondent says the body of the aeronut Armentieres, who made an ascension from Montpelier on Sunday, the 14th inst., and who was lost, has been found frightfully mutilated near Lespignette Lighthouse.

AMERICA COMPLIMENTED.

The Prefect of the Seine has informed Mr. Morton, the United States Minister here, in a letter which is very complimentry to him and Americans, that Place de Bitche, where his official residence is situated, has been named Place Des Etats Unis.

THE MODERATE REPUBLICANS.

Nearly all successful Moderate Republican candidates had in their election speeches shown a decided inclination towards more radical views. Thus the principles announced by the pure Left showed a tendency to approximate those hitherto professed by the Republican Union. If the alliance between these factions continues they will be able to face any possible coalition. It is thought the new House will be more than ever at variance with the prevailing feeling in the Senate.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

The *France* announces that Gambetta was not elected for Charonne, and there will be a second ballot.

A MILLION FRANCS COMING.

HAVRE, Aug. 24.—The steamer Allemania, from Hamburg, has sailed hence with a million francs in specie for New York.

GERMANY.

THE ANTI-JEWISH TROUBLES.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Since the Emperor has declared his great dislike to anti-Jewish agitation, the Conservative press have began to discuss the question in a calmer spirit, and the authorities have taken all necessary measures to prevent the outbreak of new riots. It would seem that the movement has terminated for the present. The Progressist press, which is mostly under the influence of Jews, is very triumphant. Several Berlin stock-exchange papers continue to print very violent articles, accusing Bismarck of supporting the anti-Semitics. These papers express their satisfaction in such an offensive way that the rioters in Pomerania be severely punished that moderate papers, which hitherto have not participated in the conflict, have been obliged to warn the Jews, asking them to protest against the attitude assumed whereby the worst passions of the Christians can only be again excited and the movement renewed.

THE EMPEROR SUFFERING FROM A COLD.

The health of the Emperor William during the last few days has been not at all satisfactory. The Emperor is suffering from a cold, and it is feared he may possibly be unable to attend the autumn military maneuvres.

REJECTION OF A PROPOSITION.

The Minister of Finance has rejected the proposition of Altona for the creation of a free port in case of its incorporation in the Zollverein with the observation that the Government must leave the inhabitants of Altona to obtain the most advantage they can from the free warehouses which have been accorded.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

It is asserted in Liberal circles that much apprehension exists in the Junker party in regard to the issue of the inquiry into the prosecution of the Jews in Pomerania and West Prussia. The new *Prussian Cross Gazette* publishes without any apparent reference quotations from speeches of Deputies of the Right in last year's debate on the Jewish question, condemning acts of violence against the Jews.

DENOUNCING THE FENIANS.

The *National Zeitung* expresses the opinion that the brutal manifestoes of the dynamite Fenians in regard to English shipping will to some extent injure British trade by detering passengers and shippers from using English lines. The *Berliner Tagblatt* considers the stand taken by these miscreants as most serious. American circles consider that the American Government should interfere with these men.

SPAIN.

NO CARLISTS ELECTED.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The latest returns of the elections for members of the Cortes give the Ministerialists 391 seats, the Conservatives forty-six, the Democrats thirty-seven, the Independents five, and the Ultramontanes six. Nothing is known of a single Carlist success in the elections.

PORTUGAL.

THE ELECTIONS.

Special Cable.

LISBON, Aug. 24.—The returns of the elections throughout Portugal give a Ministerial majority of over 100, and the Opposition only about eighteen seats. The late Liberal Prime Minister and several statesmen of note in both the Liberal and Republican parties were beaten by large majorities in Oporto, this city, and other great towns. The Opposition taxes the Cabinet with bribery, and suspects Señor Sampaio of a desire to resign his power into the hands of Señor Fontes, who has much influence both in the Upper House and at Court. Fontes is known to be very favorable to the clergy and to Great Britain.

THE EAST.

CHOLERA AT BANGKOK.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A private letter from Bangkok, Siam, says: "Asiatic cholera is raging. It is variously estimated that from 100 to 300 natives are dying daily. Very few foreigners have died, but several have fled to Singapore and Hong Kong. Every one feels as though he were living in a graveyard.

A SERIOUS LANDSLIP.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 24.—A landslip occurred at the Village of Tatarani, Moldavia. Sixty-five houses disappeared. No lives were lost.

RUSSIA.

ARREST OF STAFF OFFICERS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Lemburg newspaper states that two Russian staff officers, Cols. Prokopo and Palica, have been arrested at Przemysl, Austrian Gallicia. They were in civilian dress, and had been all day examining the fortifications of the town. They had large sums of money and maps and plans, which showed that they had previously studied the fortifications of Cracow and strategical points on the route of the railway.

AUSTRIA.

ROYALTY.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The *Political Correspondence* says there is a prospect of King Humbert visiting Emperor Francis Joseph, but it can by no means be regarded as absolutely settled.

THE FENIANS CONDEMNED.

All newspapers strongly condemn the declarations of the Fenian Dynamite Council in New York Sunday.

TUNIS.

THE ARAB REBELS.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A brother of the Governor of Kairwan has arrived at Tunis. He announces that a large body of Arabs have camped on the road from Kairwan to Tunis, and contemplate surrounding the Bey's troops sent to occupy the former place, while other rebels attack the French who follow the Bey's detachment.

MEXICO.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 24.—The *Official Journal* publishes the bank contract. The Trustees are Antonio Mier y Celes, Ramon Guzman, Felix Cuevas, Mexicans; D. Robert, Frenchman; Bonre Struck, German; J. Bumejillo, Spaniard. For each million deposited the bank can emit 3,000,000 in checks.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

F. Rehwald, a watchman in the employ of Wirts & Scholle, furniture manufacturers, at No. 222 Wabash avenue, while making his rounds at 11:30 last night discovered two burglars on the second floor of the building, making preparations for blowing open the safe. They retreated at his approach, and he pursued them through the building until they escaped through the scuttle in the roof in the same manner as they had entered. He fired one shot at them without effect. The watchman promptly gave the alarm, and a number of people gathered in the street to prevent the escape of the burglars. The police were notified by telephone, and the patrol wagon was dispatched at once. On the way they picked up a number of officers, who upon reaching the scene began a vigorous search for the marauders. Just as they began to think that the burglars had given them the slip Officers Murnane and Powers found one of the two hiding on the roof of the Matteson House. When brought to the station he gave the name of Thomas Reese. He is about 22 years old, and looks hard enough for anything.

The Whirligig of Time.

Charleston News and Courier.

SOCIETY HILL, Aug. 18.—While in Stanley County, North Carolina, on Friday, the 11th inst., I learned of a remarkable case of Ku-Kluxing white people by colored women. It seems a family of low white people had taken possession of the colored school-house about twelve miles from Albermarle, Stanley County, N. C., and refused to vacate when requested by the neighbors near by. The county officials it seems made no efforts to get these white people out of the school-house, and the whites residing near hesitated to move in the matter. On Thursday night, the 11th., a party went to the school-house and commenced to throw stones against the doors and windows. Some of the inmates fired upon those outside, wounded one and killed one, and the dead and wounded proved to be colored women disguised as men. Up to the 13th at 6 a. m. no arrests had been made, and from what I could learn the whole party attacking the house were colored women disguised.

NEW YORK.

Unprecedented Magnitude of Clearing-House Transactions.

Dealings in Grain in the West Help to Swell the Total.

Mrs. Lauter Tells a Reporter All About Her Sale to Jansen for $1.

The Eloping Wife of Klein, the Brooklyn Saloonkeeper, Very Penitent.

Cardinal McCloskey Settles the Trouble Between Rival Polish Priests.

Preparing for the Centennial Celebration of Cornwallis' Surrender.

Rowell, the Celebrated English Pedestrian, Again Visits the United States.

A Great Lack of Life and Buoyancy in All Lines of Produce.

EXCHANGES.

THEY WERE LARGE LAST WEEK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The *Public* says: No small share of the large exchanges last week was due to speculative operations. Putting New York aside, we find the dealings in grain caused unusual transactions at Milwaukee, where the gain, in comparison with the corresponding week last year, is 106 per cent, and at, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Kansas City. Undoubtedly exchanges here were swelled by the same cause, though sales of stock amounted to 1,630,974 shares, and exchanges, less the double market value of shares sold, were $597,155,000. In midsummer exchanges of such magnitude are unprecedented, and, though business of all kinds was unusually large, it must be assumed that speculations in grain and cotton also caused considerable increase.

THE FIGURES.

The exchanges at San Francisco for the week ending Aug. 13, and at other cities for the week ending Aug. 20, were:

New York	$ 825,491,352
Boston	80,469,250
Philadelphia	48,449,136
Chicago	47,839,033
St. Louis	15,872,307
Cincinnati	15,687,500
Baltimore	14,416,562
San Francisco	10,428,411
Milwaukee	7,380,766
Louisville	7,258,353
New Orleans	6,602,863
Pittsburg	6,635,283
Providence	3,840,400
Kansas City	2,937,000
Cleveland	2,142,376
Indianapolis	1,948,500
Hartford	1,268,961
New Haven	1,079,227
Worcester	677,561
Lowell	465,473
Syracuse	323,338
Total	$ 1,101,303,662
Outside New York	275,812,310

NOT A SINGLE CITY REPORTS SMALLER TRANSACTIONS

than those of last year for the corresponding week, and Baltimore, San Francisco, and Providence are the only cities which do not report an increase of more than 10 per cent. But it must be remembered that the extraordinary rise in the price of grain, amounting to about 40 per cent as to wheat, since a year ago greatly increases the volume of exchanges at cities where dealings in breadstuffs are a predominant feature. Here they are not, however, nor at Boston, and yet the gains are large. In the aggregate outside of New York the increase is almost 32 per cent, and the amount of exchanges is surprisingly large for the third week of the dullest month in the year. After all possible allowance for speculative operations here and elsewhere, transactions still show a volume of business largely beyond all precedent for the season.

PENITENT.

MRS. KLEIN, WHO RAN AWAY WITH GOEPPER, SORRY SHE DID IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The South Brooklyn couple, Henry Goepper and Mrs. Klein, who were arrested in Chicago a few days ago and returned home, were up before the Police Magistrate to-day, or at least Goepper was, on the charge of grand larceny. Mrs. Klein, who had felt aggrieved at her husband's actions toward her for some time past, had become infatuated with the man Goepper, who also is married, and the two eloped, with the result as above stated. Klein determined to punish the destroyer of his connubial happiness, and pursued Goepper, who he declares was guilty of larceny as well as the enticing away of his wife. To-day the matter came up before a magistrate, and Goepper determined to stand the possibility of indictment by the Grand Jury, and therefore waived examination. Mrs. Klein has been very penitent since her return from Chicago. She has occupied apartments in her husband's house, but apart from him. To her advances for immediate reconciliation he has turned a deaf ear, but after

A COUNCIL OF PEACE,

at which she was represented by her mother and some other members of her family, he promised to take her back to his heart and hearth if she showed that she had fully repented of her folly. The result of the conference was that she should go into retirement at her mother's house at Hudson, N. Y., for a few months, and if her regret for the past should then continue to be as strong as it is at present that complete harmony will be restored in the Klein household. It was expected that some rich developments would be brought out at the examination to-day, but in this the public was disappointed.

THE SOLD WIFE.

A FOOLISH WOMAN'S INFATUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The episode which came to the surface here yesterday, the outright purchase by one man of another man's wife, for the small sum of $1, is one of singular features in many respects, and shows what infatuation will do with a silly woman. The fact of the separation of the married couple, her sale by her husband, and complete transfer to the other man without divorce or marriage, has been related in the press dispatches. The name of the husband is Lauter, that of the carpenter who deceived and relieved him is Jansen. Mrs. Lauter is now living at the corner of Lexington avenue and One-Hundred-and-Second street. A pretty good idea of the degeneracy of the woman can be gleaned from her statement of the case as made this afternoon to a reporter who called upon her to investigate the matter. She seemed a little reticent at first, but as her troubles had been fermenting for some time she threw off a narrative that was

SPICY, IF NOT ESPECIALLY TRUE.

"I am," said the purchasable fair, "about 32 years of age, and I love Jansen. My husband, I used to like, but, to tell the truth, I got a little tired of him, and that's the reason why I shook him. He is better off than Jansen, but what does that mean? I love the one and despise the other. When I first saw Jansen I loved him, and I have doted on him ever since. Have you ever seen him? No. Well, he is tall and red-haired, with blue eyes and a brown beard. His nose is a little inclined to be rosy, but of such a delicate tint that one wouldn't notice it in a dark room. It is very handsome, and such a jolly fellow. Why, when I didn't know him much more than a week he took me into his arms and

KISSED ME ON THE END OF MY NOSE.

Of course I struggled and slapped his face, but, oh! how I liked it. I used to go out with him some, but we always behaved ourselves. He used to buy me ice-cream, and I used to make him neckties. But at last Lauter suspected something and commenced to scold me. Of course this was something I wouldn't stand, no wife should, and I slapped his face, and told him I would do as I pleased. He was fool enough to get mad at this, so when Jansen came a few days after our trip to the country he tackled him and called him lots of bad names. After a while he cooled down, and in a sort of sneering way said that I was worth so much that I ought to be sold, and added that he would sell out cheap. Jansen said he would give 50 cents for me, and Lauter said he could have me for $1. Jansen agreed, and a bill of sale was drawn up. Here it is:

THE BILL OF SALE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1881.—I, Edward A. Lauter, of the city, county, and State of New York, do dispose of all my right, title, and interest in the woman known as my wife to Ferdinand Jansen, of the said city, county, and State of New York, for the sum, and in consideration of $1, lawful money of the United States of America.

EDWARD LAUTER.

This I am going to keep and make him sweat for what he has done. Sell me out, will he? Well, if I get my fingers in his hair, he'll have a bald spot where I struck. He is, ugh! I couldn't find words enough to describe him. Oh! yes, I shall live with Jansen now and never go back to Lauter. I'm sold, the wretch, but let me catch him."

RAILROAD TALK.

REFERRING MORE PARTICULARLY TO NEW YORK ELEVATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A story was printed to-day to the effect that W. H. Vanderbilt had obtained control of the consolidated underground rapid-transit franchises, and was to build a four-track road at once from the Battery to the Grand Central Depot. It was also said that Cyrus W. Field had learned the fact, and that, in anticipation of the effect which such an enterprise pushed by Mr. Vanderbilt would have on the value of Elevated Railroad stock, he had been an active seller of New York Elevated stock, and that this accounted for the large sales of this stock at the Exchange on Monday and to-day, and its decline from 105⅛, at which it closed on Saturday night, to par. The information that rumors of this nature were current, and that they had

AFFECTED THE SALES OF NEW YORK ELEVATED

on the floor of the Exchange, was somewhat of a surprise to the operators and brokers to-day. Representatives of the New York Underground Railroad Company, Broadway Underground Connecting Road, the New York Tunnel Company, and the Central Underground Railroad, all agreed in saying that they knew nothing of such a project, and were very positive that Mr. Vanderbilt had not purchased any interest in any one of their roads. In Wall street the matter was talked about considerably, and the prevalent opinion was that there was a plentiful lack of truth in the story. Men who professed to know something about the matter gave it as their opinion that the cause of the decline of the New York Elevated stock was in no manner connected with any recent sale by Cyrus W. Field, as he had been quietly selling his interest for a long time.

CORNWALLIS' SURRENDER.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—An order for a $1,000 vase or bowl, to be presented to the best drilled battalion of soldiers in the field at Yorktown during the celebration, was to-day left at Tiffany's. The party offering the premium leaves the appointment of the Committee of Award to the Secretary of War. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company subscribed $5,000 to the Yorktown Centennial Association to be used for the erection of additional wharves and the comfort of the citizens and soldiery participating in the celebration. A committee of New York bankers has been organized, and they will forward to all the bankers in the United States a circular letter asking for a small contribution to aid in securing a celebration that will be worthy of the American people and the significance of the historic event it is designed to commemorate and perpetuate.

VENNOR.

HE GIVES THE INTERVIEWERS A COLD SHOULDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Mr. Vennor, who is now in this city, refused all reporters with the statement that he should say nothing more to the newspapers until his predictions were printed for the autumn and winter by his publishers, and with the additional statement that he was "not receiving callers this trip." It was a curious coincidence that only a few hours before Mr. Vennor became so uncommunicative a Washington dispatch should have shown that his predictions for July were right in only one particular out of eight, and were less correct than they would have been "under the law of chances in blind guessing." Coincidences of this kind are curious and yet hardly important.

The only thing Mr. Vennor would say was, that he would not accept the position of Chief of the United States Signal Service were it offered him.

A BELATED STEAMER.

FEARS FOR HER SAFETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Fears are beginning to be felt in regard to the British steamship City of Limerick, which is now several days overdue at this port. She sailed from London on Aug. 3, and from Havre on Aug. 8. Making allowances for her slow speed, she ought at least to have reached this port as early as Sunday last. As this is the season of breaking screws, shafts, and losing propellers, it is hoped that nothing serious has occurred. This steamer has on board 215 Norman horses, the largest shipment made by any one vessel, which are consigned to M. W. Durham, of Wayne, Ill. There are 100 stallions, fifty mares, and sixty-five 1-year-old colts.

ROWELL.

THE CELEBRATED PEDESTRIAN AGAIN IN THIS COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Rowell, the pedestrian, is again in town, and said to a reporter that he had no engagement on hand that would take him on the sawdust-ring. He wanted a vacation, and he didn't know of a better place to enjoy one than in this country. He was glad to say he had on his previous visits made a good many warm friends here, and would be glad to see them. Then, too, he proposed to travel through the States which he had previously visited. Perhaps he would go to Canada too. He had no intention of going on the track again. In response to the question whether he had recently received a challenge from an American pedestrian, Rowell said he saw a challenge from Frank Hart in an English newspaper, but the conditions were such that he did not feel bound to accept. If a challenge should be issued in this country he did not know what course he should pursue. He should remain in this city for several days.

CHURCH TROUBLE SETTLED.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY SETTLES THE TROUBLE IN THE POLISH CHURCH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cardinal McCloskey at last has settled the question as to who shall be priest of the Church of St. Stanislaus. Father Dulkievisy last evening stated how the decision was reached. He said: "On Tuesday I received a note from the Cardinal requesting me to call. I did so, and he accused me of being the cause of all the trouble. He said nothing should be said to the press with reference to the quarrel. I have not said anything but truth, and have not given half the facts in my possession. I came here by vote of the congregation, and yet believe a majority wish me to be their pastor. But that is impossible now. I also believe

FATHER GRABOWSKI IS A BAD MAN,

but the Cardinal does not, and that settles that question. I cannot say [illegible] in the Polish church here, and have no plans for the future. The place I held in Liverpool has been filled, so I cannot return there. I do not know what to do or where to go." Father Grabowski declined make any statement further than that the Cardinal had sent him the papers establishing him as the regular priest, and that he did not want anything said in the papers about it, because the Cardinal said so. Among the members of the church there are

DIVIDED OPINIONS.

"What is the use of being dissatisfied?" said one. "The Cardinal has sent Father Grabowski, and we have no alternative. But don't put this in the paper, for the Cardinal and Vicar-General don't want a word said about it." Francis Bednarck, trustee of the church, at whose house Father Grabowski was dining, was very bitter in his denunciations of the Lithuanian priest and his adherents, and followed the reporter into the street to remind him that the Cardinal had forbidden any one talking with newspaper men.

ITEMS.

LACK OF BUOYANCY IN PRODUCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There was a notable lack of life and buoyancy in the early dealings to-day on the Produce Exchange, though all the markets were higher on the favorable news from Washington and unfavorable harvest news from abroad. Only the October option in wheat is much dealt in, and that is offered so freely on every advance that it is soon lost, as was the case yesterday afternoon and again this morning. Corn comes in for the same observations, except that shippers are not taking much of it. Both wheat and corn advanced 1c, and lost more than half of it before the call.

CHICAGOANS AT SARATOGA.

Chicagoans at Saratoga to-day: The Rev. Dr. Patterson, Robert Law, and the Misses Law.

SENATOR LOGAN.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, visited the Stock Exchange to-day, and subsequently paid his respects to Gen. Grant, in the United States Bank building.

PETITION FOR A DISSOLUTION.

The majority of the Ætna Insurance Company have petitioned the Court for an order to dissolve the corporation and divide the assets among the stockholders. The Company ceased business in 1879.

THE STRICKEN CHIEF.

The Latest Advices Indicate No Change in the Condition of the President.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25—3:30 a. m.—There has been no change in the President's condition. The Secretary of the Navy, to satisfy the President's whim, has ordered the Tallapoosa, which is due in Philadelphia to-morrow, back to Washington.

The Gods of the Maya—An Important Archæological Discovery at Uxmal, Yucatan.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 5.—Dr. Le Plougeon, a distinguished archæologist, writes the following interesting letter from Merida, Yucatan:

"I am sorry that the present owner of the ancient ruins at Uxmal does not allow me to take all the inscriptions of the statues I have brought to light; at the same time I am troubled by the fear that profane Tustians have the intention to destroy what may be called a most valuable treasure to science in general and the history of America in particular.

"I have discovered the bust of the ancient Indian god, 'Cay,' and have surrounded the treasure with dynamite, so as to frighten the Indians from approaching the monument, and to prevent them from destroying it. In this manner I hope to preserve 'Cay' from the fate of his brother god, 'Chaxemol.' I have discovered as well the ruins of the ancient Masonic temple, where the priests and magicians used to gather in order to celebrate their mysteries. The Masonic lodge of those belonging to the first degree fronts toward the north; that of the Masons belonging to the second and third degrees points to the south. I have found a few of the mystical dice, a stone on which is carved an apron with a hand on it, and a cabalistic stone (the stone is of such a description that your correspondent is of opinion that he found a similar stone in the temple of Heliopolis.) I have taken copies in clay, and shall try to establish the relation between these discovered Masonic attributes and those found at Memphis and Thebes. I think I may not be mistaken if I suspect a relation as well with those attributes discovered by Gorringe on the pedestal of the Cleopatra obelisk at present in Central Park, New York."

How a Chinese Woman Was Disposed of.

China News.

On the evening of the 30th of June, while the C. N. Company's steamer Peking was lying alongside the hulk at Hankow, the officers witnessed an attempt to drown a woman from a sampan close to the landing steps on the part of two men, one of whom was seen to push her into the water. Mr. Morgan, of the customs service, who saw the occurrence from the shore, ran down the steps and rescued the woman, the water there being only about six feet deep. When he pulled her out of the water it was found that her hands were tied behind her and that a large stone was fastened around her neck. She said to her rescuer: "Maskee! more better I die." When she had recovered from the effects of her bath she went home. At 4:30 a. m. the next day she was "successfully drowned" by her two brothers-in-law, the men whose attempt had been frustrated on the previous day. They took her out this time into the middle of the river, and having attached a line to her waist, as well as pinioned her arms and fixed a stone round her neck, they pushed her into the water as before. After life was extinct they pulled the body up by the line round the waist, took it ashore, and buried it with the usual funeral rites. The crime of the deceased was stated to be that "she refused to marry an old man; she being a fine, blooming widow, wanted something better." The details of the actual murder were given to Mr. Morgan by some Chinese who witnessed both events, and the murderers themselves told him that it would have been better if he had not interfered with their first attempt.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Husband.

New York World.

Now that it is announced that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her husband may possibly be among our visitors in October, we would respectfully suggest that the latter distinguished personage should adopt a brief formula expressing his name by authority, or else hire a rope-walk and take the kinks out of it. At last accounts it was in a decidedly tangled condition and getting no better very fast. He began, if we recollect aright, as Mr. William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett, to which on his marriage he added "Burdett-Coutts." Subsequently he inserted an additional "Coutts" and transposed the "Bartlett," becoming "William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Coutts Bartlett-Coutts," were the same more or less. He now advertises that he "has, pursuant to the will of Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, taken upon himself, and will henceforth use the surname of Coutts," but no official explanation has yet been vouchsafed whether he has become "William Lehman Ashmead Coutts," or "William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett Coutts," or whether his official style is "William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Coutts Bartlett-Coutts Coutts."

Identified by a Dog.

French journals contain accounts of a terrible accident which occurred at the railway station of Seclin. A young man named August Prevost opened the door of his carriage and got off on on the side of the other track. He had hardly got the track when an express train from Paris swept by with lightning rapidity and literally reduced him to atoms. The largest piece found of his body was a foot. The heart was found on the road torn from the breast and still beating. The fragments were collected and as far as possible restored to their proper place, the body being thereupon taken to the hospital of Seclin for identification. His wife and brother-in-law, suspecting that he might be the victim, came to inspect the body, but it was impossible to distinguish his features. His dog was then sent for, who, as soon as he was brought in the presence of the body, set up a most dismal howl and began to lick the bloody remains of his master. The man was the father of six children.

A New Pest for the Farmers.

Middletown (N. Y.) Press.

In several locations in the town of Goshen the farmers have discovered a new pest, which is doing their meadows a serious damage. It is a grub which burrows in the ground just beneath the surface, and eats off the roots of the grass, killing it. Where these pests are at work spots of brown are seen in the green sward. Taking hold of it with the hands, it can be lifted up like an old sheepskin, and then the grubs will be seen. It will be well, doubtless, for farmers to take a look at them, as the grubs are easily killed when the dead sod is lifted up. The pest is said also to prevail in other sections. Ten were found on a square foot of soil on a farm near the Six and a Half Station, and on a neighboring farm the sod, our informant said, was "alive with them." Whole fields have been gone over in some instances, and the grass cut as clean as with a scythe. They resemble the ordinary corn-grub, but are said to be of a different species. In some localities they have commenced eating the potatoes in the ground.

A Child Chewing a Snake.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Mr. Robert James, who arrived in this city yesterday from Chicot County, tells of a horrifying incident which, he stated, had just taken place in that county. A farmer, returning at noon from the field, while passing through the yard, discovered his little boy, about 1 year old, sitting near the fence, with one end of what seemed to be a leather strap in his mouth, while with both hands he held the strap near the middle. Approaching the father was horrified to find that the child held a snake and the snake squirmed, but the little fellow pulled and closed his mouth as tightly as though he were trying to bite off the serpent's head. The snake was of the black species, and might have wound its body around the boy and choked him to death. The child was teething, and wanted something to bite, and in the absence of rubber or a pointed stick adopted the snake as a substitute.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER WIT.

New York World.

An aged Revolutionist on his dying bed has expressed a wish that over his'n may be erected an inexpensive tombstone with for all inscription:

Here lies
Citizen X.
In the hope of a
Blessed Insurrection.

Epitaph (probably not) copied from a tombstone in the cemetery of Montmartre:

Here lies Joseph X., who for twenty years after the death of his wife lived in the society of his mother-in-law and died in the certain hope of a better world beyond.

While on the subject of mothers-in-law: Mme. V. has induced her daughter to bring an action for separation against her husband, and is the first witness called for the plaintiff. Judge—"Your profession?" Witness, with energy—"Mother-in-law." Judge, himself a married man—"Judgment for the defendant! Call the next case!"

Gentleman who has eaten a very bad dinner at a restaurant—"Waiter, tell the Borgia of this establishment that the next time I dine here it will be somewhere else!"

Talking of the political nonentities who are at present coming to the front, a witty and severe lady observes that, nowadays, in order to become somebody one has to be nothing.

At a table d'hôte in Normandy: Amiable gentleman seizes decanter of cider and is prodigal in his attentions therewith to his neighbors. "Madame, a little cider?" "Thank you, sir, but I fear I am robbing you." "Cider, sir?" "You are very kind, but you have given me all there was in the decanter and kept none for yourself." Amiable gentleman—"That's all right! Now I'll ring for some fresh cider,—that was getting to be a little stale!"

Extract from the letter of a distinguished Communist to a friend shortly after the outbreak of March, 1871: "All goes well in the city—everywhere disorder has been restored."

"William, my dear, will you kindly explain to your poor, ignorant little wife what difference there is, if any, between 'deport' and 'transport'?" "With pleasure, my love! Ahem, let me see— Oh! If your mother, for instance, were to commit a felony and be convicted she would be deported and I should be transported—see?"

At a gambling h—l: "Hello!" exclaimed one of the party to an acquaintance who has recently inherited a large fortune, "you ain't playing, you that used to gamble on the green like a whole flock of lambs?" "You see, my dear boy, that was last year. It was my uncle's money I was playing with then; if I played now it would be with my own."

"That was a profound and neatly-worded thought of Dante, where he said that angels always appear in hosts, while the unhappy wander alone." "I beg your pardon, but I know my Dante like a newspaper, and I don't recall any such passage." "Perhaps you are right; indeed, in point of fact, it is not Dante's at all,—it is mine!"

Dialog between the doctor and his patient: "Well, doctor, now that you have thoroughly diagnosed my case, what do you think about it, candidly? Does there seem to be any danger to you?" "N-no, not the slightest, but"— "But? I don't understand you." "There is not the slightest danger to me, personally, from your illness; I wish I could say as much for you!"

FRIENDSHIP'S TEST.

Peck's Milwaukee Sun.

Generally speaking, there is nothing excruciatingly funny about the small-pox, but the doctors who are called to prescribe for patients occasionally run on something that tickles them. Not many years ago a doctor here was called to see a man at one of the hotels, who lived in Iowa. The man was sick as a horse, and the doctor had his suspicions about what ailed him but couldn't tell exactly, so he gave him something to quiet him and told the friend who was with him that he would call in the morning. The friend said he thought as much of the sick man as he could of a brother. The next morning the doctor called and the sick man was alone. He examined him and found that he had the small-pox. While he was dealing out some medicine the friend came in. Said he: "Doc, that medicine ain't worth a continental. This man is very sick." The doctor said he had come to that conclusion himself. "Why," said the friend, "I rubbed him all night. I thought he would have died if I had not rubbed his head. When a man is my friend he can draw on me for all that is out, and don't you forget it." The doctor said he was glad to hear it. He said there was nothing more touching to him than pure friendship between men, and he was glad the sick man had a friend that would stick to him.

"You bet your life," says the friend. And then he almost intimated that the doctor did not understand his business, and said something had got to be done if there were any doctors in Milwaukee to handle the case. The doctor was a little hot, and when the friend asked, "Do you want to know what ails him?" the doctor said he thought he did. Then he pulled down the bed-clothes and pointed to a little swelling near the little toe, and asked the friend if he could see it. "I see it! Of course I can. It's only a little pimple." "The doctor said there was only one kind of disease that showed that kind of pimples. "What is that?" said the friend impatiently. "Small-pox," said the doctor in the most aggravating way. "Suffering Moses! let me out of that door," shouted the friend, and the doctor said you could have played marbles on his coat-tail. The doctor had fixed up the patient, and when he went out in the hall the friend was leaning against a trunk, white as a sheet and weak as a cat. "Doc," says he in a quivering voice, "that man there is nothing to me. I wouldn't go into that room for a thousand dollars. Is there no way to fumigate me? Say, Doc, I want to be vaccinated. Put a pint of virus into me. Shoot it in with a gun. Hanged if I ever go so near a sick man again." The doctor says that such is life.

QUIPS.

Kernel Sellers—Peanut venders.

Be content with your lot—especially if it's a corner one.

When the poker-player is called and does not hold a pair, he often heaves ace high.

"What is mythology?" asks John Fiske in the *Atlantic*. We give it up. What is your thology?

A St. Louis editor found a nickel on the street, and wrote a half-column editorial on "Our Increase of Wealth."

"Had drank" is not good English grammar, says a high authority. It certainly is not. "Was drunk" is better grammar, and more in accordance with the facts nine times out of ten.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is the surest insect-killer. It makes short work of roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs. Also preserves valuable furs and woolens from the ravages of moths. Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

FLORIDA WATER.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME. Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER, Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

RAILROADS.

Belief that the Eastern Strike Will End Within Twenty-four Hours.

The Hornellsville Switchmen Resume Work—Mutterings Among Other Employes.

Another Cut to the East—Flour to New York for Twenty Cents.

Both the Grand Trunk and Erie Arrayed Against Vanderbilt.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Purchases the North Wisconsin's Land-Grant.

What the Iowa Commission Costs the Railways—Prospective Lease of the Cincinnati Southern.

Absorption of the Indianapolis & Delphi—The Baltimore & Ohio's New Telegraph Line.

PETERING OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The striking switchmen have returned to work at the old wages. The Hornellsville trainmen have also accepted the situation, and have promised the General Superintendent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company that they will resume operations. There is but little change in the state of affairs at Buffalo, and it is feared greater trouble may occur there than at any other point along the line of the road.

There has been quite a diversity between the statements concerning the attitude of the brakemen. The dissatisfied men have held a meeting, and it is stated a resolution was passed to strike for 10 per cent advance, the same as the switchmen struck for. The railroad officials assert that the brakemen are ready to go to work as soon as the switchmen's trouble is adjusted satisfactorily to themselves and the corporation. The men are resolute in their determination not to do the switchmen's work, and consequently everything is at a standstill.

General-Superintendent Thomas and Assistant-Superintendent Taylor are now at Buffalo, and efforts will be made to effect amicable arrangements with the malcontents. These officials trust that everything will be settled pleasantly to-day or to-morrow. Superintendent Taylor has informed the strikers on the Buffalo Division that unless they return to their trains they will be paid off and discharged.

The brakemen of Section No. 15 of the Erie Railway are becoming discontented also, and may possibly determine to lay off. A meeting of the employés running on this section has been held at East Buffalo, but no definit program was arrived at. The switchmen at Buffalo were still holding out last night. The freight engineers, too, are complaining, stating that the new regulations compelling them to house and take out their own engines instead of having them cared for by a hostler adds several hours to their daily work, and they get no more pay than before. It is probable they may strike.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A special dispatch just received from the striking districts on the Buffalo Division of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad says the prospects seem very favorable for a breaking up of the strike among certain employés of the Erie Railway, and it is confidently believed that unless some new and unforeseen difficulty arises another twenty-four hours will end the whole trouble without any surrender on the part of the railroad officials. The time chosen for precipitating the strike does not appear to be opportune, and cooler deliberations and the firmness of the railway officials seem likely to win the day.

The striking brakemen and switchmen have conducted themselves in a sober and orderly manner, the majority of them remaining at home with their families when they did not feel that their presence and counsel were required at the meetings called by their respective committees.

Aside from passenger business not a wheel has turned on the Buffalo Division during the greater part of Tuesday, and with the constant accumulation of freight it becomes imperative that something should be done without delay to insure its early movement. R. S. Taylor, Superintendent, has given instructions to put on 385 new men at Hornellsville if the old do not immediately return to their places. This seems to have a decided effect, for a dispatch has been received from the station agent announcing that the brakemen and switchmen have gone to work, and trains of all kinds will now be moving. This includes all classes of trainmen. This intelligence has had a very depressing effect on many of the men at this end of the line, although they claim to have been privately advised that it was not true.

The pay-car arrived at a meeting of brakemen, and the Superintendent appeared and gave the strikers to understand in extremely plain terms that there would be no more parley. He advised them to go to work. If they did he assured them that none of them would be discharged, otherwise they would be paid and their services discontinued. After Mr. Taylor retired an animated debate occurred, there being almost an equal division of sentiment among those present. Finally a resolution that they return to work, but do no switching, was adopted.

The switchmen show no dispostion whatever to resume work.

EASTERN FREIGHT WAR.

Considerable excitement prevails among the railroads leading east from here owing to reports that the Grand Trunk is now and has during the last two weeks been making freight rates to the East much below the figures quoted by the other lines, and particularly is this said to be the case on rates on flour. The last weekly statement of freight shipments from this city east shows that out of 102,511 barrels of flour shipped east during the week, the Grand Trunk carried 41,336 barrels, or nearly three times as much as either the Michigan Central, Fort Wayne, or Pan-Handle roads, and four times as much as the Lake Shore, while the Baltimore & Ohio carried but 495 barrels. It is claimed that the leading mills at Minneapolis are now shipping over the Grand Trunk, and that it would not get the business unless much lower rates than those charged by the other lines were given. It is not known definitly at what rates the Grand Trunk is taking this business; but it is rumored that as low a rate as 20 cents per barrel has been given, and thus the business is still being taken at this rate. A barrel contains 200 pounds, which makes the rate 10 cents per 100 on the basis of grain, Chicago to New York, while the lowest rate charged by the other roads is 15 cents per 100 pounds, or 30 cents per barrel. Most of the flour shipped over the Grand Trunk goes over the Commercial Line, which runs over the Erie and Grand Trunk. This indicates that the Erie is aiding the Grand Trunk in this matter. Although the other roads claim that they will not reduce their rates on account of the Grand Trunk cut, yet it is apparent, from their excitement about the matter, that they will not long permit the Grand Trunk to have a monopoly of the flour business. The flour traffic is at present very light, and, in order to increase their shipments, the roads will be compelled to make lower rates if the Grand Trunk insists on making contracts on a 10-cent basis. The Grand Trunk and Erie Roads are very anxious to have the rates advanced to a 20-cent basis, and they seem to have cut the rates to such low figures to force Vanderbilt to accede to an advance. Vanderbilt claims that he is making money at the 15-cent rate, and the Grand Trunk and Erie are evidently desirous to force the rates down to a losing figure, calculating that this might have the desired effect upon Vanderbilt. Still those who are intimate with Vanderbilt say that he cannot be forced from his position by any such means. He is not dependent, they say, upon the through traffic at all, as the local business of the New York Central is heavy and profitable enough to allow the road to earn a dividend. Under these circumstances the forcing down of rates below the 15-cent basis will hurt his competitors the most. It is hinted that the Erie is getting ready now to make war upon Vanderbilt by cutting into his local traffic. The Erie has branches to Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and other principal local points on the Central, and can take business from those points at very low rates, and thus inflict heavy damage upon the Central.

THE DRUMMERS.

The General Managers of the various roads centering in this city have received the following important circular letter from the Railroad Committee of the National Association of Commercial Travelers:

The National Association of Commercial Travelers, embracing a membership of many thousand merchants and commercial travelers resident of every State in the Union, are seeking at the hands of the railroads of the land just and equitable railroad fares and freedom from excessive baggage charges for their membership, and to this end they have appointed a committee to confer with the railroad officials of the country, and present to them their evidences of good faith and guarantee of protection against fraud on the part of their membership, knowing the interests of the railroads and those of the commercial travelers are so closely allied that any reasonable demands will be courteously met.

When you consider that millions of dollars' worth of raw and manufactured products are now brought into notice and a market created for them by the commercial traveler that otherwise would either have never come into existence or remained rotting in the warehouses of the land, producing the complaint of "overproduction" and consequent stagnation of business, and that the "drummer's" life mission is to stimulate the markets and thus keep the various products in constant motion, he at once takes on the shape of a large shipper, and as such shipper and as a constant traveler they ask that they be carried by you at a less rate as a traveler and be entitled to more pounds of baggage than the occasional traveler.

The Committee will be present at all the meetings of your general ticket agents during the year, beginning with the meeting at St. Louis, in September, and it is hoped that these general ticket agents may be so instructed by you as to readily grant the reasonable concessions we ask.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

In order to secure greater efficiency in the Passenger and Ticket Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Mr. Percival Lowell, General Passenger Agent, has decided on the following organization, to take effect Sept. 1, 1881:

Mr. R. T. Brydon, Chief Clerk of the Foreign Passenger and Ticket service.

Mr. E. L. Lomax, Chief Clerk of the Local Passenger and Ticket service.

Mr. W. H. Firth, Chief Clerk of the Traveling Passenger Agents and Advertising.

Mr. Brydon has been Chief Clerk of the Passenger and Ticket service of the Burlington for many years past, and his position is altered in so far only as the local service is concerned, the duties of which will devolve upon Mr. Lomax.

Mr. Lomax, who becomes Chief Clerk of the Local Ticket and Passenger service, comes from the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, of which he has been the General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Mr. Firth has held the position of General Western Passenger Agent of this road for some years past. This office has now been abolished and Mr. Firth becomes Chief Clerk of Traveling Passenger Agents and Advertising. His duties, however, remain about the same as before.

THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL.

Commissioner Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, began work yesterday with a large force of men preparing statistics upon which a settlement of the Southwestern pool troubles can be based. The great difficulty which the Committee of General Managers found at its meeting Monday and Tuesday in coming to an understanding was the lack of proper statistics by which to show how much business each road has done and how much it would be entitled to if a reorganization was effected. It is believed that with full statistics before them the managers of the Southwestern roads at their next meeting will be much better able to come to an understanding and effect a reorganization of the pool. As Commissioner Midgeley will not be able to prepare this great mass of figures by Sept. 1, it has been decided to postpone the meeting until the Commissioner has his work ready. He will probably call the meeting about the middle of September.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 24.—The topic of absorbing interest in Cincinnati to-night has reference to the prospective outcome of the bidding for the lease of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, a distance of 335 miles. At noon to-morrow the bids will be opened publicly. The Trustees have invited propositions for a lease of the road for twenty-five years, the fixed rental to be for five equal periods of five years each. It is presumed that the rental will increase for each successive period after the first one. There are several prominent railroad men in the city, among whom are E. W. Cole, known as King Cole, supposed to be in the interest of connections east and south of Chattanooga; E. P. Alexander, President of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, known as the Louisville Short Line, and also Vice-President of the Louisville & Nashville, supposed to be in the interest of that combination,—indeed he has signified his intention to bid. E. B. Thomas, of Columbus, is here also, in what interest is not known. The Erlanger or Alabama Great Southern interest has no visible representative. The railroad men who are here refuse to foreshadow their purpose as a rule. King Cole will not say anything. Alexander has intimated that he wants the road. The Common Carrier Company, who are at present operators of the road, are most reticent as to their purposes. The present prospect is that the competition will be sharp.

BALTIMORE & OHIO TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 24.—Your correspondent this morning met Mr. J. D. Flynn, prominently identified with the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph, and inquired of him if it is a fact that the Baltimore & Ohio is soon to establish its own telegraph system. "Yes," he replied, "and we expect to be ready for business within sixty days, or as soon as we can make the necessary arrangements. We have already over 1,200 miles of wire in operation, and could establish a very respectable business as it is. The lines extend to Chicago, and were being extended through to St. Louis when we were interrupted by legal obstructions at Vincennes. We are now pushing on beyond there, and have material distributed along between twenty and thirty miles on the railroad beyond that point. We shall run our lines to Chicago by way of Peoria as soon as we get the St. Louis connection effected. Our most important business yet in establishing our lines is to reach New York City, and this is well in hand. That done, we can open up whenever we please. Cleveland and Toledo will naturally be touched later, being too important business points to be left out. When the machinery is fully in operation we shall push out in different directions and form a complete system. It is not a bubble blown up to sell out, you may be sure of that."

SALE OF A LAND-GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24.—It is currently stated her that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company have bought for $160,000 the entire interest of the Wisconsin Farm-Mortgage Land Company in the North Wisconsin land-grant, and have sold the grant to a syndicate of New York capitalists, for what consideration is unknown. The land-grant is one of the most valuable in the State, and is located principally in Barron, Burnett, Polk, and St. Croix Counties. It is estimated to be worth from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. On Aug. 1 the Company, as required by law, reported that the number of acres remaining unsold in the grant was nearly 200,000. The Wisconsin Farm-Mortgage Land Company holds an interest in the lands by virtue of a decree of the United States Court, which, although the litigation thereon is not ended, the Commissioners of the Farm Mortgagors have always been willing to sell for a sum agreed upon. It is believed that the object of the railroad company in disposing of their North Wisconsin grant is to obtain funds with which to prosecute their various building enterprises.

A TRAVELER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—I wish to call your attention to the manner in which the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company carry out the inducements they offer to passengers in the way of accommodation. Last month I got on their westward express at Dixon, Ill., and after I had ridden some ways I learned from the other passengers that a washout had taken place, and I immediately asked the conductor if the train would get through all right, and he informed me that he thought we would go right ahead. About 1 o'clock next morning we arrived at a place called Boone, and there we staid for twenty-four hours without a move, being obliged to patronize one of their eating-stations at our own expense. One poor woman in one of the coaches went to the Superintendent of that division to see if she could procure food for herself and three children. He told her very gruffly that she had no business traveling without money. About 1:40 the next morning we started back to a place called Ames, and from there by a roundabout way to Grand Junction. There we took breakfast at 9 a. m. Then the train was turned into a slow emigrant one, and when we reached the place where the dining-car was to be put on they refused to do that, and when we arrived at the regular dinner station there was not any dinner ready for us. At last, at 4 o'clock, we arrived at Broadway, Council Bluffs, and there the conductor informed me that the best way was to stop over at Council Bluffs and take the train next day, as he thought the Union Pacific Railroad didn't wait for us, causing another expense of a hotel bill. On inquiring I found out that the train did wait for us. Now, the amount of the whole thing is that I was detained just forty-eight hours, besides an unnecessary expense. By publishing these facts you will greatly oblige, A SAN FRANCISCONIAN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg and Erie for July, 1881, compared with the same month in 1880, shows an increase in gross earnings of $330,774; increase in expenses, $142,308; increase in net earnings, $188,466. The seven months of 1881 compared with the same period in 1880 show an increase in gross earnings of $2,450,543; increase in expenses, $1,359,330; increase in net earnings, $1,091,213. All the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the seven months of 1881 show a surplus over liabilities of $1,804,310,—a gain compared with the same periodin 1880 of $146,380.

LAKE SHORE APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—It is reported that Addison Hills, who has for years been General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore Road, has been appointed Assistant General Manager, and Assistant General Freight Agent Vaillant has been promoted to the General Freight Agency. Second Assistant General Freight Agent McKay has been promoted to the position left vacant by Vaillant.

CONSOLIDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—Articles of consolidation of the Indianapolis, Chicago & Northern and the Indianapolis & Delphi Railway Companies, under the name of the former, were filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The new company has a capital stock of $2,000,000, and retains the Directors and officers of the Indianapolis, Chicago & Northern.

TRAVEL RESUMED IN COLORADO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 24.—The heavy rains of the past month, which have interfered with business and caused large damage throughout the State, now appear to be over and the weather settled. The railroad blockade caused by the flood, with one or two exceptions, on small branches, has been raised, and freight and passengers are now being run through on time.

A HEAVY LOAN.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad Directors have arranged with a syndicate of Montreal and New York bankers to float $10,000,000 of bonds secured on their land-grant in the Northwest. One-half will be placed on the market here in October, the other half in New York. The bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. The syndicate purchased them at 92½.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad will be opened to Winslow, 285 miles west of Albuquerque, Monday next. Track-laying is progressing at the rate of two and a half miles per day.

THE IOWA COMMISSIONERS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 22.—The Iowa agricultural press appear to be organizing an attack on the Railroad Commissioner system in this State before the next Legislature. The *Iowa Homestead*, the leading agricultural paper in this State, last week contained the following paragraph:

The *Homestead* recently called attention to the fact that the Board of Iowa Railroad Commissioners cost the State annually $14,000. A railroad organ thinks to correct us by stating that this expense is paid by the railroad companies and not by the people. Is there a man in Iowa so green as not to know that all the railroads pay of this $14,000 a year is simply taken from the people in additional freight charges to cover all such expenses?

With the records accessible it is singular that the *Homstead* should give utterance to statements so at variance with the facts, and confirm them in the confidence of the farmers of the State by adding to them the reputation and high standing of the editor.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners was organized April, 1, 1878. It has been in operation three full years and a part of the present railroad year. A careful examination of the books of the Commissioners and the records of the State show the following receipts and expenditures by the Board: The law (Sec. 8) requires the Board annually to certify to the State Executive Council the estimated amount necessary for the ensuing year for salaries and current expenses of the Board. This amount is assessed by the Council pro rata against the railroad companies, and collected as other taxes are through the county officers. All disbursements, except salaries, are made by the Executive Council, on the requisition or certificate of the Board. The estimates of the Commissioners for the three years already fully expired are as follows:

April 1, 1878, to April 1, 1879		$16,750
April 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880		16,750
April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881		16,250
Total for three years		$49,750
Expenditures—Salaries* three y'rs	$32,375	
Miscellaneous†	3,638	
	$36,013	
Balance in State Treasury		$13,736

*Commissioners and Secretary.
†Office furniture, stationery, printing, telegraph, express, etc.

I state on the authority of the public records that not one dollar of the expense of the Board of Railroad Commissioners has been paid out of the tax Treasury of the State, but entirely by a special assessment upon the railroads of Iowa. These records show not only that the people of Iowa have not paid one penny on account of the railroad Commissioners, but that there is a surplus now in the treasury which has been there for a long time, of $13,736.05. The records also show that instead of $14,000 a year as the expenses of the Board, they have been only $10,791.

As to the charge that this is ultimately paid by the people in increased rates of transportation, the records will show that in 1869 the rate per ton per mile in this State was four cents, whereas it is now only an average of eight mills per ton per mile. The charge, also, that the Board of Commissioners have no power to regulate tariffs or secure any reduction in favor of the former is equally susceptible of refutation by the records. One of the leading Chicago trunk lines not long ago increased its tariff rates in this State all along its Iowa division. The Railroad Commissioners at once ordered the increase to be abrogated and former rates restored, which was promptly done.

HAWKEYE.

ITEMS.

Sixty Chinese students arrived here yesterday by the Michigan Central. They have been studying in Eastern colleges, and are now on their way back to the Flowery Kingdom, having been called home by the Government. They went West last evening by the Rock Island route, and are traveling in special car.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: It is stated that the Indianapolis & St. Louis people are arranging to run their trains to make close connections with the fast trains to be put on between Louisville and Chicago Sept. 1 over the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road. It is to be hoped the trains will make a good Chicago connection, for Indianapolis badly needs another Chicago line. But five roads out of here now work for Chicago business, and only two new Chicago lines are projected.

It has been estimated, with an approximation probably to accuracy, that the railroad system of the entire world embraces 105,000 locomotives, representing 30,000,000-horse power. The steam-engines, stationary, in vessels and others, are estimated at 46,000,000-horse power. If we admit that the nominal steam horse-power corresponds to the effective labor of three draft-horses, and that the draft-horse produces the labor of seven men, we shall find that the steam-engine actually represents the labor of 1,000,000,000 of men.

Gath, in a special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: "It is supposed in New York that the Baron Erlanger interest, represented by the banker Wolfe, of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, will make the highest bid for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad,—possibly as high as $900,000. The Devereaux-Jewett interest is said to be discouraged. Capitalists in New York say this is no time to be leasing a great property of that kind, when Europe looks upon us doubtfully as we look upon the stability of Russia, whose ruler, like ours, has been shot. Europe's competition would be strong for the Cincinnati Southern at a more assuring time."

The report comes from Delphi, Ind., that a bill has been filed there by a stockholder of the Indianopolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad against the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line, Henry Crawford, and others asking that the sale of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Road to the Air Line be set aside for fraud and conspiracy in the sale. This makes the second suit involving the title of the Air Line property, as a bill is now pending in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis, brought by the Receiver of the Chicago & South Atlantic Road, claiming that the latter Company owns the road.

The Southern Railway & Steamship Association will meet at Louisville to-morrow for the purpose of taking action regarding the alleged cutting by the lines leading South from Eastern seaboard points. The lines leading South from this city claim to be suffering severely on this account, as much of the business they would get goes via Eastern points, it being claimed that freight can be shipped cheaper that way than direct from this city. Col. Robert Forsyth, of the Eastern Illinois, Horace Tucker, of the Illinois Central, and L. D. Richardson, of the Kankakee Line, will attend the meeting and see to it that the Chicago lines are placed on the same basis as the Eastern lines.

European syndicates within the past week are reported to have committed themselves to two more important undertakings on this side,—one the construction of the Canadian Pacific and the other the purchase of an immense tract of land in Alabama. The Erlanger syndicate, which has been so prominent recently in Southern enterprises, is credited with the latter, and their purpose is said to be the development of the cotton and other industries of all that region. It is also stated that a party of English capitalists are reported to have purchased within a day or two past some 40,000 acres of land, mostly woodland, in Georgia. The buyers of this property are said to be in New York now for the purpose of purchasing about $500,000 worth of Southern lands in other sections.

The General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central has issued a circular to agents informing them that all property, including live stock, to be exhibited at the Chicago Fair to be held at the Chicago Driving Park, Chicago, Sept. 12 to 17, 1881, both dates inclusive, will be transported over the Michigan Central Railroad and branches under the following rules and conditions:

Tariff rates will be charged from the point of shipment to Chicago on the property, and the charges must be prepaid. On return of freight, if shipped from Chicago on or before Sept. 30, 1881, it will be transported free to original point of shipment, providing owners produce the paid freight-bill and certificate of the Secretary of the Fair, showing that the property has been exhibited and has not changed ownership. In the event of a change of ownership, this Company will charge full rate from Chicago to starting point. Charges of other roads will not be advanced by this company on property for exhibition. All property will be subject to the owner's risk of loss or damage from every cause whatsoever.

RELIGIOUS.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—The solemn and impressive ceremony of the consecration of the Rev. Kilian Flasch, of St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, as Bishop of La Crosse, took place this morning at Po Nono College. There was a very large attendance of Church dignitaries present, there being no less than eleven representatives of the episcopate, including the Most Rev. Archbishop Heiss, Coadjutor of the Diocese of Milwaukee, Bishops Grace of Minnesota, Dwenger of Fort Wayne, Krautbauer of Green Bay, O'Connor of Omaha, Hennessy of Dubuque, McMullen of Davenport, Verden of Marquette, Seidenbach of St. Johns, Minn., and Abbott Edelbrock, Principal of the Minnesota Benedictine Order, and about 250 visiting and resident clergy. The elevation of a priest to the episcopal dignity is at all times one of the grandest and most imposing ceremonies in the Catholic hierarchy. The ceremony proper was performed by Archbishop Heiss, assisted by Bishops Grace, of St. Paul, and Krautbauer, of Green Bay. The musical services, consisting of Cecilian chants, commenced at 8:30 o'clock. After the Archbishop had taken his place in front of the altar and the other ecclesiastical dignitaries had been conducted to their several seats within the sanctuary, the Papal brief making the appointment was read. The scene was very interesting, and all taking part in the exercises were clad in the most gorgeous vestments. After the reading of the Papal brief, Bishop-elect Flasch knelt at the feet of the Archbishop in front of the crucifix and made the confession of faith. The white satin slippers were then placed on his feet. He was next arrayed in the full investiture of the ecclesiastical rank, and when attired in the superb raiment the authority to ordain priests and to perform the act of confirmation was conferred upon him. The Gospel was then placed upon his head, a bandage of linen placed around it and anointed with the holy chrism, after which he was invested with the episcopal ring, crozier, and mitre, and, after kissing and embracing all around and an address by Bishop Dwenger, the ceremonies came to a close.

CAMP-MEETING ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Methodists of the Freeport District, who have just closed a successful camp-meeting at Lena, having an average daily attendance of over 2,000 people, have organized themselves into a camp-meeting association, and have arranged to purchase the beautiful grounds at Lena which they have used for seven successive summers. Up to the present time the sum of $1,600 has been raised, which is to be added to the fund for purchasing and improving the grounds.

KENTUCKY WHISKY PRODUCT.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Aug. 24.—The distillers throughout this county are hesitating and undecided whether to go into active operations or not the coming season. The advance in corn, dull market for whisky, and large quantities in bond are the reasons advanced for a temporary suspension. Some few distillers who have made contracts for corn will run on reduced capacities. Should the present advance in corn be maintained, it is safe to say the coming season's product will not be over one-half of the past season.

INSURANCE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—The managers of several insurance agencies of this city are agitating the question of raising rates. They say they have paid out for losses so far this year more than they have received in premiums, and they must either advance rates, at least on business property, or withdraw from the city. Some definit action will probably be taken soon.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Extraordinary Performance of Little Brown Jug at Hartford.

A Mile Paced in 2:11 3-4, and the Three Fastest Consecutive Heats on Record.

Troubadour Disabled by Accident—Maud S. Laid Up with a Sprained Ankle.

Racing at Grand Rapids, Brighton Beach, Saratoga—Base-Ball, Glass Balls, Etc.

CHARTER OAK PARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—Fine weather again favored the Charter Oak Park Association to-day, and an attendance of 6,000 people was on the grounds to witness the 2:27 and free-for-all pacing races, which constituted the program for the day. The 2:27 starters were Troubadour, Humboldt, Argonaut, Forrest Patchen, Stella C., and Parole, with the first named selling over all the others at $30 to $23. The race resulted in a victory for Humboldt, who won the second, fourth, and fifth heats. Troubadour won the first, threw a shoe in the third quarter of the second, and in the third broke down, the suspensory ligament of his right hind leg giving way. To-night he is very sore, and his reapperance on the turf is involved in doubt. A few days ago Mr. Haverly refused an offer of $17,000 for him, and refused to name a price at which he could be purchased. The judges placed Jack Bowen behind Argonaut after the second heat. He won the third heat by carrying Humboldt to a break right at the wire, and made a gallant struggle for the fourth and fifth heats.

The pacing race was a phenomenal one, as Little Brown Jug, who won in consecutive heats, eclipsed the pacing record by half a second, and surpassed the best average time for three heats ever before made in harness. The heats were 2:11¾, 2:11¾, 2:12¼. In the first McCarty could have driven him in 2:10, but slowed up to let Lucy inside the flag. It was a clear case of restraint, and not one of tiring on the part of the horse. Mattie Hunter was driven for the second heat, and laid at Jug's wheel when eighty yards from the wire, Splan finally pulling up when he saw that further perseverance was useless. The time by quarters was 33¼, 1:05¾, 1:30¼, 2:11¾; 34¾, 1:07¾, 1:40½, 2:11¾; 34½, 1:08, 1:40, 2:12¼. It will be observed that the final quarter in the second heat was paced in 34½, a 2:05 gait.

Maud S. will not trot to-morrow. While being exercised yesterday she turned her right hind ankle, spraining the flexor tendon. A slight limp was all the manifestation of soreness that was observed yesterday, but this morning the leg became feverish and swollen from the pastern to the hock, rendering her starting or even exercising again inside of at least three weeks decidedly improbable.

SUMMARIES.

Class 2:27:

Humboldt	2	1	2	1	1
Argonaut	3	2	1	2	2
Forest Patchen	4	3	3	3	3
Parole	5	4	5	5	5
Stella C	6	5	4	4	4
Troubadour	1	6	dis		

Time—2:20¾; 2:23¼; 2:22¼; 2:23¼.

Open to all pacers:

Little Brown Jug	1	1	1
Mattie Hunter	2	2	3
Lucy	3	3	2

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¼.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 24.—The second day of the horse meeting was very successful in sport and fairly so in attendance, nearly 2,000 being present. The weather is charming. In the 2:25 race, purse $300, the score was:

Jerome Eddy	2	1	1	1
Dan Donnelson	1	3	3	3
Indicator	3	2	2	2
Mollie M	dr.			

Time—2:27¼; 2:31¼; 2:30¼; 2:28¾.

In the 2:40 race the score was:

Little Ned	1	1	1
Rob-Roy	4	2	2
Nino	5	3	3
White Cloud	3	4	4
Little Dot	2	dis.	
A. G	dis.		
Startle	dis.		
Frank B	dr.		

Time—2:47½; 2:52; 2:54.

The half-mile running race, purse $75, was very close and exciting:

Big Indian	2	1	2	1
Burglar	3	3	1	2
Julia	1	2	3	3
Jennie C	dr.			
Olive Logan	dr.			
Country Boy	dr.			

Time—50¼; 52; 52¼; 53¾.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Aug. 24.—The auction race five-eighths of a mile was won by Blackmore, By-the-Way second, Manitou third. Time, 1:05.

The mile race was won by Glenmore, Rosalie second, and Ingomar third. Time, 1:43¾.

Mile heats, all ages: First heat, Moscow first, Buster second, Una third. Time, 1:44½. Second heat, Una first, Moscow second, Buster third. Time, 1:44½. Una won the deciding heat. Time, 1:45.

The mile-and-a-quarter race was won by Guy, Nimblefoot second, Alice Berry third. Time, 2:10½.

The steeplechase, short course, was won by Ike Benham, Gift second, Time, 2:53.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The first race, one mile, was won by Patti, Explorer second, and Jack Haverly third; time, 1:44.

The second race, one and one-fourth miles, was won by Bootjack, Cinderella second, and Rochester third; no time taken.

The third race, three-quarters of a mile dash, was won by Fellowplay, Valparaiso second, and Hermit third; time, 1:15.

The fourth race, a steeple-chase, was won by Rose, McDonald second; time, 3:16. Rose led from the start to the finish. Faustina fell.

NORTH SIDE MATINEE.

There will be a matinée at the North Side Driving Association track in Lake View Saturday next, Aug. 27, races to commence at 2 o'clock. Entries to be made at the track. All are invited to attend.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The O'Leary-Harriman pedestrian contest for an alleged wager of $1,000 and the world's championship was inaugurated at the Rink in this city to-night before an audience of 2,000. The start was given twelve minutes after 8 o'clock. At the word both men started off at a fair gait, Harriman taking the lead, with O'Leary close to his heels. In this order both pedestrians pegged along for five miles, when O'Leary attempted to take the lead. Harriman increased his gait and prevented this, when the Chicago man again fell to dogging his plucky rival, hoping, it s supposed, to outwear Harriman at the first ten or twelve miles. This proved successful, and at ten miles, and again at fifteen, the two men were together. On the twentieth mile Harriman quiet the track for a few minutes, and O'Leary gained a mile. The first five miles were made in 51 minutes and 40 seconds; ten miles, 1 hour, 53 minutes, 21 seconds; fifteen, in 2 hours, 33 minutes, 29 seconds; twenty, in 3 hours, 36 minutes, 5 seconds. The record of both men to the twentieth mile was the same. The betting on the men is about even. Everything indicates a close and exciting race to the finish.

BOSTON VS. WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Bostons had a picnic with the Worcester pitchers today. Corey was knocked out of position in the fifth inning, and Richmond, who relieved him, did not do much better. The runs in the fifth inning were all earned on a single by Barnes, two-basers by Morrill and Matthews, and three-basers by Deasley and Sutton. In the sixth all the runs were scored after Nelson's failure to accept a chance that would have retired the side. The hitting in this inning consisted of singles by Deasley, Barnes, and Morrill, a double by Sutton, and a three-baser by Whitney. The Worcesters scored in the second on a base on balls and hits by Carpenter and Creamer, and earned a run in the sixth on Corey's hit, a force-out, a steal, a hit by Creamer, and the latter's sacrifice between first and second. Mathews pitched the last two innings for the Bostons. He gave two men bases on balls, but was not hit safely. McCormick has been released by Worcester.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	1	—12
Worcester	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Worcester, 1.
Fielding errors—Boston, 2; Worcester, 4.
Base hits—Boston, 17; Worcester, 7.
Two-base hits—Matthews, Morrill, Sutton, Stovey.
Three-base hits—Deasley, Sutton, Whitney.
First base on balls—Boston, 1; Worcester, 4.
First base on errors—Boston, 1; Worcester, 1.
Left on bases—Boston, 6; Worcester, 9.
Struck out—Barnes, Whitney, Burdock.
Balls called—Whitney, 55; Matthews, 21; Corey, 50; Richmond, 49.
Strikes called—Whitney 9; Matthews, 6; Corey, 8; Richmond, 9.
Double plays—Nelson-Cramer-Stovey, Dickerson-Bushong.
Passed ball—Bushong, 1.
Wild pitches—Matthews, 1; Richmond, 2.
Time—Two hours and five minutes.
Umpire—Callahan.

LACROSSE.

During the last few months there has been considerable excitement in lacrosse circles owing to the fact that it was known that a number of Canadian players residing in the city were trying to organize a club that would be able to compete with the Chicago Lacrosse Club, which has been in existence for some time. Not much was known as to this new organization until last week, when under the name of the Calumet Lacrosse Club it sent a challenge to the Chicago boys for a friendly match on Aug. 27.

The Chicago Club, ever ready to give the public an opportunity of witnessing this most interesting game, accepted the same. As this is to be the first match game in Chicago both clubs will put forth their best players so that a close and interesting game may be looked for. Efforts are being made to secure the White-Stocking ball grounds, and if successful the public will be welcome free of charge.

THE TRIGGER.

The Chicago Shooting Club held a match yesterday afternoon at Kleinman's Park, Grand Crossing. The principal shoot of the day was for the gold medal of the Club known as the "Best Average Badge," which is shot for eight times during the year, and becomes the property of the member having the best average during that time. W. H. Haskell was the successful contestant, having made a clean score, and beaten G. C. Mosher on the shootoff. The following is the score:

R. B. Wadsworth, 8; A. Kleinman, 8; J. J. Kleinman, 8; M. Eich, 9; G. Nelson, 6; J. Matthews, 9; C. Gammon, 9; H. W. Loveday, 9; George Notter, 6; W. H. Haskell, 10; J. B. Wiggins, 8; G. C. Mosher, 10; J. Watson, 9; H. F. Neidhardt, 9; M. W. Blowhard, 4; C. E. Barlow, 9; W. J. Crow, 8; S. H. Turrill, 9; H. L. Porter, 6; E. Jones, 7.

THE OAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Can., Aug. 24.—The following are the entries for the great single scull race at Toronto, Sept. 7 and 8: Nagle, Conley, and Hamm, from the Maritime Provinces; Weisberger, Riley, and Courtney, from the United States; Hanlan and Gaudaur, from Ontario; Trickett, from Australia.

For the double: Conley and Hamm, Hanlan and mate, Trickett and Gaudaur, Kennedy and mate.

For the fours: The Buffalos and the Bedford Basin.

The regatta promises to be the aquatic event of the year.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer fair weather, variable winds, shifting to southeasterly, lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer fair weather, variable winds, mostly easterly, lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, warmer fair weather, winds mostly southerly, falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer fair weather, southeast veering to southwest winds, falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, warmer fair weather, southerly winds, lower pressure.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

Occasional light rains have fallen on the coast of Maine and in Iowa. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed. Southeasterly winds are reported west of the Mississippi River and in the Upper Lake region and Middle Atlantic States, and easterly in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature is below mean for the month in New England, the Middle States, and the Lower Lake region. It has fallen decidedly in New England, and in other States remained nearly stationary. The following special temperatures are reported to-night: Eastport 53, Burlington 54, Quebec 56, Montreal 57, Alpena 68, St. Paul 72, San Francisco 75.

Fair weather is indicated for Friday in all districts.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.218	67.0	57	S....	4	.00	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.246	76.5	53	S. E....	5	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.203	77.0	52	E....	8	.00	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.159	76.0	60	S. E....	9	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.190	72.0	81	S. E....	8	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.
Mean barometer, 30.204.
Mean thermometer, 72.0.
Mean humidity, 63.3.
Highest temperature, 81.2.
Lowest temperature, 65.3.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Wth'r.
Albany	76	63	N....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Alpena	70	68	S.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	77	65	N....	Gentle.	0	Haze.
Cairo	91	79	E....	Light...	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	83	63	N.W.	Fresh..	.01	Cl'dy.
Chicago	77	72	S. E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	87	76	N....	Light...	0	Clear.
Cleveland	74	65	E....	Light..	0	Haze.
Davenport	73	72	E....	Gentle.	—*	Fair.
Denver	88	70	N....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	85	76	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Detroit	79	70	S.E..	Light...	0	Clear.
Dodge City	93	78	S....	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Dubuque	77	..	......	....	...?	....
Duluth	73	62	N.E..	Light...	0	Clear.
Erie	76	64	N.E.	Light...	0	Clear.
Escanaba	73	69	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	..	73	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	100	85	S. E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	74	64	N....	Light..	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	84	71	N....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	75	70	E....	Gentle.	.25	Clear.
La Crosse	81	74	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	96	84	S....	Light...	0	Fair.
Louisville	89	77	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Marquette	77	74	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Memphis	93	81	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	74	68	S.E..	Light...	0	Clear.
Nashville	93	82	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
North Platte	95	83	S....	High...	0	Fair.
Omaha	94	83	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Oswego	74	65	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	86	67	N....	Light...	0	Clear.
Port Huron	79	69	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Rochester	77	66	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Haze.
Sandusky	75	70	N.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Shreveport	97	85	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Springfield	85	75	E....	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	95	81	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Paul	83	72	S. E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Toledo	77	70	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	96	83	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Yankton	93	79	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	..	80	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	..	68	E....	....	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	..	68	W....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Custer	..	77	S....	Light...	0	Clear.
Galveston	90	85	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	..	74	S. E..	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	86	84	E....	Brisk...	0	Clear.
San Antonio	97	85	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	..	63	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	84	83	N....	Brisk...	.02	Th'ng.

*Too small to measure.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Temperature: 3:30 p. m., 83; 6 p. m., 72; 9 p. m., 68; 12 m., 66; average temperature, 70⅝; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 77⅜.

LAKESIDE FREE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.—A certificate of organization was filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Lakeside Free Medical Dispensary of Chicago. Corporators, Drs. Hiram Moe, Charles C. Edson, A. L. Corey, and M. A. Coleman.

WASHINGTON.

Capt. Howgate Sued by the Government for the Recovery of $101,257.

Particularization of the Checks on Which Money Was Unlawfully Drawn.

Important Decision by a Treasury Official in Regard to Government Contracts.

HOWGATE.

CIVIL SUIT ENTERED AGAINST HIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Col. William A. Cook, as Special Attorney for the Government, this afternoon, in behalf of the United States, entered civil suit against Capt. H. W. Howgate to recover $101,257. Writs of attachment were issued and placed in the Marshal's hands, and his Deputies seized all the real and personal property belonging to the defendant. The suit is based upon affidavits by A. B. Newcomb and Louis V. Caziari. They state that investigation has developed that the defendant has unlawfully drawn from the United States Treasury on check and appropriated to his own use the sum mentioned. They believe that further investigation will disclose further large sums taken by Howgate; that he has, with a full knowledge of these facts and while the investigation is still going on, suddenly, and without declaring any business or reason for leaving, left the District without indicating how long he will remain or if he ever will return. They believe that Capt. Howgate intended to dispose of his real estate in the District so as to defeat the just demands made against him. The following were checks on which

MONEY WAS UNLAWFULLY DRAWN:

Nov. 11, 1878, in favor of the American Union Telegraph Company or order, $4,000; Nov. 16, 1878, in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company or order, on account of L. H. Rodgers & Co., $8,400; Feb. 15, 1879, in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company or bearer, $12,100; Sept. 6, 1879, in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company or bearer, $11,800; Sept. 19, 1879, in favor of L. H. Rodgers & Co., $100; Nov. 20, 1879, in favor of N. Peters, $1,500; Feb. 18, 1880, in favor of L. H. Rodgers & Co., $375; April 8, 1880, in favor of W. B. Moses, $900; May 24, 1880, in favor of A. A. McCullough, $5,000; June 21, 1880, in favor of L. G. Tillotson & Co., $5,481; July 26, 1880, in favor of A. A. McCullough, $12,160; July 26, 1880, in favor of L. H. Rodgers & Co., $9,000; Aug. 9, 1880, in favor of N. Peters, $930; Aug. 13, 1880, in favor of Norris Peters, $1,230; Aug. 21, 1880, in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company or bearer, $12,480; Sept. 1, 1880, in favor of A. A. McCullough, $7,500.

CONTRACTS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Judge Lawrence, the First Controller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision in which he maintains that if a contract with the Government is sold by the contracting party, the contract itself is annulled, and that any person or party selling such a contract runs the risk of obtaining no pay. The opinion is based on the ground that the original contractor in such an event does not perform the service, and the purchaser of the contract violates existing law.

NOTES.

HAZEN VS. SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 24.—The Attorney-General has given a decision in favor of Gen. Hazen as against Gen. Sherman, conceding to officers of the Signal Corps an army status under the law.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH says to health and quarantine officers: "All vessels from ports liable to infectious or contagious diseases, especially those in which yellow-fever prevails or is likely to occur, should be subjected to a most rigid examination, and be regarded as suspected vessels unless provided with a bill of health showing strict compliance with all the requirements of our law. No vessel should be allowed to discharge cargo until every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States."

FIVE PER CENTS.

Upward of $2,000,000 5 per cent registered bonds have been received at the Treasury Department for redemption.

THE CHRISTIANCY DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Christiancy divorce suit to-day, the druggist and specialist, Ambrose Foillot, was cross-examined, but nothing pertinent to the case was elicited.

CASUALTIES.

FOOLING WITH A REVOLVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 24.—Last evening while a young son of a widow named Talkington, residing in this county, was carelesly handling a revolver the weapon was discharged, killing instantly a little brother, 6 years old, who was standing by. The Coroner's verdict exonerates the boy from all criminal intentions.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EEKHART DEPOT, Ind., Aug. 24.—This morning some Lake Shore section hands picked up a man lying beside the track in an unconscious condition, a few miles west of here. From papers upon his person it is supposed his name is David Trow, a resident of Illinois. His recovery is doubtful. Some train had struck him.

THRASHING-MACHINE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 24.—Michael Cragen was killed yesterday by a thrashing-machine near Bellflower, this (McLean) county. In jumping from a stack to the apron his feet slipped into the cylinder and were ground up and his legs broken.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—By the fall of a scaffolding at the Catholic Church of Assumption at Brookline, late this afternoon, several men were precipitated a distance of about fifty feet. One, Patrick Hogan, has died from his injuries.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS.

Barnum this year comes to Chicago not only with his "own and only greatest show on earth," but with the London circus, the International allied shows, and Sanger's Royal British menagerie, as well, all these organizations being combined for the present season. The aim of the celebrated showman and his partners is to present the most complete circus, menagerie, and museum that money can secure, and the claim is made that the effort to do so has been emphatically successful. Three rings to be occupied simultaneously by what is said to be the finest company of athletes, jugglers, riders, contortionists, and other arenic specialties that ever appeared under canvas. Chang, the Chinese giant, Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, a giant horse, giant ox, and giant rhinoceros, with numerous other attractions, constitute the museum, while the twenty trained elephants, the famous baby elephant, and more rare animals of other species, will be shown in the menagerie, which is alleged to be the most extensive traveling. The season of a week will commence next Monday afternoon on the Lake-Front, the street parade taking place in the morning. The accommodations for the public will be made as perfect as possible.

THE STANDARD OIL MONOPOLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—About thirty oil men from Northeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania met at the Waddell House to-day. The result of their conference could not be learned, but inasmuch as those in attendance are known to hold views antagonistic to the Standard Oil Company, it is understood that to-day's business was to forward a movement for mutual defense and protection against the Standard. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

MARINE NE

Grain Freights Active Ye
and the Rate Ad
vanced.

Three Cents Now Demand
Paid on Corn t
Buffalo.

Gen. Weitzel Announces the
of the New Lock at
Mary's Falls Canal.

Arrival Yesterday of the N
Steamer Clarion, of
Anchor Line.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and
ures—Steamboat Lines—D
Notes.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

Grain freights were quite active and
terday, the rate on corn to Buffalo
one-quarter of a cent—to three cents
over Tuesday's rate. Vessels were
and everything that was ready was ta
close of 'Change hours. Everything
was for corn. The rate to Sarnia
understood to be one and three-quart
reduction of one-quarter cent from
paid on Tuesday for carriers to that
sel-owners and agents again wear sm
and the belief is expressed by the
"boom" has come this time to stay.
son this way because of the near a
the end of the month and the conse
tling of dealers, after which a great
looked for for carriers to take the ac
grain eastward. The following en
vessels chartered yesterday:

For Buffalo.
Propeller Badger State, corn
Propeller J. Fisk, corn
Propeller St. Louis, corn
Propeller Russia, corn
Propeller Roanoke, corn
Schooner Davidson, corn
Schooner H. W. Sage, corn
Schooner Kildeyhouse, corn
Schooner Ellen Spry, corn
Schooner Lady Dufferin, corn
For Erie.
Propeller Juniata, corn
For Sarnia.
Propeller Arabia, corn
For Collingwood.
Propeller Canada, corn
Total capacity

LUMBER.

Lumber freights were again weak
and shippers were still asking for a
but vessel-men refused to make c
notwithstanding freight is reported
the lumber districts, preferring to s
rather than accede to a reduction of
rates. A few charters were made at
ing figures, which remain unchange
lows:

From East Saginaw
From Manistee
From Ludington
From White Lake
From Grand Haven
From Muskegon
From Bay City

The above rates are those paid for s
sels, steam-barges carrying lumber
to dock at 12½ cents less from Grand
Muskegon.

IRON ORE.

The demand for vessels to carry ir
mains extremely good, and vessel-ow
no difficulty in chartering their cr
steam or sail. Rates are firm, and
tions point to an advance in the n
The following are the prices now pai
ports named:

From Escanaba to Chicago
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports
From Marquette to Lake Erie ports

By Lake Erie ports is meant any p
Erie west of and including Erie to
consigned and from which coal is shi

COAL.

No reduction in coal freights is re
ruling rates from the ports named b
lows:

From Buffalo to Chicago
From Buffalo to Milwaukee
From Lake Erie ports to Chicago
From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee
From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba
From Lake Erie ports to Duluth
From Lake Erie ports to Detroit
From Cleveland to Buffalo
From Oswego to Chicago
From Oswego to Milwaukee

HOME GATHERINGS

ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL.

Gen. Weitzel, of the United States
Corps, announces in the following c
tion his intention to pass vessels
new lock of the St. Mary's Falls Cana
nouncement will give genuine and
satisfaction to those interested in w
erty on the great lakes:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribu

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFIC
INGTON AVENUE, DETROIT, Mich., Au
my intention to open the new loc
Mary's Falls Canal to commerce by
steamer Cleveland through on her n
the lakes. In order that those who a
in navigating the St. Mary's River
exactly how this event will benefit t
the present and next season, and in o
vent them from furnishing a rich
tugs and lighters, I desire to state t
in this public manner: The comm
St. Mary's River has depended until
old locks of the canal. The sills of
have been in a very precarious cond
several seasons, and I have during th
this season considered these locks as
unreliable. There has been during t
seasons a danger of one or the oth
and stopping the whole Lake Sup
merce. With the opening of
lock this great and disastrous
averted. Again, there has been fo
much delay in passing boats, throug
owing to deficiency in lock capaci
first day of this month forty-two v
passed. It is safe to say that the del
six hours to forty of them, or the eq
ten full days to one vessel. The new
its increased area and diminished ti
are considered together, has abo
lockage capacity of the old ones. T
such days as the one above quoted
reduced two-thirds. These are the
immediate benefits arising from the
the new lock. Since the river impr
Big Point (or Shoal No. 3) at Lake Ge
Neebish, and at the two lower shoa
Point, and at Sailors' Encampment
26 and 27), is not completed, the g
must still be exercised in loading ve
these points. There is no place m
iently located to obtain the most au
prompt information on this subject
canal. My assistant on the work,
Noble, is at the same tim
Superintendent of the oper
care of the canal. He h
matter of course, the earliest reliab
tion on the depth of navigable wa
shoals in the river. In order that the
fit of the new lock may be derived
be a sixteen-foot channel all th
Lake Superior to Lake Huron. We
gaged in making this. The Cana
stopped work on deepening their cha
the Neebish. It is not safe to tak
thirteen feet draft through it. I
channel of our own as soon as Cong
an appropriation. This work, the a
the old locks so that sixteen feet ca
through them and the construction
route via Hay Lake Channel are nov
to complete the thorough improvem
navigable channel between Lakes S
Huron. All interested in the comm
passes through it should concentrat
forts to procure this improvement in
est possible time. Very respectfully
G. W
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-Gene

THE STEAMBOAT LINES.

The magnificent steamer Lawre
Northern Michigan Line, comman
thorough seaman and gentleman,
Connors, leaves to-morrow evening
naw and all way ports. For comf
gance the Lawrence is surpassed
senger-steamers that leave this
popularity of the boat and her c
mander is attested by the fact th
passengers have to be refused.

One of the neatest and stanche
steamers that comes into this p
peller Canada, of the New Englan
tion Line. The Canada is comma
McGiffin, a most thorough gentlem
whose constant aim is to make
passengers on his fine boat feel
safe and at home. The Canada lea
ing for Collingwood and Georgian

The elegant passenger steamer
Capt. A. Clark, of the Western T
Line, leaves Saturday evening for
Badger State is a most magnific
officered as she is by polite and a
tlemen, is one of the most popula
pleasure-seekers.

The elegant propeller City of F
Lake Michigan & Lake Superio
manded by Capt. E. M. Smith,

...HINGTON.

...Sued by the Govern- ...the Recovery of $101,257.

...of the Checks on ...hey Was Unlaw- ...y Drawn.

...n by a Treasury Official ...l to Government ...Contracts.

...WGATE.

...TERED AGAINST HIM.

...C., Aug. 24.—Col. William ... Attorney for the Govern- ...n, in behalf of the United ...l suit against Capt. H. W. ...er $101,257. Writs of at- ...sued and placed in the ...nd his Deputies seized all ...al property belonging to ...The suit is based upon ...Newcomb and Louis V. ...te that investigation has ...defendant has unlawfully ...nited States Treasury on ...lated to his own use the ...hey believe that further ...isclose further large sums ...that he has, with a full ...se facts and while the ...l going on, suddenly, and ...ny business or reason for ...District without indicating ...emain or if he ever will re- ...ve that Capt. Howgate in- ...of his real estate in the ...defeat the just demands ...n. The following were

...NLAWFULLY DRAWN:

...n favor of the American ...Company or order, $4,000; ...vor of the Western Union ...y or order, on account of ...o., $8,400; Feb. 15, 1879, in ...rn Union Telegraph Com- ...2,100; Sept. 6, 1879, in favor ...ion Telegraph Company or ...Sept. 19, 1879, in favor ...& Co., $100; Nov. 20, 1879, ...rs, $1,500; Feb. 18, 1880, ...Rodgers & Co., $375; April ...W. B. Moses, $900; May ...of A. A. McCullough, ...0, in favor of L. G. Tillot- ...July 26, 1880, in favor of ..., $12,160; July 26, 1880, ...odgers & Co., $9,000; Aug. ...N. Peters, $930; Aug. 13, ...rris Peters, $1,230; Aug. ...the Western Union Tele- ...bearer, $12,480; Sept. 1, ...A. McCullough, $7,500.

...TRACTS.

...TANT DECISION.

...D. C., Aug. 24.—Judge ...t Controller of the Treas- ...a decision in which he ...a contract with the Gov- ...the contracting party, the ...nulled, and that any per- ...ing such a contract runs ...g no pay. The opinion ...and that the original con- ...event does not perform ...purchaser of the contract ...w.

...OTES.

...S. SHERMAN.

...C. Aug. 24.—The Attor- ...a decision in favor of ...ist Gen. Sherman, con- ...the Signal Corps an army ...y.

...BOARD OF HEALTH

...uarantine officers: "All ...able to infectious or con- ...specially those in which ...ls or is likely to occur, ...to a most rigid examina- ...d as suspected vessels un- ...a bill of health showing ...th all the requirements ...sel should be allowed to ...til every precaution has ...ent the introduction of ...ctious diseases into the

...ER CENTS.

...000 5 per cent registered ...eceived at the Treasury ...mption.

...NCY DIVORCE SUIT.

...divorce suit to-day, the ...st. Ambrose Foillot, was ...nothing pertinent to the

...ALTIES.

...H A REVOLVER.

...o The Chicago Tribune.

...l., Aug. 24.—Last even- ...son of a widow named ...g in this county, was ...s revolver the weapon ...lling instantly a little ...who was standing by. ...ict exonerates the boy ...ntions.

...Y A TRAIN.

...The Chicago Tribune.

...Ind., Aug. 24.—This ...Shore section hands ...beside the track in an ..., a few miles west of ...upon his person it is ...David Trow, a resident ...ery is doubtful. Some

...CHINE ACCIDENT.

...The Chicago Tribune.

...Aug. 24.—Michael ...terday by a thrashing- ...ower, this (McLean) ...from a stack to the ...into the cylinder and ...is legs broken.

...SCAFFOLD.

...The Chicago Tribune.

...y the fall of a scaffold- ...rch of Assumption at ...fternoon, several men ...istance of about fifty ...ogan, has died from

...MENTS.

...S CIRCUS.

...es to Chicago not only ...nly greatest show on ...don circus, the Interna- ...Sanger's Royal British ...ese organizations being ...t season. The aim of ...and his partners is to ...plete circus, menagerie, ...ey can secure, and the ...effort to do so has been ...Three rings to be oc- ...what is said to be the ...s, jugglers, riders, con- ...ic specialties that ever ...Chang, the Chinese ...and wife, a giant horse, ...oceros, with numerous ...ate the museum, while ...ants, the famous baby ...nimals of other spe- ...e menagerie, which is ...tensive traveling. The ...mmence next Monday ...ront, the street parade ...ng. The accommoda- ...be made as perfect as

...OIL MONOPOLY.

...The Chicago Tribune.

...g. 24.—About thirty ...tern Ohio and West- ...t the Waddell House ...heir conference could ...much, as those in at- ...o hold views antag- ...d Oil Company, it is ...business was to for- ...mutual defense and ...Standard. Another ...morrow.

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Active Yesterday and the Rate Advanced.

Three Cents Now Demanded and Paid on Corn to Buffalo.

Gen. Weitzel Announces the Opening of the New Lock at St. Mary's Falls Canal.

Arrival Yesterday of the New Iron Steamer Clarion, of the Anchor Line.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Steamboat Lines—Dock Notes.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

Grain freights were quite active and firm yesterday, the rate on corn to Buffalo advancing one-quarter of a cent—to three cents a bushel—over Tuesday's rate. Vessels were in demand, and everything that was ready was taken by the close of 'Change hours. Everything chartered was for corn. The rate to Sarnia on corn was understood to be one and three-quarter cents, a reduction of one-quarter cent from the price paid on Tuesday for carriers to that port. Vessel-owners and agents again wear smiling faces, and the belief is expressed by them that the "boom" has come this time to stay. They reason this way because of the near approach of the end of the month and the consequent settling of dealers, after which a great demand is looked for for carriers to take the accumulated grain eastward. The following embrace the vessels chartered yesterday:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Badger State, corn	25,000
Propeller J. Fisk, corn	30,000
Propeller St. Louis, corn	20,000
Propeller Russia, corn	50,000
Propeller Roanoke, corn	37,000
Schooner Davidson, corn	65,000
Schooner H. W. Sage, corn	55,000
Schooner Kildeyhouse, corn	33,000
Schooner Ellen Spry, corn	25,000
Schooner Lady Dufferin, corn	22,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Juniata, corn	65,000
For Sarnia.	
Propeller Arabia, corn	22,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller Canada, corn	20,000
Total capacity	482,000

LUMBER.

Lumber freights were again weak yesterday, and shippers were still asking for a reduction, but vessel-men refused to make concessions, notwithstanding freight is reported scarce at the lumber districts, preferring to stay in port rather than accede to a reduction of the present rates. A few charters were made at the prevailing figures, which remain unchanged, as follows:

From East Saginaw	$3.00@3.25
From Manistee	2.12½
From Ludington	1.87½
From White Lake	1.75
From Grand Haven	1.62½
From Muskegon	1.62½
From Bay City	3.00

The above rates are those paid for sailing vessels, steam-barges carrying lumber from dock to dock at 12½ cents less from Grand Haven and Muskegon.

IRON ORE.

The demand for vessels to carry iron ore remains extremely good, and vessel-owners have no difficulty in chartering their craft, either steam or sail. Rates are firm, and the indications point to an advance in the near future. The following are the prices now paid from the ports named:

From Escanaba to Chicago	$ 90
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.15@1.25
From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	1.90@2.00

By Lake Erie ports is meant any port on Lake Erie west of and including Erie to which ore is consigned and from which coal is shipped.

COAL.

No reduction in coal freights is reported, the ruling rates from the ports named being as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 1.20
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.20
From Lake Erie ports to Chicago	1.25@1.30
From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee	1.25@1.30
From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba	1.00
From Lake Erie ports to Duluth	1.25
From Lake Erie ports to Detroit	45@ 50
From Cleveland to Buffalo	75
From Oswego to Chicago	2.05
From Oswego to Milwaukee	2.05

HOME GATHERINGS.

ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL.

Gen. Weitzel, of the United States Engineer Corps, announces in the following communication his intention to pass vessels through the new lock of the St. Mary's Falls Canal. The announcement will give genuine and universal satisfaction to those interested in vessel-property on the great lakes:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 25 WASHINGTON AVENUE, DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—It is my intention to open the new lock of the St. Mary's Falls Canal to commerce by passing the steamer Cleveland through on her next trip up the lakes. In order that those who are engaged in navigating the St. Mary's River may know exactly how this event will benefit them during the present and next season, and in order to prevent them from furnishing a rich harvest to tugs and lighters, I desire to state the following in this public manner: The commerce of the St. Mary's River has depended until now on the old locks of the canal. The sills of these locks have been in a very precarious condition during several seasons, and I have during the whole of this season considered these locks as unsafe and unreliable. There has been during two or three seasons a danger of one or the other sill rising and stopping the whole Lake Superior commerce. With the opening of the new lock this great and disastrous danger is averted. Again, there has been for some time much delay in passing boats through the canal owing to deficiency in lock capacity. On the first day of this month forty-two vessels were passed. It is safe to say that the delay averaged six hours to forty of them, or the equivalent of ten full days to one vessel. The new lock, when its increased area and diminished time of passing are considered together, has about twice the lockage capacity of the old ones. The delay on such days as the one above quoted will then be reduced two-thirds. These are the two great immediate benefits arising from the opening of the new lock. Since the river improvement at Big Point (or Shoal No. 3) at Lake George, at the Neebish, and at the two lower shoals off Mirr's Point, and at Sailors' Encampment (Shoals Nos. 26 and 27), is not completed, the greatest care must still be exercised in loading vessels to pass these points. There is no place more conveniently located to obtain the most authentic and prompt information on this subject than at the canal. My assistant on the work, Mr. Alfred Noble, is at the same time General Superintendent of the operation and care of the canal. He has, as a matter of course, the earliest reliable information on the depth of navigable water at the shoals in the river. In order that the full benefit of the new lock may be derived there must be a sixteen-foot channel all the way from Lake Superior to Lake Huron. We are now engaged in making this. The Canadians have stopped work on deepening their channel across the Neebish. It is not safe to take more than thirteen feet draft through it. I will begin a channel of our own as soon as Congress makes an appropriation. This work, the alteration of the old locks so that sixteen feet can be carried through them and the construction of the new route via Hay Lake Channel are now necessary to complete the thorough improvement of the navigable channel between Lakes Superior and Huron. All interested in the commerce which passes through it should concentrate their efforts to procure this improvement in the shortest possible time. Very respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

THE STEAMBOAT LINES.

The magnificent steamer Lawrence, of the Northern Michigan Line, commanded by that thorough seaman and gentleman, Capt. James Connors, leaves to-morrow evening for Mackinaw and all way ports. For comfort and elegance the Lawrence is surpassed by few passenger-steamers that leave this port, and the popularity of the boat and her efficient commander is attested by the fact that every trip passengers have to be refused.

One of the neatest and stanchest passenger-steamers that comes into this port is the propeller Canada, of the New England Transportation Line. The Canada is commanded by Capt. McGiffin, a most thorough gentleman and sailor, whose constant aim is to make those who are passengers on his fine boat feel that they are safe and at home. The Canada leaves this evening for Collingwood and Georgian Bay.

The elegant passenger steamer Badger State, Capt. A. Clark, of the Western Transportation Line, leaves Saturday evening for Buffalo. The Badger State is a most magnificent boat, and, officered as she is by polite and attentive gentlemen, is one of the most popular of boats with pleasure-seekers.

The elegant propeller City of Fremont, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, commanded by Capt. E. M. Smith, and one of the stanchest, most comfortable, and best-handled boats on the Western lakes, leaves to-morrow evening for Marquette and Duluth.

The fine sidewheel steamers Sheboygan and Corona, of the justly popular Goodrich Line, leave to-day as follows: The Sheboygan in the morning for Milwaukee and Manitowoc, and the Corona in the evening for Milwaukee.

The fine steamer Prussia, of the Merchants' Montreal Line, leaves to-morrow evening for Montreal, the Thousand Islands, and all points in the St. Lawrence River of interest to seekers after pleasure.

The palace steamer St. Louis, of the Union Line, commanded by that prince of good fellows, Capt. John Hall, leaves for Buffalo this evening.

The trim and neat little passenger-boat Messenger, of Graham & Co.'s East Shore Line, leaves this evening for Benton Harbor and St. Joseph.

DOCK NOTES.

The tug Mosher is having a new wheel put on at the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company.

The schooner D. R. Martin came out of dry-dock yesterday morning and sailed last evening.

The schooners Cora and J. W. Brown are in Miller Brothers' dry-docks having their bottoms calked.

The schooner Ostrich is in the Chicago Dry-Dock Company's docks having her bottom calked.

The big tug Gregory arrived yesterday from Green Bay, towing one of the monster barges laden with lumber.

The schooner Red White and Blue went aground at Point au Pelee Island Sunday. She was released by the tug Erie Belle.

Capt. Van Allen, who used to command the Mayflower on Lake Erie, is now the jolly landlord of the Island House, in Macinac.

John Mack, the only sailor who escaped freezing to death when the schooner A. Ford went ashore several falls ago, died at the Marine Hospital at Detroit Sunday.

Eight thousand copies of the vessel rules for pilots are now being distributed along the lakes and seaboard. Two copies must be posted in prominent places in every steamboat.

The funeral of McDonald, the linesman of the unfortunate tug Ward, will take place this morning at 9 o'clock, from No. 73 Fifth avenue. The remains will be interred at Graceland.

The new and magnificent propeller Clarion, of the Anchor Line, made her first appearance at this port yesterday. She is one of the most magnificent steam vessels afloat on the lakes, and will well repay the time spent in examining her to those who are interested in vessel property or marine architecture.

The steam-barge Emma L. Thompson came near being the cause of a serious accident at Clark street bridge last evening. A heavily-laden lumber vessel had partially passed through the south draw and the bridge was being closed, following the schooner closely, when the steam-barge attempted to push through the same side. The Thompson crowded the schooner against the piling beneath the bridge causing her to sag toward the closing bridge, but the bridge-tender, realizing the imminent danger, reversed his lever and swung the bridge open again, thus saving it from serious damage. The Captain of the Thompson was clearly to blame, as he had plenty of time to check his boat, but seemed determined to get through the draw regardless of consequences.

AROUND THE LAKES.

UNITED STATES VESSEL-INSPECTION.

Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser:* "The United States statutes providing for proper care of passengers on boats, and prescribing means for the preservation of life, are very much neglected. It is safe to say not one vessel in ten complies strictly with the law. The most flagrant violation of the law is that of a failure to keep a passenger list of each steamer that leaves port. With one or two exceptions this is not done, and should one of these boats be lost no more would be known of the passengers than there was on board the steamer Alpena, foundered last year on Lake Michigan. Last week a number of unlicensed tugs and scows were put in commission between Tonawanda and the Grand Army of the Republic camp at Sour Spring Grove. An inspector was sent down the river from Buffalo, and the boats were notified to stop running or else take out the necessary papers and be properly equipped with apparatus for saving life. A small scow, without as much as a piece of board two feet long on board, was running across the river, carrying upwards of 150 people, and the tug she was in tow of had on board a large party."

ANOTHER OLD AND VALUABLE ONE (?).

Erie *Dispatch:* "The schooner-yacht Phantom, of Buffalo, is in the city on an errand of a rather peculiar nature—namely, the finding of a ship alleged to have sunk twenty-seven years ago in Lake Erie, with a cargo of about 300 tons of copper ore. This cargo is a very valuable one, and, if found, will repay the projectors of the enterprise for the time, labor, and money that has been spent in the prosecution of the search. Upon the yacht are divers from Buffalo, and for the past few days they have visited the supposed scene of the wreck and made quite lengthy explorations, but thus far in vain. It is supposed that the wreck lies in about fifty feet of water, but this can only be proved by future developments. There is in use for locating the wreck a new and novel electrical machine, which is receiving its first trial here. If it proves a success it may be utilized in the recovery of a number of other wrecks of a similar character."

NEW BOATS.

The Detroit Dry-Dock Company have been awarded the contract of constructing two passenger and freight propellers for the Lake Michigan trade between Milwaukee and Ludington in connection with the Flint & Père Marquette Railway. The boats will be of the following dimensions, 140 feet length, 30 feet beam, and 14 feet and 6 inches hold. The work will be done at Detroit and the boats ready for sea September, 1882.

WORKMEN LAID OFF.

Milwaukee *Republican:* "Part of the force of carpenters employed by Contractor Dennis to work on the new cribs for the harbor of refuge have been laid off on account of the scarcity of timber. Mr. Dennis made a contract some time ago with the Commercial Line for the delivery of 600,000 feet of timber, but they have as yet failed to deliver any of it. The second crib was completed yesterday."

CHARTERS.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—Charters—Schooners Tim Baker, ore, Escanaba to Detroit, private terms; Washington, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, private terms; Ishpeming, coal, Ashtabula to Portage, 85 cents free; M. L. Higgie, coal, Buffalo to Marquette, $1 per net ton free, and ore, to Toledo, private terms; Constitution, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.35; Cossack, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, $1.30 free; Francis Palms, ore, Escanaba to Fairport, private terms; Cheney Ames and Riverside, coal to Racine, $1.40 free; M. L. Wilcox, coal to Chicago, private terms.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Charters—Steam-barge Nahant, coal to Milwaukee, $1.20; schooner Nellie Reddington, coal, Erie to Chicago, $1.20; schooners James C. King and Golden West, coal to Chicago at going rates; schooner Skylark, coal to Menominee at $1.20; schooner Eliza Gerlach, coal to Toledo, 40 cents.

Canal freights quiet and unchanged.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—Grain freights nominal. The steam-barge Escanaba and schooner H. A. Kent were chartered for iron-ore from Escanaba to Cleveland and Ashtabula, respectively, at $1.40.

AT OSWEGO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The schooners Hammond, Oliver Mitchell, and American have been chartered for coal for Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RECEIVE A GENERAL OVERHAULING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 24.—The three-masted schooner Contest, of Kenosha, has been hauled out here at Anderson's yard, and is receiving a general overhauling. She will receive a sharp bow in place of her scow stem, and somewhat lengthened out. The estimated repairs will cost about $1,500, and take about three weeks to finish the job.

COLLISION BETWEEN TUGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 24.—A collision took place early this morning between the tugs North Muskegon and Geele. The Muskegon was coming up the lake with a schooner in tow, when the Geele tried to cross her bow, but was struck and cut to the water's edge. She is badly used up.

STEAMER SOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 24.—A. Biemiller, of city, has sold to H. C. Post & Co., of city, the steamer Louise. She was built last season, and has been plying since then between here and Canada. Capt. Littleton, who has been sailing her, is succeeded by Capt. Alonzo Devell.

TO BE REBUILT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 24.—The schooner Vermont, of Chicago, has been laid up here and stripped for the purpose of being rebuilt. She was deemed too unsafe to cross the lake any longer in her present condition.

FELL DOWN A HATCHWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 24.—Frank Bonigit, one of the crew of the propeller Maine, now in this port, fell thirteen feet down the hatchway to-day, striking on his head. He is badly injured.

AGROUND TEN HOURS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 24.—The heavy fogs for the past few nights have caused great delay to shipping. The Whitmore and consort were aground for ten hours to-day on Deer Island.

TUG TO BE SOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—The tug R. Davis, libeled at Sheboygan for $160 seaman's wages, will be sold by the United States Marshal at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 3.

SATISFIED VESSEL-OWNERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 24.—The Kingston vessel-owners are well satisfied with this season's work. Some of them report that they have made more so far this year than during the whole of last year.

SALT FOR CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—Two Austrian ships have arrived here with 1,500 tons of salt for Chicago.

CRIB TO BE SUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—The first crib of the new North Point Beco breakwater will be sunk to-morrow, weather permitting.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 24.—The lumber shipments to-day were 4,085,000 feet. Clearances, seventeen.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Rube Richards, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Clarion, Buffalo, sundries (first trip).
Prop Juniata, Erie, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Hattie B. Perew, South Haven, sundries.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop James H. Shirgley, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop A. H. Harrison, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop John Gregory, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Prop James Davidson, South Chicago, light.
Prop Hilton, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Nellie Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr G. D. Norris, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Regulator, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Mosher, Traverse City, lumber.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Morning Light, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. H. Foster, Cleveland, coal.
Schr G. J. Mixer, Bay City, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Tempest, Garden Bay, ties.
Schr S. J. Holley, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Effa Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Typo, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Potter, Manistee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 52,000 bu wheat.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 44,046 bu corn.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Prop Granite State, Presquile, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, light.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, light.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr American Union, Menominee, light.
Schr Samana, Kingston, 17,395 bu corn.
Schr Halsted, Buffalo, 35,500 bu flaxseed.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ethan Allen, Muskegon, light.
Schr Racine, Manistee, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, light.
Schr Seabird, Muskegon, light.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, light.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Sodus, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Jennie Lind, Muskegon, light.
Schr Oak Leaf, Black River, light.
Schr Evening Star, Charlevoix, light.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, light.
Schr Planet, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Cascade, Green Bay, light.
Schr Charley Marshall, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr D. R. Martin, Point St. Ignace, light.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, light.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Muskegon, light.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ada Medora, Bruce Mines, light.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, light.
Schr Paragon, St. Joseph's Island, light.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie A. Law, Buffalo, 53,000 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn, 1,250 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr D. G. Fort, Cape Vincent, 22,500 bu wheat.
Schr York State, Blufftown, light.
Schr A. Bronson, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr T. Simms, Presquile, light.
Schr Elva, Holland, light.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Francis Palms, Fairport, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Grace M. Filer, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gen. Worth, Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, light.
Schr John Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 39,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, 41,000 bu corn.
Schr Adirondac, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Laura, Muskegon, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 24.—Passed up—Propellers Delaware, Jay Gould, Mary Mills and barges, Henry Howard and barges, N. T. Rose and barges, William Cowie and barges, Antelope and barges; schooner S. H. Johnson; steamers City of Cleveland, Pearl, Flora; tug Laketon and barges.

Down—Propellers Russia, Celtic, Oscoda, Nashua, Progress, W. T. Groves with G. W. Adams, Enterprise and consort; schooners John O'Neill, Kate Winslow, C. J. King; tugs A. Sumner and barges, Sweepstakes and raft; steamer Manitoba.

Wind—North, light; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 24—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Ogemaw, D. M. Wilson and consorts, D. W. Rust and consort, R. Prindiville and barges, W. L. Wetmore and consort; schooners King Sisters, J. E. Gilmore, David Dows and consorts.

Down—Propellers Japan, V. H. Ketcham, Wissahickon, David Ballentine and consort, East Saginaw and barges, Oswegatchie with schooner J. T. Mott and barges; schooners Montgomery, Mont Blanc, Montmorency, Montcalm, Republic, and Henry Folger; tug Torrent and raft.

Wind east, gentle. Weather fine.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 23.—Arrived—Schooners J. N. Foster, Merrick, and Ganges.

Cleared—Propellers Smith Moore, J. S. Fay, and Vienna; tug W. B. Castle; schooners D. P. Rhodes, J. F. Card, Verona, F. Leighton, F. Neil, and P. Wells.

Passed down—Propeller Arctic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 24.—Passed up—Propellers J. L. Hurd and Winslow.

Arrived—Propeller V. Swain; schooners A. C. Maxwell, Wabash, and Jura.

Cleared—Propellers Havana and Farwell; schooners Helena, Shawnee, Rutter, Montauk, Jura, and Richards.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Arrived—Propellers Queen of the West and Dean Richmond, and schooners B. F. Bruce, Golden West, and J. C. King, grain, Chicago; propeller Kate Butteroni, grain, Duluth.

Cleared—Propellers Idaho, Milwaukee, Queen of the West, with coal, and Avon, with merchandise, for Chicago; schooner Maria Martin, coal, for Chicago; propellers India and Kate Butteroni, for Duluth.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 24.—Arrived—Steamers Escanaba, Mary Jarecki, W. L. Brown, T. W. Palmer, and H. C. Akely; schooners Tom Howland, J. B. Kitchen, Ogarita, H. M. Stone, and L. Hanna.

Departed—Steamers Norman, Escanaba, Mary Jarecki, and W. L. Brown; schooners St. Lawrence, Zach Chandler, Iron State, and Alice Richards.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 24.—Arrived—Propellers China, from Buffalo; Arizona, from Buffalo; Quebec, from Sarnia; barges Brunswick, from Ashtabula; Olean, from Erie; schooners Keystone, from Erie; Mohawk, from Erie.

Cleared—Propeller China, for Buffalo.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 24.—Cleared—Propeller Van Raalte; tug Metamora and tow.

Arrived—Steam barge Jenness and tow; propeller Ste. Marie.

Wind west, light. Weather fine.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 24.—Passed down—Schooners John R. Noyes, Toledo to Oswego, corn; William I. Preston, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Guiding Star, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propeller Shickluna, Chicago to Montreal, corn.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—The steam-barge Burnham and schooners Penfield and Angus Smith, grain laden for Chicago, got away to-night, and the schooner Melvin S. Bacon sailed for Escanaba.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 24.—Arrived—Steamer Columbia, from Chicago, grain, passengers, and general merchandise.

Sailed—Steamer Columbia, for Chicago, passengers and freight.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The schooner L. S. Hammond, chartered for coal from Oswego to Chicago, has sailed.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—Cleared—Propeller Milwaukee, merchandise, Chicago.

BULLS AND BEARS.

Higher Prices and a Stronger Upward Movement in Grain.

Gossip from the Wheat and Corn Pits About Futures.

An Important Lawsuit Growing Out of the Advance in Corn.

The Board of Trade markets were active and higher yesterday. Wheat advanced 3 to 3½ cents, and corn about 2 cents a bushel, with other markets following in the rear. The more encouraging bulletins from Washington seemed to inspire confidence, and the bulls who had been out in the fields browsing appeared in larger herds, while the bruins were working out and scampering off towards the woods. The advance in wheat was atttributed chiefly to the muscle of the Cincinnati clique, and corn tailed on with a little action on its own account.

A moderately "well-fixed" broker said: "I think the clique are running a sort of a scalp deal in October wheat. Some say they are figuring to get out a line of shorts. The August future is $1.34 to $1.34½, and October went up to $1.26½. You might ask Charley Daniels about it. They say he has followed the clique so closely that everybody calls him 'Me too.'"

The alleged leader of the bull element in wheat remarked: "I think September and October wheat will sell as high as August. The shorts are selling this month every day, and I don't know whether the price will be put any higher or not. I can't say how large the August shortage is now. But the crop of everything that grows out of the earth is short this season—the cereals, apples, peaches, everything."

An operator of considerable reputation said: "Corn, I think, is following in the lead of wheat to-kay. The feeling really seems to me to be weak. The big men are getting out of it, but the country hangs on yet. October touched 65¾, but dropped off in the afternoon."

They say a certain man who was short on August wheat when the price was up to $1.20 was conferring with his commission man on the advisability of closing the deal, when Mr. Handy, of Cincinnati, walked by, and was pointed out to the party as the leader of the clique. He followed Mr. H. about the floor, measured him, as he thought, correctly, and then remarked to his agent: "I guess I won't fill in yet. No man who wears a No. 6 hat and No. 11 shoes can frighten me in a deal."

THE INDIVIDUAL IS STILL SHORT.

So far as the deal had progressed it would seem that he slightly underestimated his adversary's ability.

"Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying!" remarked Falstaff. It was reported on 'Change yesterday that a certain firm not far from the Chamber of Commerce had two policemen stationed in the office to keep in order the double force of clerks and boys who were engaged in trying to disentangle and straighten out the strangely mixed up affairs of the house. The reporter called over to see about it, and was disgusted to find there only one policeman.

A dealer in foreign salt remarked yesterday: "There are just three ways of making money nowadays,—to speculate, to adulterate, and to monopolize. Take domestic salt. Here are Saginaw, Onondaga, and the Ohio River manufacturers pooled, and they have divided their territory up so they won't conflict. The only annoyance they have is a little salt from Canada. If you don't think they find the arrangement profitable just ask Latham, and then step behind him and interview Wheeler."

"They say there is a man on the Board of Trade who knows all about the ins and outs of the Cincinnati wheat clique."

"Who is it?"

"The Secretary."

The Secretary looks wise, and preserves dignity for two.

Reports says that Dave Powers has finally met with his reward. He is said to have made $50,000.

Several of the leading firms on the Board are still driven to death with work, and are keeping their offices open nearly all night, and running an extra set of men, in their efforts to catch up. Some of them are understood to have made application to have the hours of trading shortened till part of the work could be got out of the way. The Governing Committee of the Call Board met yesterday and discussed the question of adjourning the call for a week or ten days, but finally decided that they had no power to act.

There was some talk last night to the effect that if the larger firms had more business offered them than they could attend to they might turn some of it over to the smaller houses. It was thought to be ridiculous to adjourn the call for the convenience of a few people.

A LITTLE CORN DEAL.

A bill was filed Tuesday in the Circuit Court by Francis J. Kennett & Co., commission merchants here, against Culver & Co., commission Merchants of this city, and J. F. Evans & Co., of Council Bluffs, Ia., to compel an accounting and the payment of certain moneys. It is charged that in November, 1880, Kennett, Hewitt & Co., predecessors of F. J. Kennett & Co., made a contract with J. F. Evans and M. J. Curtis, of Council Bluffs, by which the latter were to send here for sale by the former a large quantity of corn. Kennett, Hewitt & Co. were to advance not to exceed 21 cents a bushel on ear corn actually in cribs at different stations along the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, owned by J. F. Evans & Co., and as security for such advances J. F. Evans & Co. were to give their notes, secured by bill of sale of corn in crib at the rate of 21 cents a bushel. The corn was to be shelled by J. F. Evans & Co., shipped at their expense, and the proceeds of the sale, after deducting advances with 8 per cent interest and 1 per cent commissions, were to be paid over to J. F. Evans & Co. Under this arrangement Kennett, Hewitt & Co. advanced J. F. Evans & Co., $106,902, and received as security forty-eight notes of the latter secured by bills of sale on 492,620 bushels of corn. Eighteen of these notes for the aggregate of $38,660 were afterward deposited with the First National Bank of Chicago as security for demand loans made by Kennett, Hewitt & Co. for a like amount, and the remaining thirty notes for $68,242 were pledged to the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank for a similar purpose.

Kennett, Hewitt & Co. becoming embarrassed in July last, and being pressed by the two banks for payment of their notes, applied to Culver & Co. to take up their paper, and hold the J. F. Evans & Co. notes as security. They were also to sell the corn and repay themselves, and hold any balance for the security of any indebtedness still owning by J. F. Evans & Co. to Kennett, Hewitt & Co. On the 27th ult., Culver & Co. paid off the amount due to the above banks and took up the notes of Kennett, Hewitt & Co. and the securities. The present value of the corn covered by the bills of sale held by Culver & Co., over and above the advances and interest on the same, is about $60,000. At the time Culver & Co. agreed to make their advances, F. J. Kennett & Co. had sold for the account of J. F. Evans & Co. 260,000 bushels of September corn at prices ranging from 46 to 47⅛ cents a bushel. When F. J. Kennett & Co. suspended in July last they requested Evans & Co. to buy in the corn at its then market price of 48⅜ cents a bushel, but the latter refused, and threatened to hold complainants responsible. The latter, therefore, have held the deal open until now, when corn for the September option is worth 65 cents a bushel, and Evans & Co. owe them about $47,000, but have failed to put up more margins. Culver & Co. now claim they will not hold the Evans & Co. notes and security for any more than their own advances, and complainants fearing Culver & Co. may pay the balance realized after payment of their advances over to Evans & Co., ask for an injunction to prevent it. They also pray that the proceeds of the sale of the corn may be applied to payment of the amount due Culver & Co., and then to liquidating the large loss on the 260,000 bushels of September corn sold for J. F. Evans.

A GAMBLER PLEADS BABY ACT.

The rotund Waft Robbins, of sporting fame, has lately been bucking the grain market with disastrous results. Some time ago he purchased corn through R. W. Murphy & Co, and when that cereal began to move rapidly upward he failed to produce his margins. Accordingly Murphy & Co. brought suit against him before Justice Brayton to recover the money. The case was tried yesterday afternoon, and a judgment was rendered in favor of the firm for $175.

John Bright on the Land Bill.

Extract from his Speech at the Mansion House, Aug. 6.

I believe it is not possible for legislation to do a greater or more complete act of justice to the tenant farmers of Ireland than the Government has intended and that Parliament has done by the bill which is now almost ready to receive the Royal assent. I have been for the last thirty years asking Parliament and the country to make certain changes with regard to the tenure and the holding of land in Ireland. I have paid strict attention to the subject. I have felt upon it as strongly as I have ever felt upon any political question, and I am free to say that I believe that this measure is as great and noble a measure on that question as it would be possible for the English Parliament to pass. If, when it is passed, the Irish people are not able to discover that it is a great measure of satisfaction and redemption for their country, they will be simply unable to understand a policy which has been intended directly for their benefit. [Cheers.] I have said that there may be fears,—fears in some quarters that remedial measures for Ireland may be too late. I express no such fears; on the contrary, I will express the strong hope that such is not the case. [Hear, hear.] Some persons may be inclined to say:

True reconcilement ne'er can grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep;

but, as generation after generation, governed by a monarchy—kindly, liberal, and beneficent, such as that under which we live—and, as the United Kingdom is legislated for by a Parliament anxious to do justice to all the people under its sway, I will not doubt that, whatever may be the passing passion in the minds of the Irish people, the time will speedily come when it will be felt in that country that this Government earnestly endeavored to do right and justice to the inhabitants of the sister island. [Cheers.] I therefore say, with regard to this session, that, terrible as has been its work, long as have been its hours, and often as we have been shocked by conduct which has been distasteful to the House, I live in the belief that in years to come some men who look back to 1881 will say that in that year there was passed a great and noble measure to bring about tranquillity, peace, and union in a portion of the greatest of the Empires upon which the sun shines. [Loud cheers.]

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Yes, and "Somebody" Cannot Rise Any Too Soon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—As the city has lately paid some $12,000 for a revision of its ordinances, and as in the process of revision somehow the fire ordinance was emasculated so that practically we have now none at all, is not an investigation of the means by which such change was secured in order? Will somebody rise and explain?

A Growl About Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—I agree with a correspondent of yours that a portion of the sidewalk on Oakwood avenue leading to Oakland Station (Thirty-ninth street) is in an abominable condition and disgraceful to the authorities. I regret to say, however, that it is our city fathers, and not the Trustees of Hyde Park, who are to blame, as the city line crosses Oakwood avenue obliquely from about the corner of Ellis avenue, and the dangerous portion of the walk is on the city side. The street at Oakland Station, which needs filling and paving shamefully, is also in the city, and the Hyde Park people are not to blame for it. I know that one of the Hyde Park Trustees has long tried to get the city to do something about it. The condition of the sidewalks and streets in the Fourth Ward generally is no credit to our Aldermen and Sidewalk Inspectors.

FOURTH WARD.

Hyde Park Affairs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—In your issue of the 23d Mr. Hobart, President of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, endeavors to explain the shortage of water for Hyde Park, but he does not recommend to the dear people of his realm any abatement in the water-tax, neither does he admit that he was a party to the contract which allowed the Town of Lake to take *all* the water they might require, allowing the Town of Lake to put in large pipes connecting with the main, thereby taking the pound of flesh from Hyde Park. The facts are: It is a good contract for the Town of Lake, and the worthy Mayor of Hyde Park was a party to the one-sided contract, and sold the works and pipes at a great loss to Hyde Park, all of which I refer your readers to the records of Hyde Park. We are happy to say Hyde Park has nothing more to sell.

R. S. GROUT.

The Quincy "Herald" Man.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—I would like to ask you why the *press* keeps so very quiet in regard to the vile, slanderous article published in the Quincy *Herald* of a late date? I know this is a free country; but it is *not* free for these traitorous rascals to boldly come out and assert the equality of this assasin Guiteau with our beloved President, whose life he has probably taken. Is there not some way that these villains can be dealt with? They are not fit to die, and are *certainly not fit to live.* This is a clipping from the article referred to:

We believe Guiteau to be just as honorable as the man he shot, and a mighty sight less dangerous to the country at large than that plausible, smooth-tongued, unprincipled man who, with a sniffle and pious groan, would turn from a prayer to take a bribe, commit a perjury, or steal a Presidency.

Can anything be more infamous than this? A man whose honor has never been questioned, whose principles are as stanch as the rock of Gibraltar!

A. W. S.

Another Whack at Hobart.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Aug. 24.—I have read this morning with considerable satisfaction the communication from "Centre." The only fault I have to find with it is, it was too brief. Much more could have been written on the subject of sidewalks. During the Bennett-Wright-Coy-Beck-Potter and Green Administrations we had plenty of water, and the season was one of severe heat. Provision was made, but the Town of Lake did not get the best of our Board, as they have done ever since. We had good sidewalks: Our funds did not lay idle in the hands of a banker to his profit, but went to pay our bonded indebtedness, to the profit of our village. As soon as the Sinking Fund contained sufficient to buy a bond it was purchased. Just for a moment look at the amount of money that has been reported in the Sinking Fund from time to time (see Treasurer's report) during the past two years. His Royal (H. R.) Hobart may write and write, but he can never convince the people of Hyde Park but that he has been derelict in giving them little comforts for which they have willingly paid.

NORTH END.

The "Daily News" and the President.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Can you or any other man tell us what personal grudge or private grief the editor of the Chicago *Daily News* holds against President Garfield that he has shown such a virulent, untiring, senseless animosity toward him from the moment of his nomination by the Chicago Convention till now?

Through all the election campaign, though professedly a Republican paper, the *News* spared no opportunity to befoul the fair name of Garfield, and to do so was ever ready to give currency to every lie afloat on Democratic breaths that seemed to answer even for a day this dastardly purpose. Every reader of the *News* will bear me witness of this, for nine-tenths of its regular patrons were as disgusted with this feature of the paper as they well could be.

This spirit continued to inspire its editor after Garfield had entered upon the duties of his high office, and nothing that the President could do could call forth from this truculent scribe anything but bitter dissent, cynical criticism, or downright anathema.

When the assasin had suddenly laid the President low, and the whole Nation in its grief poured out its tribute of admiration for a great and pure life about to close, as it supposed, the *News* for the first time stayed its stream of abuse and sneer, but never retracting a word of its previous slanders.

As the prospects of recovery brightened, its real feelings towards Garfield gleamed out at every available occasion where it could say anything which would not provoke public indignation but still injure the President. No sooner did patriotic men start a fund for provision for Garfield's family than the *News* hastens to condemn it and to try to blast the enterprise by insinuations belittling the character of Garfield should he accept the offering. Very eager it is also that the Vice-President shall push the sick Garfield from his stool and usurp the duties of the Presidency. In fact everything that the *News* hears of or sees set in motion which is likely to touch the President or his interests in an unfriendly manner is welcome matter for its editor.

Some bitter feud, some lifelong hate which takes hold on Hell for its sustenance, such as animates occasionally beings wearing human forms, must have taken possession of the man that he should pursue even to the grave one so noble in heart and grand in character.

The sensational headings of the *News* last week by which it sold vast numbers of copies, such as "Sinking," "Dying," "No Hope," or similar legends, were much criticised as a catch-penny use of a great National disaster. Is it possible that they were used to gratify the gaze of the editor rather than to catch the public eye?

An editor whose personal spite against a man is so intense that no party interests could restrain its expression, no disgust of his readers could cause him to modify it, and even the awful presence which now hushes the very heart-beats of all the people will make him forget it, may well exult when he sees the announcement of the death of the hated.

DIOGENES, JR.

Another Glimpse of Napoleon the Great—Some Letters Showing Littleness.

New York Post Paris Correspondence.

Some new confirmation of Mme. de Rémusat's estimate of the character of Napoleon the First is given in a series of letters from the great man to Fouché, his Minister of Police: to M. de Champagny, to the Duc de Bassano, and to Cambacérès. These epistles, said to have been found by some prying person in the national archives here, have never before been published. In one of them Napoleon treats of the marriage of Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, with his brother Jerome. Writing from Burgos, under date of Nov. 18, 1808, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, he seems to feel a slight sense of shame for the manner in which he had interfered with Miss Patterson's matrimonial alliance, especially because he had received her letter in which she definitly renounced her union with Jerome. "Answer Tureau [who was then French Ambassador in America], telling him to say that I shall receive Mademoiselle Patterson's son with pleasure, and that I will protect him if she likes to send him to France; that we will allow him whatever she may wish; that she may count on my esteem and desire to be useful to her; that when I refused to recognize her, I was impelled to that course by considerations of high policy, and that I am now determined to open for her son such a career as she thinks fit for him. This affair must be treated with as much delicacy as possible, and in secret." From Milan in 1805 he wrote a long letter to Fouché, which illustrates, better than any thing heretofore published, the tyrannical manner in which he governed the press. It seems never to have occurred to him that there was anything exceptional in his way of suppressing people who dare to criticise his campaigns or even to maintain an attitude of decent dignity before him. "I have already told you of my intention to establish a censor in the *Journal des Debats,*" he wrote to the Police Minister. "That journal seems to me to be going down hill more and more rapidly." This was because Bertin dared to disapprove, in the mildest manner, of some of the Imperial measures. "One finds only old news from foreign parts in its columns. Perhaps it might be well to attach the feuilleton of this paper to the *Gazette de France.* It would also be most decidedly advantageous to get the journal out of the hands of Bertin, that agent of treason and intrigue. If the thing cannot be arranged pleasantly, prepare him for what is likely to occur; for on the appearance of the first unfavorable article I will suppress the paper." If there is anything more astonishing than the insolence of this method of proceeding, it is that men should have been found willing to submit to it. Napoleon raged against the Parisians because he knew that they bore him ill-will; and more than two generations after the Emperor's death an author named Bertin, in a review of the letters of Mme. de Rémusat, in the *Debats* of yesterday, cites this fact and ridicules Napoleon for his unsuccessful attempt to make himself feared by the intellectual people of Paris. Who shall say after this that the whirligig of time does not bring around revenges? This new series of letters contains many recommendations by Napoleon to his secret agents to spy upon prominent and influential men and women; to prevent Mme. de Staël from remaining long "in cities where the Ambassadors resided; to overlook her correspondence with the writer Gents, which can be productive of nothing but mischief," and to strike with slander and scandal at various obnoxious people. He tells Fouché, under date of May, 1805, to get some articles written about Princess Dalgorouki, "who allows herself to gossip in a most improper manner in Roman society. You know that she lived for a long time with a certain singer; that her diamonds, with which she makes such a sensation, came from Potemkin, and are the price of her shame. It will be easy for you to hear all sorts of stories about her, and to cover her with ridicule." Napoleon was angry with the Princess because she was intimate with the Queen of Naples and with Mme. de Staël. The Count Beugnot, who served Napoleon long and faithfully, has given us glimpses of the talent of his Imperial master for minute detraction, but never showed the great Captain in the light in which he exhibits himself in this and one or two other letters. At the same time that Napoleon employed hundreds of spies in every political and social circle, he had the utmost contempt for them. He considered them merely as his creatures, and if one of them dared to express an independent opinion, Napoleon was enraged. "What is this that I hear about D——," he writes to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, "and the lot of wretched stuff that he sends you? Rid me of this fellow! Do not allow your secret agents to occupy themselves with anything except their spying. How long is it since they began to mingle in politics? D—— has no business to know whether my army is well or badly placed; whether or no I have to fear coalition of the forces of all nations. It is absolutely absurd that a man who lives in a corner of the world should pretend to know what is going on."

"TIPPING."

One of the Principal Nuisances to Be Met in England.

D. R. Locke's London Letter to Toledo Blade.

It commences the moment you leave the dock at New York. You have paid a very large sum for your passage, enough to entitle you to every comfort that money can buy. But there sets upon you immediately a horde of blood-suckers, who never let go till, gorged, they drop off at Liverpool. There is a sovereign to the man who makes your bed; there is the chambermaid, there is the table steward, the smoking-room steward, the deck steward; there are collections for asylums in Liverpool; there are collections for the man who attends to the purser's room, where a select few are treated to a little refreshment at 5 in the afternoon; there are fees for showing the machinery of the vessel; there are tips for the Lord knows what.

Then there is the English hotel. You contract for your room for so much a day,—and the sum is always a round one,—and it is explained to you that you may order your meals from a bill of fare, the price of each dish being set down opposite its name. Very good, you say to yourself,—I know now what I am to pay; and you fall to work. When you are through you rise and prepare to get out. The waiter stops you with an obsequious smile in which there is much determination, and remarks, "The waiter!" You are made to understand that he expects a shilling. You give it him. Getting to your room you want a pitcher of water. A servant brings it, and waits till you give him a sixpence. You take a drink—if you do drink—I know this from seeing other victims—you pay for the drink, and the servant who brings it to you expects and manages to get threepence. The boy who cleans your boots wants sixpence, the chambermaid who sweeps your room wants a shilling, the boy who goes down to see if you have any letters wants sixpence; and after paying for all this you get your bill. Understand you have already paid exorbitant prices for each and every bit of service you have received; but, nevertheless, there in your bill is an item, "attendance four days, eight shillings." You pay it without a murmur externally, and hope you are done with it. Not so. As you leave the hotel, there stands the entire retinue of servants,—the boots, the chambermaid, the bar-man, the bell-boy,—all with their hands extended, and every one expecting a parting shower of small coin. You pay it. There is no other way to do.

You get into your cab and drive to the station. The legal fare is one and sixpence. The cabby expects sixpence in addition for himself; the porter who shows you what car to get into, with the uniform of the company on his back, expects fourpence for that; the other porter who takes your valise to the car-door must be feed; and so on and so on, forever and forever.

I tried conclusions with a hotel clerk in a city in England, but I shall never do it again. I went to bed at night with two candles on the mantel. It was bright moonlight, and as I had read my regular chapter in the Revised Testament in the office, I had no occasion for light. I simply wanted to get into bed; therefore I didn't light the candle at all.

The next morning I found in my bill a charge for two candles, two shillings. I protested.

"I used no candles," I said.

"But they were there," was the cool reply. "Perhaps you used matches,—it is all the same."

"But I didn't use matches, and, if I did, I had my own."

"We do everything for the comfort of the guests of the house. There were candles and matches for you."

He never blushed, but took the two shillings as coolly as possible, receipted the bill, and said "Thank you," and hoped, if I ever visited the place again, I would call upon them.

It reminded me of the man who built a tavern in Indiana. A traveler stopped with him one night, and the next morning asked for his bill.

"Twelve hundred and fifty dollars," said the landlord promptly.

"Twelve hundred and fifty dollars for one day! It is outrageous."

"It is a little high," said the landlord, "but I'll tell you how it is. I opened this house exactly a year ago yesterday. I expected to make $1,000 the first year, and you are the first customer I had. I ought to charge you a little more to cover insurance, but I like you, and don't want to be hard on you; $1,250 will do."

I have orated much against the American hotel-clerk and his diamond pin and cool insolence, but I shall never do it again. He is a babe in arms as compared with his English brother.

In fact, you cannot go anywhere in London without the everlasting and eternal tip, except the British Museum. Even Westminster Abbey, the most sacred spot in England, has its regular system of tips.

In the restaurants there is a charge on the bill for attendance, but nevertheless you are expected to tip the man who waits upon you. By the way, these waiters get no pay for their services; they pay the proprietors a bonus for their places.

The hackney-coach driver gets about two shillings a day from the proprietor of his vehicle, and makes his money from his customers. The man who drove us down to the Derby expected—and did not expect in vain, for he demanded it directly—two shillings each from his twelve passengers, notwithstanding the fact that we had paid $12.50 each for our passage.

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION IN NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—Notwithstanding the Supreme Court has decided the High-License law to be constitutional in every particular, not one saloonkeeper in Omaha has taken any step towards obeying the law, and the City Council has refused to pass the ordinance required by the law providing for issuing license. The result is that there is no prohibition here, and the saloonkeepers, of whom there are over 150, are doing business as usual. The state of affairs is the general topic of conversation. The liquor men are obstinate, and intend to make a bitter stand. Five saloonkeepers were arrested this afternoon.—Messrs. McGavock and Homberger, both of whom are members of the City Council; Henry Kaufman, and Riley, and Dellon, the last three having brothers in the Council. The arrests are made upon complaint of the Temperance Alliance, who will continue work till all are arrested. It is hoped to induce the Council to pass the ordinance, so that those who want to obey the law and can pay $1,000 for a license will have an opportunity to do so.

Of a certain brand of whisky, on being told that a barrel of it would not produce a headache, Artemus Ward said: "Ah, my mistake must have been that I did not drink quite a barrel."

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

GRAND EXTRA FLORAL NIGHT.

Thirty-third Performance of

THE WORLD.

The Theatre will be elegantly decorated with living plants, and each lady in attendance will be presented with a beautiful

FLORAL SOUVENIR.

SECURE YOUR SEATS TO-DAY.

SATURDAY—LAST WORLD MATINEE.

Next Week—M. B. CURTIS as SAM'L OF POSEN.

WHITE STOCKING PARK.

Base-Ball.

DETROIT vs. CHICAGO.

THIS AFTERNOON at 3:40.

LAST GAME OF THE SEASON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

BRILLIANT INAUGURAL

of the second regular season by

MR. A. M. PALMER'S

Union Square Theatre Co.,

IN

DANIEL ROCHAT.

Second Union Square Matinee Saturday at regular night prices.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

Desplaines-st., near Madison.

WILL OPEN FOR THE

Fall and Winter Season

EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.

An efficient Orchestra wanted, capable of playing brass and string. Also a good property man. Address or call in person.

JAS. S. EDWARDS, Manager Lyceum.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 22, one week only, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, VERNER'S IRISH DRAMATIC COMPANY. First production in America of the great Irish Drama,

EVICTION.

Monday, Aug. 29—One week only of SPRAGUE'S GIGANTIC NOVELTY COMBINATION.

BAUM'S PAVILION,

Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-av.

THIS THURSDAY NIGHT,

GRAND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL & CONCERT,

Arranged by the Singing Society "Frohsinn." Special Programme. Battle Music with Fireworks. A chorus of 75 Male and Female Singers. Admission, 50c.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

AN OPEN SECRET AMONG THE LADIES

The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.

The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

VITAL RESTORATIVE.

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Restores Nervous and Physical Debility, etc. Boxes of 50 pills, $1.50; 100, $2; 400, $4.

CAUTION.

Having hardly got rid of one impostor, who counterfeited Ricord's Vital Restorative and changed its name to Ricord's Restorative, when a second impostor in St. Louis, calling himself my agent, has sold (and the goods are still in the market) a dangerous imitation of Ricord's Vital Restorative. He used a fac-simile of my labels and trade-mark, and forged my signature thereon. When you buy it of your druggist, ask him for a written guarantee that the article has been purchased direct from the agent Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.

S. B. SIGESMOND, M. D., Sole Prop.

The genuine can be had of Gale & Blocki, Palmer House, Chicago, and all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., wholesale agents for the drug trade.

Dr. Sigesmond agrees to forfeit $500 for any failure to cure with Ricord's Vital Restorative (under his special advice), or for anything injurious or impure in it. Over 5000 cures in the United States have been effected within the last five years.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

M. P. Battis, of Oshkosh, is at the Sherman.

James A. Hawley, of Dixon, is at the Pacific.

P. G. Noel, of Topeka, Kas., is at the Palmer.

N. S. Ketchum, of Marshalltown, Ia., is at the Tremont.

George H. Wolff, of Minneapolis, is at the Sherman.

Cadwallader Biddle, of Philadelphia, is at the Pacific.

George B. Chapman, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Tremont.

Nate Salsbury and his "Troubadours" are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wattles, of Philadelphia, are at the Palmer.

R. E. Brayley and Alexander Monson, of Montreal, are at the Palmer.

Col. Malcom Peters, President of the Danville & St. Louis Railroad, is at the Leland.

Dr. C. S. Brainerd, of Cleveland; S. C. Aborn, of Des Moines; and Dr. G. G. Craig, of Rock Island, are at the Pacific.

A. C. Meysey Thompson, A. H. Meysey Thompson, Horace Flower, and Granville Gordon, England, are registered at the Palmer.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were $15,000 in gold and $6,000 in silver. Ten thousand dollars in silver was received.

The receipts for internal revenue yesterday amounted to $34,091, of which $27,237 was for spirits, $6,052 for tobacco and cigars, and $619 for beer.

The F. Gilmore mentioned yesterday as having been arrested for burglary, is not the F. Gilmore connected with the Chicago agency of the Phenix Insurance Company.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was: 8 a. m., 71 degrees; 10 a. m., 78; 12 m., 81; 3 p. m., 81; 8 p. m., 75. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.83; 8 p. m., 29.80.

The Ninth Ward Democratic Club held a special meeting last evening, and adopted suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of William Horace Lovejoy, late a faithful and respected member of the organization.

Sixty of the Chinese students who are being educated by this Government at Hartford went west yesterday by the 12:05 p. m. train over the Rock Island Road. They travel in state, having special through Pullman sleeping coaches to San Francisco.

Mr. George Farnsworth, of this city, received a dispatch yesterday from Green Bay, Wis., informing him of the accidental shooting of his son Eddie, a young man aged about 18 years. He was visiting relatives residing near that city, and the sad accident occurred during a hunting expedition.

John K. Riordan, the young man arrested by Post-Office Inspector Spurling Tuesday night, charged with obtaining money on a forged money-order draft, had a hearing before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and was held under bonds of $1,000, his two uncles, Andrew and William Porter, going on the bond.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, the "boy preacher," of Baltimore, will conduct the services next Sunday at the Trinity M. E. Church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, both morning and evening. Under the ministry of Mr. Harrison during the revival last spring at Indianapolis there were over 1,000 conversions.

The members of the late Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry will meet for drill this evening in the rooms of the Sixth Battalion, preparatory to going to the Bloomington reunion to contest for the $100 prize offered to veteran organizations. Most of the boys have had no drilling since they carried off the prize flag at Aurora two years ago.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Benevolent Association No. 1 met last night, for business purposes only, with Mr. Henderson, President, in the chair, at 311 Larrabee street. They claim a membership in Chicago in the various Lodges of over 2,000, and this Lodge has over 200. The lowest wages paid this fall are $2.75 per day up to as high as $4, and they say they are satisfied.

The ladies of the Flower Mission were found again yesterday morning engaged in their work of sweet charity, dispensing brightness and fragrance to the sick in the city hospitals. Flowers were received from Rockford, Princeton, Geneva, and Ixion. They were prettily arranged and sent to the Cook County Hospital. Two baskets of loose flowers were also sent to the Unity Industrial School.

Pat Jordan is a street-car conductor. He has lately been annoyed by a crowd of boys who have been in the habit of stealing rides on his car. He has repeatedly warned them off, but to no effect. Finally, he became exasperated, and threw a rock among the boys to frighten them off. The rock took effect on the bridge of James Bryant's nose, and the rock-hurler was held over to the Criminal Court under bonds of $500.

M. Kelly, who has for a long time past been employed in the tailoring establishment of H. Zimmerman, at No. 126 Franklin avenue, has been discovered in the practice of pilfering from the firm large quantities of dress goods and fancy clothes, and disposing thereof elsewhere. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Wallace, who, on the strength of the most convincing evidence, bound him over to the Criminal Court under bonds of $800.

Justice Hudson denies that the two men, Robert Matthews and Frank Gilmore, who were arrested Tuesday morning for burglarizing the house No. 183 Larrabee street, were the same men whom he discharged on a charge of robbery the day before. He states that one of the parties discharged by him was Edward Matthews, who was a brother of the man Matthews who was arrested. Beyond this, he says, all connection between the two cases ceases.

The Coroner held an inquest at No. 410 Elston avenue upon John Groutkowski, a Polander 24 years old, who was accidentally killed at Henry Weber's wagon factory, at Nos. 158 and 160 West Lake street. He was engaged in straightening out some band-iron, when one end of it caught beneath a taper-screw in a coupling on a revolving shaft, and in some inexplicable way he was caught up and whirled head-foremost against the ceiling. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

The sad intelligence reached this city yesterday that the daughter of Gen. Julius White, of this city, died in Colorado yesterday morning. Miss Minnie White was married to Mr. Rowan, of Cañon City, Colo., three weeks ago, and the many friends of the family will be surprised and saddened by this announcement of her death. She has been residing in Colorado for a number of years for the benefit of her health, being troubled with a pulmonary difficulty, from which she was believed to be gradually recovering.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' United Protective and Benevolent Association held a regular weekly meeting at No. 192 Washington street last evening. Thirty new members were sworn in, the entire membership now aggregating 1,000. There are 5,800 carpenters in the city, a large majority of whom are members of one or another of the six carpenter societies. This association decided to change the name to "Branch No. 4 of the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Carpenters" next month as soon as the new charter arrives. The Union wages of carpenters are now $2.75 to $3 per day.

The regular weekly meeting of the tin and sheet-iron workers was held at 54 West Lake street last night. The Unionists are by no means satisfied with their present rate of wages. The best hands now command in Chicago $2.50 per day, while men in Detroit, Grand Rapids, St. Louis, and Kansas City, Mo., receive $2.75 $3, and in consequence there is quite an exodus of the craft to these points. It is not, the men claim, a lack of work or superabundance of men that keeps the wages down in Chicago, but they attribute it to the fact that the employers here are organized and are fighting them.

A dispatch from Springfield published in yesterday's Tribune mentioned that a license to organize had been issued to the South Chicago Horse Railway Company, with a capital of $250,000, Charles M. Clark, Charles P. Burr, and C. Werder Deane being the incorporators. Mr. George C. Bowen is understood to be the father of the scheme, but what the Company proposes to do cannot be learned from the gentlemen who ought to know. A reporter saw one of them, and all the information he could get was that it was the intention to facilitate travel between South Chicago and the city.

Seth Hanchett, who has charge of the accounts of Mr. Larrabee, the late School Treasurer of Lake View, says he has about completed the examination of the books, and that Mr. Larrabee will owe the town about $25,000. He has no doubt but the account will be made good, and Mr. Larrabee says, in confirmation, that he will be only too glad to pay whatever he is found to owe, and that he has the necessary resources at his command to foot his obligations at any time. The books are now being checked over, and in a day or two the exact indebtedness will be known, when a formal demand will be made for what is due the town.

Mr. William Faunce, a well-known citizen of Boston, is visiting here as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. O. L. Fox, No. 70 Laflin street. The gentleman is a descendant of Elder Faunce, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., from the second vessel making that shore. The family is somewhat remarkable in the fact that there are nine brothers, two of them being twins, the combined ages of whom aggregate 585 years, and the total weight of them all being 1,575 pounds. Mr. Faunce is connected with the Police Department of Boston, and will on Friday accept an invitation to examine the admirable Chicago police system.

A national Conclave of the Select Knights of the Ancient Order United Workmen is to be held Sept. 6 at Brand's Hall, and last evening a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements was held at the corner of Randolph and La Salle street, under the auspices of Grand Commander [illegible] Pope. It was agreed to receive the visiting Knights Sept. 5 at the different depots and escort them to their headquarters, and that the Conclave should assemble at 10 o'clock the next morning. For the evening it was arranged that a grand reception should be held in the same hall, and that a banner should be presented to the Chicago Legion No. [illegible] It was further agreed that there should be a [illegible] through the principal streets of the city the next morning, and a picnic and festival at Kuhn's Park, corner of Milwaukee and Armitage avenues, in the afternoon. It is expected that the attendance will be large, and all of the States in the Union represented, and a season of great pleasure is anticipated.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: J. McCallum & Co., 189 barrels bottled ale; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 229 boxes tin-plate; Barring Bros., 88 boxes tin-plate; O. R. Keith & Co., 5 cases hosiery; F. R. Chandler, 1 case wall paper; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 12 cases pipes; Cavaroc & Sons, 1 case oil paintings; Fuller, Dana & Fitz (account of Chicago Stamping Company), 2,682 boxes tin-plate; J. V. Farwell & Co., 18 cases dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 8 bales and 2 cases dry goods: Fowler Bros., 730 sacks salt; French, Potter & Wilson, 7 packages earthenware; David Lewars, 1 horse; Grommes & Ullrich, 50 red cases, 5 hogsheads, 10 quarter casks, and 40 octaves gin; order J. Verden & Son, 2,500 sacks salt; Mum, Barber & Co., 400 quarter sacks salt; order Lord Mum, 120 barrels herrings. Collections, $21,694.

The incomparable and never-to-be sufficiently accursed creature who daily exasperates to a state bordering upon frenzy all the persons who are obliged to cross the Clark street bridge—viz., Louis Bade, the bridge-tender—"struck a tar-baby" last night in the person of an unknown man on board the steam-barge M. E. A. Thompson. At about 7 o'clock last night the barge was passing or about to pass through the draw when Bade attempted to close the bridge. The vessel was under such headway that it was unable to stop, and another collision was imminent. This so enraged the tender that he leaned over the bridge-rail and, while the barge was passing, showered upon the persons on board thereof a torrent of abuse and curses in good guttural German. One of the much-maligned persons drew a revolver and rather interrupted the flow of language which Bade was making by discharging the weapon three times. Though it is to be presumed that the vociferous and vehement Bade was the target, he was not hit, and the barge continued on its way without further ado. No arrests.

A SPECIMEN NICE YOUNG MAN.

Last Tuesday morning "a real nice young man" named William Derbin was locked up at the West Madison Street Station on a charge of larceny preferred by Joseph A. Bureau, his room-mate, who claimed that in his absence Derbin had taken a new suit of clothes worth $45 belonging to him from their room at No. 224 South Morgan street, and disposed of it. Derbin is a well-dressed young fellow, of the "don't-have-to-work" class, who spends his days in loafing and evenings in "mashing," and who lives on an allowance of $25 a month from his rich papa in New York. At the end of the month, to bridge over the deficit in his account, he resorts to various schemes, the favorit and most expeditious being to skip off, leaving an unpaid board-bill. William has numerous female admirers in the city in different quarters. The girls that command his special attention are of the first families, and are three in number, and abide, one on Jackson street, another on Ashland avenue, and the last, but it is said not the least, on Flournoy street. Having spent all day Tuesday in a cell repining, and having slept all night on a hard board, yesterday morning he was disposed to make a clean breast of the theft. When Bureau came down in the morning to attend the trial, the prisoner requested an interview, and related a pitiful tale of his troubles. He admitted taking the property, and stated that he had pawned the suit at a shop on Clark street for $8. His plea for mercy was to the effect that the calls made upon him by his "sweet dears" (giving their names and addresses) were so pressing and numerous that he found his monthly allowance insufficient to meet them, and so he was strongly tempted to steal the clothes, and thus replenish his purse. He begged the wronged room-mate not to prosecute, promising to go with him to the pawn-shop, and even volunteering to go to the home of any one of his girls and before her humiliate himself by acknowledging the crime. Bureau took the seeming contrition of the fellow for the genuine article, and was satisfied with recovering the suit of clothes. He did not appear against Derbin, who was accordingly discharged.

THE DEPUTY-CORONER AND ONE OF HIS JURORS.

Tuesday evening last Mr. Lucius J. Cobb sought out Justice Meech and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Deputy-Coroner Charles Varges, charging that he did, on Aug. 5, "kick, beat, and otherwise maltreat said complainant," and he prayed that Varges be arrested for assault and battery. The defendant was arrested yesterday morning and gave bonds to appear Friday for trial. It is claimed by the defendant that Mr. Cobb, who is the father of Mrs. Elkins, wife of the rum-soaked artist of that name, has been loafing about the Coroner's office for the purpose of working in on juries, in order to earn a dollar or two. Mr. Varges, who acts as Coroner's clerk at the inquests, gives orders to each juryman for $1, and discounts them by cashing them in for 50 cents, the majority of jurors being willing to take 50 cents rather than go over to the County Building for $1. As Cobb is at the building every day, he is not in the habit of having his orders discounted, and Varges does not like to lose his half-dollar, so he does all he can to "down" the professional juror. On the morning of Aug. 5 Varges came down to the office and found Cobb on hand as usual. He thought this was the last straw, and ordered him out. Cobb remonstrated and threatened vengeance, and the Deputy-Coroner "fired" him, in the language of the office attachés. Hence the arrest. It is said that Coroner Matson does not know that this traffic in orders is carried on by his subordinates, who generally make $3 out of every inquest.

A MILWAUKEEAN IN JAIL.

Capt. Thomas Weeks, of Milwaukee, was arrested yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Burke, and lodged in the County Jail. He was interviewed last night by a Tribune reporter, but refused to divulge the true inwardness of the trouble. Inquiry in other directions showed that in May, 1880, the gentleman became involved in a chancery suit brought by Follansbee & Co., bankers of this city. A writ of ne exeat issued, and Mr. McDonald went on the bond necessary to free the defendant. The amount of this bond was $7,000. McDonald got tired, so he says, of waiting for his man, and yesterday caused him to be "pinched." It is stated that Weeks, when taken in, stated that even if McDonald did have the Mayor in his hand, he (Weeks) would go for Mike under the State law against gambling, and mash him. McDonald said that he knew nothing more of the case than that a nephew of the defendant, who deals faro for one of the Hankins crowd, asked him to go on the bond. He got no money for what he did, and, finding that the defendant did not evince any disposition to show up, he caused his arrest.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were forty deaths in the city yesterday,—a falling off on account of the change in the weather.

The Commissioner of Public Works will open bids to-morrow for raising the buildings facing the West Polk street viaduct.

Small-pox carried off three people yesterday,—one at the Hospital and two in the city. New cases were reported at No. 17 Chapin street, No. 240 Holt avenue, and No. 202 North Carpenter street.

There are 2,995 licensed saloons in the city, or fifty more than there were at this time a year ago. Assuming that the total number has not diminished, about 250 are running without a license.

There is an unusual mortality among the horses in this city, fourteen dead ones being reported to the Health Department yesterday and twenty-seven the day before. A fever carried off most of them.

The Canadians want "Our Carter" to attend the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, which opens on the 7th prox. As the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is to do the talking, Mr. Harrison will doubtless send his regrets.

Capt. Connett has returned from his vacation. While at Battle Creek, Mich., he met William T. Palmer, aged 82, who claimed to be the sole survivor of the Sixty-Sixth British Infantry, the regiment which guarded Napoleon at St. Helena. Palmer is a well-preserved man, and reads without spectacles.

So far 13,882 dog licenses have been issued,—about 2,000 less than were given out in 1880. A curious feature of this year's licenses is that of the 13,882 dogs between 200 and 300 are females,—that is, there were that many honest owners who paid $5, thousands of others telling a lie in order to save $3.

Among the building permits issued were the following: J. H. McAvoy, three-story brick store, 69x90, Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-fifth street, $26,000; William Armour, three-story brick dwelling, 40x60, No. 2015 Prairie avenue, $33,000; M. Murphy, two-story brick dwelling, 22x46, No. 3250 La Salle street, $2,400; J. Jiram, two-story brick dwelling, 20x56, Eighteenth street, near Throop, $3,100; H. Sherer, two-story brick store and dwelling, 40x78; corner Blue Island avenue and Fifteenth street, $6,000; A. Larsen, two-story brick dwelling, 20x60, Newberry avenue and Wright street, $2,500; A. Erickson, two-story brick dwelling, 20x60, No. 424 West Eighteenth street, $3,800; P. Heizman, two-story brick dwelling, 25x67, corner Sixteenth and Seward, $4,200; J. Hoody, two-story brick dwelling, 20x38, Eighteenth, near Throop, $2,500; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, six-story brick office building, 124x180, northeast corner Franklin and Adams, $300,000.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The sale of property for delinquent taxes in the Town of Lake still continues. To-day will see it finished, when Cicero will be reached.

George Foster will be tried to-day in the Criminal Court for aiding in the escape of John Cleggett from the County Jail last December.

William and George Johnson, who were held by the Coroner's jury as accessories to the murder of James Corrigan, were yesterday released on bail of $1,500 each by Judge Gardener.

The Criminal Court will hereafter occupy the rooms up-stairs, and the County Court will resume proceedings in the old court-room. The latter Court will to-day be engaged in the trial of insane cases.

The Committee on Public Buildings met yesterday afternoon and disposed of sundry minor claims. The claim of P. J. Sexton, published in detail yesterday, was referred to Architect Egan, or laid over until he could be heard from on the subject. It is for $197,000, and will be wrestled with for some time.

Novak and Liske, who have been on trial the past two days in the Criminal Court for robbery, were yesterday discharged, the jury returning a verdict of "Not guilty." Another indictment is pending against Novak for shooting Officer Thorn in the leg.

Daniel Shields, who has been in jail nine months without trial on a charge of burglary preferred by Northwestern Railroad detectives, was yesterday discharged by Judge Gardner,—the prisoner having been in jail during three terms of court, which entitles him to his discharge.

The Grand Jury yesterday examined twenty-four cases and found sixteen true bills, and five no bills. Among the indicted was a gang of freight-car thieves, who had been stealing boots and shoes from the Michigan Southern and other roads. Harry Williams was also indicted for swindling Sylvester Dudley & Co., Harmon, Merriam & Co., and other firms out of groceries last fall.

County-Attorney Willett started for Ogle County yesterday afternoon with the papers in the proposed quo warranto case in the Supreme Court, to test the question whether the County Judges hold over or not under the amendment to the Constitution. He has some doubt about Judge Jacobs consenting to an agreed case under the circumstances, but if this Judge should fail him he will fall back upon the Judge of Perry County, and, failing there, he proposes to adopt different tactics, the outline of which he would not disclose. It was learned, however, that as a last resort he had hopes of inducing another County Judge to resign, in which event he would make up a case whether or no. He was confident that he would succeed in the end, but with others his chances of getting up a case was looked upon as doubtful.

THE ASSISTANT JAILOR RESIGNS.

Sheriff Mann yesterday invited Assistant Jailer Hardy to send in his resignation, and the invitation was promptly accepted. He is charged with having allowed certain prisoners undue privileges at night, such as playing cards, drinking in the jail, and going out at their pleasure, which the Sheriff regards as reprehensible. Mr. Hardy denies the first charges, and as to taking prisoners out of jail says that in doing it he simply followed what he has understood to be the rule in dealing with a certain class of prisoners under this and former administrations, and has no idea that he has done wrong, but regards the Sheriff's invitation to him to resign as uncalled for, since none of his alleged misdeeds resulted in the escape of a prisoner, or in causing the Sheriff any difficulty. He believes the request for his resignation was due to political reasons and the desire to make a place for a "worker."

The caucus of the County Board, led by Commissioner Knopf, now appears to have been anything else than a success. While it is true that what they agreed upon has prevailed, it transpires that it is equally true that, when they got a postponement of the election of county employés, they realized but half they wanted. They proposed, rumor has it, to elect all of the county officers, and, failing in this, they reached the agreement they did. Mr. Knopf wanted to elect Mr. Chamberlain to succeed Peters as Warden of the Poor-House, but could only get three votes for him, and Dr. Hagenbach, of the Insane Asylum, as the successor of Warden Mills at the Hospital, but all the votes he could muster was five. Finding that they were divided as they were, they took the action they did, and it is claimed that they would not have been successful in the Board in this but for the absence of Commissioner Ender. The other faction of the Board, led by Mr. Clark, is consequently in the happiest possible mood, and is predicting that when the time for an election comes around Mr. Knopf will be sadly in the minority. Mr. Albright is understood to be trying to organize an intermediate combination to take care of certain individuals, but the trouble with him is that he is not likely to get any followers. The fight will go on, however, and may the best set of men win.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

CAPT. M'GRATH RE-ELECTED COUNTY AGENT—COUNTY EMPLOYES' TERMS TO EXPIRE AUG. 31, 1882—REFORM-SCHOOL BIDDERS WHO DIDN'T COME TO TIME.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Commissioners Coburn, Farren, and Ender.

COUNTY AGENT.

Mr. Clark moved that the first business be the election of a County Agent, and nominated Capt. McGrath for the position. Mr. McGrath was elected by a unanimous vote.

COUNTY EMPLOYES' TERMS OF OFFICE.

Mr. Senne introduced the following, which was adopted, and which amounts to carrying out the Knopf caucus program in reference to the election of county employés:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board Aug. 15, whereby the term of office for all officers and employés, except janitors and watchmen, elected or appointed by the Board, was to expire on the 31st day of August, 1881, also the resolution adopted Aug. 22 on the same subject, be and they are hereby rescinded.

Whereas, It is the sense of this Board that the commencement of the fiscal year (which is the first Monday in September) is the proper time for the commencement of the term of office for all such officers or employés that have the management of such public institutions in charge that are supported by the appropriations made by this Board; therefore,

Resolved, That the term of office for all officers or employés elected or appointed by this Board (except janitors, watchman, and elevator man) whose term of office commences with or after the 1st day of January, 1882, shall terminate with the 31st day of August, 1882, unless sooner removed.

THE EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT.

The Committee on Equalization submitted their report equalizing the personal property valuation of the county, the substance of which has already been given in these columns. The feature of the report was the adding of 10 per cent to the personal property valuation of North Chicago, 5 per cent to West Chicago, and the deducting of 2½ per cent from the South Chicago valuation.

Mr. Clark moved that the report be laid over and printed, and made a special order for the next meeting. The motion prevailed.

REFORM-SCHOOL SALES.

The Finance Committee reported in reference to the sale of the Reform-School property, recommending that the sales made to G. M. Bogue, W. R. Burdick, A. M. Searles, and D. D. Garland be set aside, on the ground that they had not complied with the terms of the purchase. The report was adopted, and the property in question is regarded as in the market.

The same Committee also recommended that the sales of the same property made to P. J. Sexton, Robert Murray, W. E. Hale, and P. Fahoney be set aside unless they come forward on or before Sept. 5, and complied with the terms of the sale. The Board concurred in the report, and thereupon adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE DREXEL FOUNTAIN.

FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF WHAT WILL PROVE A BEAUTY AND A JOY FOREVER TO THOSE WHO VISIT DREXEL BOULEVARD.

The South Park Commissioners—or rather two out of the five, Messrs. Russell and Walsh—met yesterday afternoon, and, in the absence of a regular quorum, took up a matter which could as well be acted upon by two of the members as by a full Board—viz.: the generous offer of the Drexel Brothers, Philadelphia, to erect a memorial fountain on Drexel boulevard. The formal offer, made last winter, but hitherto known to only a comparatively few persons, was as follows:

THE OFFER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1881.—*The President and Members of the South Park Commission, Chicago, Ill.*—Gentlemen: The undersigned, sons of the late Francis M. Drexel, have an affectionate and grateful sense of the testimonial to his memory you have ordered by giving his name to one of the noble avenues of Chicago, Drexel boulevard; and, desiring to give expression to this feeling, they have in course of construction a memorial fountain which they believe will be an appropriate adornment to the boulevard. They expect to have it completed during the coming year, and respectfully ask you to accept it, your Board having already designated a suitable place on the boulevard for its erection.

Accompanying this you will receive a bound volume containing five photographic views of the fountain, taken from as many different points of view.

The ground plan will cover 400 square feet, and the hight of the structure to the top of the statue will be about thirty-five feet.

The work will be bronze, on a granit basis, and all in the best style of art. Very truly yours,

F. A. Drexel,
A. J. Drexel.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

The offer was formally accepted by the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Commissioner Russell:

Resolved, That, as representing the large constituency embraced in the Towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, the South Park Commissioners gratefully accept the munificent gift of F. A. and A. J. Drexel, and return these generous and public-spirited gentlemen the thanks of the Commission and of the half-million of Chicago's residents who will learn with delight that so great an attraction is to be added to the boulevard which bears the name of Drexel.

HOW IT WILL LOOK.

In view of the erection in the near future on one of the handsomest boulevards in the world of a piece of statuary ornamentation which promises to excite the unqualified admiration of art-loving Chicagoans and the multitudes of enthusiastic visitors from this country and abroad, a somewhat detailed description of the fountain and an account of the origin of the gift are herewith appended.

The monument consists of a granit basin, twenty-two and a half feet in diameter, the centre of which forms a pedestal four feet high and nine feet square, upon which rests the bronze structure itself. The base of the same is also nine feet square, with cut corners, and on each side half-circular brackets bearing large shells. Each side above the shells contains a bas-relief seven feet high and four feet wide, representing respectively, by means of allegorical figures, ocean, lake, river, and springs. The corners, which are in the shape of pilasters, as well as the architectonical intermissives, are richly ornamented, and have four jets playing water into the main granit basin. The shells are supplied with water from the bas-reliefs. The square form of the main pedestal changes above the bas-reliefs into one of a circular character, forming a helmet, upon which rests the upper basin, eight feet and six inches in diameter, and very

RICHLY ORNAMENTED.

Around its water line are thirteen stars, with jets. The centre of the basin extends upwards into a pedestal, also very richly ornamented, and containing fifty-two jets, which discharge into the upper basin. The water from these jets runs through the jets of the stars into the grand basin. The whole bronze structure will be about thirty feet in hight, and the granit work of about five feet elevation. The pedestal also bears a portrait statue, eight feet high, of the late Francis M. Drexel, of Philadelphia, father of Francis A. and Anthony J. Drexel, the generous donors. The cost of this elegant and munificent gift, when placed in position complete, will reach $40,000.

The execution of the work was committed over a year ago to the sculptor, Henry Manger, of Berlin, Prussia, who is now in Philadelphia. It will probably be completed some time next summer. The granit basin, however, will be finished and laid in October or November next, in order to secure a proper foundation on which to erect the beautiful superstructure. The place selected for the location of the fountain is in the centre of the wide space—400 feet—turning westward in Drexel boulevard from Fifty-first street, between it and Cottage Grove avenue, where it will be seen from the approaches in all directions. The statue will front westward towards Washington Park.

HOW THE IDEA ORIGINATED.

The origin of this beautiful gift illustrates the value of a suggestion. Mr. George H. Rozet, of this city, a long-time friend of Mr. Drexel's, having occasion some eighteen months ago to write Mr. A. J. Drexel, spoke of the beauties of Drexel boulevard, now recognized as one of the finest avenues in the world, and intimated that nothing of consequence in an esthetic way had been done in Chicago, either by gift or bequest, and that a visit might so impress him with the grandeur of the park system, and Drexel boulevard particularly, as to induce him to donate something of value and beauty for their adornment. The visit was promised, and soon afterwards made, in company with Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and the gift which will next year be placed on the boulevard, there to be admired by the present and succeeding generations, was the result.

ROOM FOR IMMITATION.

With the example which has thus been set by these public-spirited Philadelphians, and the more recent bequest of the late Eli Bates in behalf of Lincoln Park, there would seem to be every incentive to induce some of the merchant princes of Chicago to follow these public benefactors, and leave behind them far more enduring monuments than mere piles of brick and mortar, and other evidences of material wealth, unrelieved by any indications of great-heartedness and public-spiritedness. The examples which have been set are worthy of local imitation.

COZINE'S CORPSE.

THE POST-MORTEM INDICATES THAT THE CINCINNATI JOURNALIST HAD AN ATTACK OF NIGHTMARE AND DIED OF INDIGESTION.

County Physician Bluthardt and his assistant yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the Cincinnati journalist, Albert Cozine, who died so mysteriously Tuesday morning, after a night of sickness, at No. 291 West Randolph street. The body was removed Tuesday to H. Koehler's undertaking establishment, No. 117 Randolph street, where the autopsy was held. A superficial examination of the body failed to reveal any marks indicating that the deceased had been injured just previous to his death, but almost all of the internal organs were more or less injured. The heart, brain, and lungs were very much congested, as was also the spinal cord to a slight extent. The stomach was found to contain a very hearty meal, which had evidently been very hurriedly eaten, some of the pieces of meat being of very large size. Dr. Bluthardt's opinion was to the effect that the deceased had partaken of a very heavy meal about an hour previous to going to bed; that the process of its digestion was a task which the organs could not perform, and that while asleep he was attacked with nightmare and

DIED OF INDIGESTION.

The stomach and its contents were retained intact, in order that if the inquest, which will be held to-day, gives any color to the suspicion that Cozine met with foul play in his bedroom last Monday night a chemical analysis may be ordered.

During the afternoon a reporter called at the residence of the deceased, where Mr. Isbell showed him a telegram he had received from Mr. W. C. Myers, of Cincinnati, asking him to hold the body until they made arrangements with the undertaker to have it sent home. It appeared further, from conversation with Mr. Isbell, that if any one in the house had had the courage possessed by a flea the man's life might possibly have been saved. Mr. Isbell acknowledged hearing him groan terribly at 3 o'clock in the morning, at which time the house was aroused by the noise. A small dog on the second floor, near Mr. Cozine's room, which seems to have had more pluck and sense than any human being in the house, kept up an incessant barking at the sick man's door; but, despite all these facts, the occupants of the house went to sleep again, and only five hours later, at which time the sick man was in articulo mortis, was any attempt made to discover his condition. The police are inclined to the belief that the story about the red-haired woman dressed in black, who is said to have shared Cozine's apartment Monday evening, is rather gauzy, and should be thoroughly investigated before anybody puts any faith in it. This, of course, it will be the province of the Coroner's jury to accomplish.

HOTEL LAW.

AN UTTERLY UNAUTHORIZED PROCEEDING.

A rather peculiar case happened Tuesday at the Palmer House. It appears from reliable statements that Mr. W. A. Richards, of New York, had been stopping at the Palmer House for some time. He had the money to liquidate his bill before he was ready to leave, but a short time before his intended departure he attempted to add to his pile. In so doing he fell a victim to the seductive wiles of bluffing against a full hand, which is generally understood to be a losing operation. Having "played in" his money, Mr. Richards was unable to meet his demands at the hotel. He requested Mr. Palmer to accept his draft on New York, after telegraphing to receive an assurance of its value. This Mr. Palmer refused to do, and stalwart porters were placed at Mr. Richards' door to intercept him should he try to leave. His friends secured a lawyer, but when they returned the young man was at the Central Station. No charge had been made against him, and the detectives were retaining him illegally.

When the lawyers appeared, as no warrant had been issued, Richards was at once discharged. He, however, offered to remain in town if Mr. Palmer wished to swear out a warrant against him, which the latter did not care to do. The bill remained unpaid, but the young man left stating that it would be cleared up as soon as he reached home.

Mr. Palmer said to a Tribune reporter last night that no coercion was used on Mr. Richards. He was told that he could choose between arrest and voluntary confinement in his room. What would have been the grounds for arrest Mr. Palmer was unable to state, leaving all that branch of the question for the lawyers to settle. The young man had not paid his bill, and that was the whole matter. He was surprised that the papers should care to devote space to the matter.

For the edification of Mr. Palmer and other hotel-keepers it might be stated that no Justice has authority to issue a warrant for debt without some little formality in the way of a fair trial, for the boarder might have some little offsets in the way of disreputable eggs or damp beds. Again, the threat against Mr. Richards is illegal on the face. No warrant was issued, and the detention of Mr. Richards by Mr. Palmer, or any one else, would be illegal. A debt to a hotelkeeper does not differ materially from a debt to a grocery-store. The hotelkeeper has, to be sure, a lien on the defaulting guests' baggage, but there his special privileges end. He has no authority for cutting off a dead-beat's nether garments, as was done at one hotel some years ago, and neither has he any process for summarily detaining any guest who may be in arrears, be he dead-beat or otherwise.

COLORED EDITORS.

THE LAST DAY OF THEIR CONVENTION.

The Convention of colored editors, which has been in session in this city for the past two days, completed its work yesterday. The Convention met in the forenoon at the office of the *Conservator*, No. 194 Clark street. Mr. J. Q. Adams, of Louisville, presided. An invitation from the Chicago Social Union to attend a banquet in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, was received and thankfully docketed. It was decided that the next meeting should be held in Washington, D. C., June 27, 1882.

ELECTING OFFICERS.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—J. L. Barnett, *Conservator*, Chicago.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas Fortune, *Globe*, New York; J. A. Scott, *Advance*, Montgomery, Ala.; E. P. Wade, *Northwestern Review*, St. Paul, Minn.; J. D. Bowser, *Gate City Press*, Kansas City, Mo.

Recording Secretary—Miss L. A. Lindsay, *Review*, New Albany, Ind.

Corresponding Secretary—J. L. Adams, *Bulletin*, Louisville, Ky.

Treasurer—J. W. Wilson, *National Tribune*, St. Louis, Mo.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. E. Bouce, *Sunday Item*, Washington, D. C.

AFTERNOON.

The meeting adjourned to gather again at Quinn's Chapel, on Fourth avenue, in the afternoon. It was past 3 o'clock when the Convention was called to order, and the Rev. George C. Christoph led in prayer. A Committee on Resolutions presented a series of verbal affirmations thanking the press of Chicago for services rendered, and pledging the Association of Colored Editors to work for the opening-up of the alleged Oklahoma Territory for settlement by the freedmen. They pronounced in favor of mixed schools, wherever practicable, and demanded that if colored schools were to be established there should be colored teachers in them. They voted to support the Readjuster ticket in Virginia, and decided that no colored editor should hereafter, in his paper, mention the name of

THE DOG GUITEAU.

According to their theory, the rash youth who fired the Ephesian dome should be given the benefit of no printers' ink. The resolutions were adopted, there being considerable of a squabble over the Virginia trouble, and at a late hour the Convention adjourned.

MILLER, THE JEWELER.

ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS CREDITORS.

Mr. A. H. Miller, the jeweler who has of late been doing business at No. 107 State street, yesterday made an assignment to Mr. Thomas Bates, Mr. Swett's law-partner. Mr. Miller, who before the fire was doing a very large and prosperous business, but who lost all of both his business and personal effects in that conflagration, has not been doing a very good business of late on account of sickness, which has kept him at home more or less since May last. His malady was inflammatory rheumatism, which kept him confined to his bed for weeks at a time, when, of course, his business not receiving his personal attention, much loss of trade resulted.

During the past few days Mr. Miller was busied in taking an inventory of stock. This fact came to the ears of Mr. Adolph Hirsch, the wholesale jeweler of No. 175 Madison street, to whom Mr. Miller owed $600. He suspected, from the making of an inventory at this unusual time of the year, that something was up, and he accordingly got out an attachment, which was put in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Burke, who went around to the store yesterday afternoon half an hour or so before the assignment was put on record, and, quietly stepping behind the counter, took possession of three gold watches, an equal number of bracelets, some ladies' neckchains, diamond rings, etc., worth probably $1,000, thus more than covering Mr. Hirsch's claim. Mr. Miller was very anxious that Burke should wait until the following day, assuring him that the claim would be satisfied then; but the Deputy Sheriff was too old a hand at the game for that and insisted on holding on to the bird which he had in his hand.

Mr. Miller informed a Tribune reporter last night that the whole of his trouble was caused by his sickness, and that he did not know whether in his present condition of health he would feel equal to resume active business operations, even supposing his creditors were willing. He believed that his indebtedness amounted to about $11,000, including an unexpired lease of the premises occupied by his business; and his assets to from $18,000 to $20,000. The liabilities are mostly to Eastern creditors and are distributed in small amounts, the largest creditor being one for about $2,000.

THE PEANUT STANDS.

CLEANING OUT THE SIDEWALK MERCHANTS.

Capt. Ebersold and eight of the "day squad" were busy yesterday looking after the fruit and peanut peddlers who had located on the sidewalks in the business districts, and by dark few of the stands were visible. About twenty were taken to the Armory, and their owners will have to pay the costs before they can get them. Under the "Municipal Code," a peddler must keep moving, but the Italians ignored the law and were in the habit of not only stopping their carts on the edge of the sidewalk at the corners but some of them had built wooden shanties wherever they could get permission. These shanties were profitable to the owners of the contiguous property, who exacted rent,—in some cases $15 and $20 a month,—although the sidewalk belongs to the city.

All these peddlers with permanent stands were notified by the police ten days ago to remove the obstructions, but no attention was paid to the notices, so a raid was made on the Italians yesterday, and their shanties removed by force. This ought to have been done long ago, as these stands were an eyesore and a nuisance. The fellows with "go carts" have been notified that they must not stop except to make a sale or they will be arrested for violating the ordinance.

ACCIDENTS.

Under a Lumber Pile—Crushed—Fell Over a Railing While Drunk—Broke His Leg in a Scuffle—A Scaffolding at Haverly's New Theatre Gives Way, but No Lives Are Lost.

Joseph Mercer, a Frenchman employed in piling up lumber in the yard of the new sugar refinery at the foot of Taylor street, was badly injured yesterday about the legs by a pile of lumber falling upon him.

Charles Eisenheimer, 45 years old, employed as a laborer by Hinsie & Baker, sash, door, and blind manufacturers, at the corner of Lumber and Twenty-second streets, was accidentally crushed between the side of the building and a car loaded with lumber at 10:30 yesterday forenoon, and was severely injured about the abdomen and the small of the back.

E. A. McEwing, 40 years old, was found at 6 o'clock yesterday morning lying helpless in a vacant lot at No. 114 Fourth avenue, having fallen backwards over the railing at the edge of a high sidewalk at that number while under the influence of liquor Tuesday night. He appeared to be badly injured about the back, and, being a stranger in the city, was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

James Gallagher, 24 years old, employed as a driver by the West Division Street Railway, while under the influence of liquor at noon yesterday had his right leg accidentally broken just above the ankle while scuffling in front of the car-barns on Western avenue with another driver named George Ennis. Both men are warm friends.

A scaffolding under the gallery in Haverly's new theatre building on Monroe street gave way shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and four workmen who were upon it fell to the floor below, a distance of twelve or fourteen feet. Only two of the four were injured,—one by the shock from striking flat on his back, and the other bruised about the left thigh and ankle, and slightly cut beneath the chin by a tool which fell upon him. They were both attended by Dr. R. L. Rea, and, recovering shortly afterwards, were sent to their homes in a carriage.

HARTMANN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 24.—Leo Hartmann, the Russian Nihilist, is reported to have spent yesterday in Omaha and to-day in Council Bluffs, which place he leaves to-morrow morning for St. Joe, Kansas City, and St. Louis, where he intends to spend considerable time and then go East. He met several well-known Socialists here, and stated that he proposed to travel all over the country, visiting all the principal cities, and after he gets his naturalization papers he will deliver Socialistic lectures and portray the wrongs of the Russian people and work up sympathy in their behalf. He swears that it is only a question of time when they will get their rights, and that the present Czar will soon be the victim of dynamite like his father.

A CLAIRVOYANT ARRESTED.

Mrs. Christina Soerup, a clairvoyant doing business at No. 118 West Adams street, was arrested yesterday by Officer McCabe, of the West Madison Street Station, on a warrant charging her with obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant is Mr. Maria Eininger, who, Mrs. Soerup says, is a young and fairly good-looking Irish woman, notwithstanding her German name. Her husband, who is upwards of 55 years of age, ran away from her over a year ago, and since that date she met with an additional misfortune in the loss of $85 cash. Yesterday afternoon she called up Mrs. Soerup for a séance. The latter's fee is $1, but all that Mrs. Eininger could muster was 75 cents, and Mrs. Soerup consented to give her a séance for this sum. She told her for her consolation that her husband would not return to her, and showed her in a mirror a portrait of her future husband, a handsome black-mustached young gentleman. Mrs. Eininger seemed very well pleased with the séance, and went away in high glee.

M'VICKER'S ROBBED.

Lieut. Martin Hayes arrested at the corner of Clark and Madison streets late Tuesday night a young man who is known by the name of Henry Bernard, and who is accused of the recent burglary of the Treasurer's office of McVicker's Theatre. Last Saturday some one forced the door of the office and, then, by the use of a "jimmy," opened a drawer and abstracted $75. Bernard, who was formerly an employé about the theatre, was suspected. When arrested he confessed the crime. He is also suspected of having had a hand in the recent burglary of the Owl Club rooms in McVicker's Theatre Building, upon which occasion something like $300 in cash was taken from the steward's desk.

A TAILOR AND HIS SHEARS.

Alfred Swenson, a Swedish tailor doing business at No. 343 Chicago avenue, was before Justice Wallace yesterday upon the triple charge of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and disorderly conduct. It appeared that Tuesday N. N. Kronholm, a North Side lawyer, went to Swenson's shop in company with a constable, and sought to serve a writ of attachment upon one of the tailor's assistants. The boss interfered and attacked the lawyer with a heavy pair of shears, cut him in several places, and drove him from the premises. Yesterday in court a doctor's certificate showed that Kronholm was unable to appear as a witness, and the two serious charges were continued for one week under bonds of $1,000, and the charge of disorderly was stricken out.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

A 15-cent box of "Rough on Rats" will keep a house free from flies, mosquitoes, rats, and mice, the entire season. Druggists.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

THE GOOD FIGHT.

It Is Still Being Waged Against the Hosts of Satan at the Desplaines Camp.

A Round of Sermons, Exhortations, Quaint Hymns, and Touching Experiences—Father Kennicott.

"The Boy Preacher" Predicts a Great Spiritual Upheaval in Chicago When He Gets to Work.

Fifty-four degrees was what the thermometer indicated at Desplaines camp-ground in the wee small hours of yesterday morning—not a particularly desirable temperature for a midsummer-night's dream for those who are roughing it in a canvas tent and with a scanty supply of bedclothes. But even this depression of the mercury has its advantages, for the cold nights at the camp-ground have driven the festive mosquito from the sacred inclosure, and have made sleep a positive luxury. With the dawn the day began to wax warm, and by noon the mercury had climbed up to 84. It was the first discomfort experienced for a week, and so there was no disposition to grumble. A gentle breeze stirred the tree-tops, and the sun was at intervals obscured by clouds that seemed to indicate a coming storm,—one that was only waiting for the camp-meeting to close before getting in its work. It was a day calculated to draw the half-hearted worshipers from the Christian shrines to commune with the invisible forms in Nature's leafy temple, and many of the younger people worshiped accordingly in little congregations of two. Still the large accessions from the various trains swelled the attendance so as to nearly fill the capacious tabernacle at each service. The day was unmarked by features of special interest, the services being similar to those already fully reported.

EARLY PIETY.

The meeting at 6 in the morning was pronounced the best yet held, and was a fitting preparation for the gospel labors of the day. This early meeting, naturally enough, is not largely attended, but is specially sought by the Christian workers who are most deeply in earnest, and who are anxious to improve to the utmost the too fleeting privileges of the camp-meeting.

After breakfast the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the tabernacle and partaken of by two or three hundred members of the church. The service was in charge of Presiding-Elder Willing, assisted by some fifty preachers. The sacramental service was impressive by reason of its calling to mind the Savior's dying love, but was not characterized by any demonstrative outbursts. Its quiet fervor was in marked contrast with most of the meetings.

At the 10 o'clock meeting the Rev. Lewis Curts, of Sycamore, preached to a large congregation on "The Demonstration of the Holy Spirit." All the energy necessary for the evangelization of the whole world, said he, resided in the Holy Spirit. Salvation was a piece of marvelous architecture. God the Father drew the plan, God the Son laid the foundation in His own blood, and God the Holy Ghost was working out the details through the ages, and would finally lay the capstone amid the shouting of the redeemed. The present was the dispensation of the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost was not only a Comforter, Regenerater, and Sanctifier, but the Christian's Demonstrator. One of the specific things for which the Holy Spirit should be sent into the world was to convict men of the

PERSONAL SINFULNESS

and lost condition of the soul, involving condemnation. Outside of Christians, there were two classes of people,—false religionists and irreligionists. The former gave expression to its conscious guilt in ceremonies and penances, by which it sought to appease an angry Deity. The latter tried not to retain God in their thoughts. The Holy Spirit not only demonstrated the soul's shipwreck, but the correctness of the Gospel plan of salvation. The sinner, in a state of condemnation, was an alien from God. By sin he made himself a disinherited child. In seeking salvation he sought reinstatement. The Holy Spirit gave the all-important demonstration of the adoption and heirship of the regenerate. The Spirit went a step further, and demonstrated the nature of the inheritance of the saints. There were infinit reasons that should push the believer on to obtain the demonstration of the Spirit. The salvation of souls hinged here, for the conquest of the world for Christ was "not by might but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

The sermon was one of marked merit, and was listened to by some 800 persons with great interest.

An exhortation followed by the Rev. E. M. Boring, and in response to his earnest pleadings quite a number of persons pressed forward to be made subjects of prayer. Some half a dozen of them testified that they had

FOUND THE SAVIOR.

In the afternoon a children's meeting was held in the Tabernacle, attended by a hundred or more of the little folks. The chief feature was at the close, when the children were invited to listen to Father Joseph E. Kennicott, one of the pioneers of Methodism in this vicinity, and the founder of the Desplaines camp-ground. This gentleman, who is bent with the infirmities of age, took a chair in front of the platform, and told of a boy known as Little Joe who, fifty-one years ago, started over the Massachusetts hills to a camp-meeting and found the water of life. Upon his return home a man smiled at his boyish credulity, and told him he wouldn't keep his pearl of great price more than a year. Three years ago the boy grew to manhood, was in New Orleans, and met the individual, who has since died, and who had questioned his stability, and the latter had not yet sought the heavenly treasure, while the boy had never let go his pearl of great price, but found it more precious than ever in his declining years. Mr. Kennicott was too much affected to finish the story, and the Rev. G. R. Van Horne, who was leading the meeting, whispered a question to the old gentleman, and then informed the children that it had been Little Joe himself who was talking to them. He would never meet them on earth again, but he hoped to meet them in Heaven. As the children filed past Father Kennicott each grasped his friendly hand, and they all sang "Shall we gather at the river?" The bringing together of these two extremes of human life was impressive in the extreme.

Another meeting of the old-time believers—those who had been in the Methodist Church a half-century and upwards—was held, and many

TOUCHING EXPERIENCES

given and fervent prayers offered. The old-time hymns were sung, as on the day before, and all expressed themselves as having lived their young days over again.

Mr. Harrison conducted the afternoon meeting in the Tabernacle. He began with announcing a revival hymn, which he wanted sung with variations, repetitions, and modulations. He also announced meetings to be held in Chicago Friday and Saturday evenings at the Western Avenue Church, Sunday morning and evening at Trinity, and Sunday afternoon at the Michigan Avenue Church, and predicted that there would be 200 conversions in Chicago during those three days. He had predicted, upon opening the Indianapolis revival, there would be 1,000, and his prediction was more than verified, for there were 1,218, "Gospel measure, shaken down, pressed together, and running over." God had a mighty blessing in store for Chicago, and there would yet be an awakening in that city which should rescue 50,000 souls.

The young evangelist made no formal address, but sandwiched some words of exhortation between the hymns, and, at the conclusion, gave the usual invitation to sinners. There were a dozen or two who felt so burdened with sin as to seek salvation and joy at the mourners' bench. This number received occasional accessions through the efforts of workers who skirmished in the congregation for any who appeared to be under conviction, but who hesitated at taking so public a step.

In the evening Mr. Harrison held another of his characteristic revival services, speaking on "Neglected Opportunities," and drawing in the Gospel net with a good many fishes therein.

The camp-meeting will come to a close to-night, the services probably lasting far into the late hours.

The program for to-day is as follows:

8 a. m., consecration meeting, led by the Rev. Dr. Gurney; 10 a. m., preaching by the Rev. Frank Hardin; 2:30 p. m., preaching by the Rev. W. A. Spencer, Rockford; 7:30 p. m., Mr. Harrison; 10 p. m., farewell services.

AN URGENT WANT SUPPLIED.

The first edition of a Directory of the general advertisers of the United States and Canada, compiled to date of publication, and printed on good paper, has just been published in this city by Messrs. Andrews & Decker, and we think it ought to find a ready sale to publishers.

THE IMMENSE SHOWS COMING.

On Monday the combined London and Barnum Exhibitions open on the Lake-Front. These monster shows this year are described as grand beyond anything of the kind ever seen in this city. Just think of it, the two largest exhibitions in the world united and two other shows also combined with them! The attractions are simply dazzling in grandeur and bewildering in novelty and number. Such a menagerie was never seen, such a circus in three rings never dreamed of, and the museum is described as simply astounding in the number and variety of its features. It will cost but the same price to view all these magnificent things that it costs to see one ordinary show. The grandest preparations are being made for the opening. On Monday the mighty free street parade will be given, differing in all respects from anything ever before seen.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the County Clerk:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Johann Piotrusski	25	667 Paulina.
Emilia Grienko	24	667 Paulina.
Emil Dardallion	32	609 Milwaukee av.
Ernestine Zierwann	29	609 Milwaukee av.
Frederick Doerr	32	55 West Randolph.
Mary Geiss	24	20 Holt.
Wajciech Piotrowski	24	730 Eighteenth.
Mary Ratke	24	Chicago.
J. Winslow Russell	34	229 West Washington.
Georgiana Bent	37	Quincy, Mass.
Jacob J. Gillen	31	Chicago.
Olga M. Pior	20	Chicago.
Lawrence Fetten	23	2335 State.
Ada J. Bellway	21	3537 Michigan av.
Lars J. Quaberg	33	Chicago.
Olivia Lotvia	30	Chicago.
Andrew Grant	24	51 South Halsted.
Harriet D. Murdock	18	51 South Halsted.
Andrew P. Daley	30	Charleston, S. C.
Helena McGuire	25	Chicago.
George McKeddie	33	120 Indiana.
Margaret Mouat	30	109 Miller.
Anderson Minor	40	3410 Indiana av.
Minnie A. Fair	23	170 McGregor.
Charles H. Lewis	46	849 West Kinzie.
Mary Thompson	42	Chicago.
John Esberger	21	92 Wesson.
Anna E. Daume	25	22 Vine.
Jerry Lane	23	Chicago.
Annie Conway	20	Chicago.
Josef Mrazek	27	689 Throop.
Rosie Kabelase	20	Chicago.
Melchior Sevenaus	33	Chicago.
Evemund Liess	21	Chicago.
Thomas Jacobson	28	15 Fay.
Ella Johnson	19	15 Fay.
Harry Perry	29	212 West Randolph.
Amanda E. Hurd	22	212 West Randolph.
David R. Dunn	35	Chicago.
Mrs. Selina La Plant	24	Chicago.
Fred L. Lasley	27	36 Pratt place.
Ella R. Akerly	24	382 Warren av.
Joseph M. Edgar	38	Denver, Colo.
Carrie McHenry	19	New York City.
Jarvis W. Skellinger	25	Colehour, Ill.
Mary Fryer	22	Colehour, Ill.
George Kuessel	26	Chicago.
Johanna Hakbarth	20	Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

MOORE—BARTER—In this city, at 453 Hubbard-st., by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All-Saints' Episcopal Parish, Aug. 23, George W. Moore, Esq., of Schenectady, N. Y., and Miss Georgie A. Barter, of Racine, Wis.

DEATHS.

KANE—Aug. 23, 1881, Martin Kane, aged 84 years, native of County Sligo, Parish of Roggiass, Ireland.

Funeral Thursday morning, at 10 a. m., from the residence of his daughter, 10 Rush-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

QUIRK—At his late residence, 314 West Congress-st., William B. Quirk, aged 36 years and 11 months, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 314 West Congress-st., Friday, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

FARNSWORTH—Aug. 22, at Masonville, Mich., from effects of accidental gunshot wounds, Eddie C., only child of George and Carrie Farnsworth, aged 17 years 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral services will be held at the vault of Oakwoods Cemetery, where the body now lies, Thursday at 3:15 o'clock p. m.

YOUNG—Aug. 24, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, Mrs. A. E. Young, aged 51 years and 5 months.

She was for many years a member of St. James' Episcopal Church and of the Relief Committee of the Parish, and was beloved by the poor around her. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROUCH—Aug. 24, Jane Crouch, aged 74 years, for the past thirty-two years resident of this city, and mother of Mrs. J. S. Kearsley and Mrs. A. Espie.

Funeral from her late residence, 2828 Main-st., Friday, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

HOPPER—Aug. 24, at 19 Penn-st., Edward Hopper, aged 42 years, from County Leftrim, Ireland.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

YOUNG—Tuesday, at 8:30 a. m., Aug. 23, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. D. Leland, 24 Irving-place, Chicago, Mrs. Mary C. Young, aged 75 years.

☞ Watertown and Rochester (N. Y.) and Lyons (Ia.) papers please copy.

ROANE—At Colorado City, Colo., Aug. 24, of consumption, Mrs. M. W. Roane, daughter of Gen. Julius White, of South Evanston, Ill.

☞ Bloomington (Ill.) and Burlington (Ia.) papers please copy.

TANSEY—Aug. 24, at 416 West Taylor-st., Joseph P., beloved son of John E. and Margaret Tansey, of dysentery, aged 11 months and 20 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

IRWIN—Aug 24, at 7:30 p. m., at the residence of his parents, 2113 Grove-st., Thomas M., beloved son of James and Maria Irwin, aged 18 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLADE—Louis P. Glade, aged 28 years, Aug. 23, at his mother's residence, 311 West Washington-st.

Funeral Thursday from the above place at 2 p.m. to Graceland Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. SCHERMERHORN WILL LEAD the noon-day prayer-meeting to-day, 150 Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

AUCTION!

Opening Fall Season
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
Tuesday, Aug. 23, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, Aug. 25, 9:30 a. m.

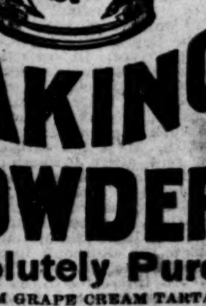
Large Lines of Desirable Goods. One Thousand Lots in Each Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at 9:30,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE.

Full lines of W. G., C. C., and Hotel Ware; also Decorated Ware. A large assortment of Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

CANDY.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

CHEMIST.

SUGAR — BUTTER, MILK, BEER, and other notoriously adulterated foods analyzed and reported upon. C. GILBERT WHEELER, Chemist and Assayer, 81 Clark-st., R. 43.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Chicago Depot, 102 W. Madison, & sss. Stop & Madison.

THE PROHIBITION[…]

Yesterday's Proceedings [...] Lake Bluff Camp-M[...]ing.

Considerable Disgust Over [...] Appearance of Neal D[...]

Fishes and Insects Cruelly Ext[...] in Coercive Baths of Alco[...]

A Case Which Needs the Inter[...] the Humane Society.

Yesterday was not only marked by [...] program of lectures and discussions, [...] the appearance of a number of new f[...] Lake Bluff camp-meeting ground[...] train to the Bluff brought quite a libe[...] ment of visitors (as compared with th[...] days of the session), while there wer[...] more vehicles to be seen than usua[...] should not be inferred from this that [...] nacle meetings are now "crowded[...] flowing, with standing-room all t[...] many people unable to get ne[...] the entrance"—by no means. There[...] ample spare room in the Tabernac[...] meeting for at least a couple of thou[...] more of the prohibitionists who are [...] gent to come out to the Bluff, easy as [...] cess. However, there has arisen [...] which will likely interfere with the [...] anticipations of those who have [...] throng of visitors at the close of the [...] was positively announced by Dr. J[...] Neal Dow would attend and address [...] cation to-day or to-morrow, the prosp[...] of the great cold-water apostle [...] out as an inducement for people to c[...] In fact, Dr. Jutkins appeared to exh[...] erable annoyance Monday night whe[...] that "rumors were current to the eff[...] prominent speakers announced wo[...] here, and that their names had only [...] for the purpose of drawing a crowd." [...] tleman stated that he had charge of [...] ter, and that those who knew him [...] that the announcements be made [...] made after contracts had been closed, [...] the speakers billed would surely be [...] Nevertheless, it now appears that Nea[...] not grace Lake Bluff with his presenc[...] son. It turns out that no arrangem[...] ever was made with him to [...] the Bluff. He promised to at[...] Laporte convocation, and Mrs. [...] who has that convocation in charge, [...] send Mr. Dow to Lake Bluff, provided [...] kins would send Col. Bain, the Kentuc[...] to La Porte. This arrangement wa[...] into. But it seems that Mr. Dow had [...] gagements without consulting Mr[...] which would prevent his coming here [...] cordingly, Col. Bain did not go to La [...] terday, as promised, but will remain at [...] during the week.

AT THE GENERAL DISCUSSI[...]

considerable time was taken up in hea[...] as to "the political demands of the pr[...] ists." These demands were explained [...] election of law-makers nominated on [...] containing a prohibition plank. Th[...] people do not think it worth while [...] Republicans or Democrats nominat[...] conventional platform.

Mr. Finch was requested by a not[...] "question box" to express his views o[...] rights, but failed to respond. Mrs[...] Michigan, said it would cripple the p[...] movement to harness it up with the q[...] woman's rights.

Mrs. Harris, at her "Scientific [...] yesterday morning continued her ex[...] (?) illustrating the effects of overdo[...] alcohol on animal life. Fish, eels, [...] reptiles were all made to sacrifice th[...] one coercive intemperate debauch [...] Harris' institute. These experiment[...] tremely interesting to those who t[...] vivisection and other equally refine[...] to animals. There will be more of [...] called Christian experiments this mo[...] less the Humane Society interfere, as [...]

One of the most eloquent lecture[...] yet was that of Mr. Eli Johnson, of [...] yesterday morning in the Tabernacle. [...] ject was "Alcoholic Drinks, and How [...] Them." The gentleman has been stu[...] subject for many years in England [...] France, and this country, and lecturi[...] at the same time. He tried to sh[...] lectures how universal is the alleged [...] adulterating liquors with prussic acid [...] acid, and innumerable poisonous drug[...] every kind of wine and liquor is m[...] from alcohol, acids, and other drugs. [...] son said that every distillery in the [...] used strychnine in the manufacture o[...]

A POLYGLOT MEETING.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon w[...] the Tabernacle what was called a [...] meeting," a meeting particularly for [...] sentatives of different nationalities. [...] abeth Hibben presided. The inter[...] meeting centered in an address ma[...] Saum Song Bo, of China. Mr. Bo i[...] man of considerable intelligence, wh[...] vacation from the Kalamazoo College [...] is a student. He was accompanied by [...] Chong, of Chicago, and both were intr[...] Mrs. W. O. Robinson. Mr. Bo did [...] fine his remarks to prohibition p[...] told, also, how the Chinamen who ca[...] country brought with them many of [...] of their native land. But he conc[...] China's younger generations might co[...] country and learn how to elevate thei[...] leading place. The address was m[...] numerous witty sayings, which were [...] more laughable by the peculiar and [...] way in which they were said. The lec[...] dressed like an American, but spok[...] much as any other Chinaman does. [...] translated the fifteenth chapter of St. [...] Chinese.

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Among the arrivals at the Bluffs [...] was the Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, of [...] Wis.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD

the earnest worker for prohibition, s[...] evening before the ladies of Lake Vie[...] hall No. 499 Lincoln avenue. There w[...] large audience in attendance, and th[...] was presided over by Mr. George Wood[...] object was to interest the ladies of L[...] in the movement to close the saloo[...] suburb.

Miss Willard spoke of the evil effects [...] drink upon the system, and told how [...] hol was absorbed into the br[...] pairing the use of that grea[...] From a physiological point [...] she claimed that everything was in fa[...] prohibition cause. The German saloo[...] argued that the Prohibitionists were [...] ing to control their personal libert[...] thought this liberty very dear, comin[...] did from a country where they were g[...] few liberties. But there were two def[...] this personal liberty. The idiot, the In[...] the Indian should have it in its literal [...] first because he had no power to r[...] think, the second because he [...] laws to govern his actions, [...] third because he was free [...] where he pleased. The civilized indiv[...] a different definition of personal libert[...] motto was, "The greatest number[...] good." Not one saloonkeeper's grea[...] but the greatest good of the people. [...] German came to this country his [...] liberty was restricted by our laws, w[...] vided for the good of the people. If h[...] Chicago he was not permitted to build [...] of wood within the fire-limits. When [...] day came in Chicago the Mayor said th[...] must be closed on that day, [...] saloonkeeper cried out that his [...] liberty was being infringed u[...] this could be done one day [...] be done every day. Miss Willard ex[...] length the sumptuary laws, and told [...] of how Neal Dow became a temperanc[...] In conclusion she urged the ladies of L[...] to stand firm for the enforcement of [...] hibitory law and close the saloons in th[...] tiful suburb.

Mr. Woodford then started a collec[...] three gentlemen present, the Chairma[...] the number, subscribed $100 each for t[...] Others subscribed smaller amounts, an[...] collection swelled the total to nearly [...] Eli Johnson, of Brooklyn, Secretary of [...] York State Temperance League, then [...] the meeting, and he was followed by c[...] speakers.

Building Huge Blocks in New [...] The "World," Jay Gould, a[...] ton Marble.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

New York, Aug. 22.—Returning to [...] City in August, I found a large amoun[...] ing going forward. There are twenty [...] huge blocks that cost $500,000 to [...] apiece being erected in different pa[...] island. Jay Gould is about to open [...] for his only remaining newspaper, the [...] Park Row, nearly abreast of the [...] Building. It is an iron structure, and [...] Gould will have his office in it. The [...] never been much of a property. [...] that doubtful jewel, the Associated [...] chise. Some say that the World has [...] one cent of money since 1866, tho[...] think it made money for Marble, wh[...] ber in it as late as 1879. It was bus[...] long time of having a deeper interes[...] and sale than either the publi[...]

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting.

Considerable Disgust Over the Non-Appearance of Neal Dow.

Fishes and Insects Crbelly Exterminated in Coercive Baths of Alcohol.

A Case Which Needs the Interference of the Humane Society.

Yesterday was not only marked by a varied program of lectures and discussions, but also by the appearance of a number of new faces on the Lake Bluff camp-meeting grounds. Every train to the Bluff brought quite a liberal installment of visitors (as compared with the previous days of the session), while there were likewise more vehicles to be seen than usual. But it should not be inferred from this that the Tabernacle meetings are now "crowded to overflowing, with standing-room all taken and many people unable to get nearer than the entrance"—by no means. There has been ample spare room in the Tabernacle at every meeting for at least a couple of thousand or so more of the prohibitionists who are too negligent to come out to the Bluff, easy as it is of access. However, there has arisen something which will likely interfere with the sanguine anticipations of those who have predicted a throng of visitors at the close of the work. It was positively announced by Dr. Jutkins that Neal Dow would attend and address the convocation to-day or to-morrow, the prospective visit of the great cold-water apostle being held out as an inducement for people to come here. In fact, Dr. Jutkins appeared to exhibit considerable annoyance Monday night when he stated that "rumors were current to the effect that the prominent speakers announced would not be here, and that their names had only been used for the purpose of drawing a crowd." The gentleman stated that he had charge of that matter, and that those who knew him best knew that the announcements he made were only made after contracts had been closed,—"and all the speakers billed would surely be on hand." Nevertheless, it now appears that Neal Dow will not grace Lake Bluff with his presence this season. It turns out that no arrangement whatever was made with him to come to the Bluff. He promised to attend the Laporte convocation, and Mrs. Malloy, who has that convocation in charge, agreed to send Mr. Dow to Lake Bluff, provided Dr. Jutkins would send Col. Bain, the Kentucky orator, to La Porte. This arrangement was entered into. But it seems that Mr. Dow had made engagements without consulting Mrs. Malloy, which would prevent his coming here; and, accordingly, Col. Bain did not go to Laporte yesterday, as promised, but will remain at the Bluff during the week.

AT THE GENERAL DISCUSSION

considerable time was taken up in hearing views as to "the political demands of the prohibitionists." These demands were explained to be the election of law-makers nominated on platforms containing a prohibition plank. The coercive people do not think it worth while to vote for Republicans or Democrats nominated on the conventional platform.

Mr. Finch was requested by a note from the "question box" to express his views on woman's rights, but failed to respond. Mrs. Boise, of Michigan, said it would cripple the prohibition movement to harness it up with the question of woman's rights.

Mrs. Harris, at her "Scientific Institute," yesterday morning continued her experiments (?) illustrating the effects of overdoses of pure alcohol on animal life. Fish, eels, bugs, and reptiles were all made to sacrifice their lives to one coercive intemperate debauch and Mrs. Harris' institute. These experiments were extremely interesting to those who believe in vivisection and other equally refined cruelties to animals. There will be more of these so-called Christian experiments this morning, unless the Humane Society interfere, as it should.

One of the most eloquent lectures delivered yet was that of Mr. Eli Johnson, of Brooklyn, yesterday morning in the Tabernacle. The subject was "Alcoholic Drinks, and How to Make Them." The gentleman has been studying the subject for many years in England, Scotland, France, and this country, and lecturing on them at the same time. He tried to show in his lectures how universal is the alleged custom of adulterating liquors with prussic acid, sulphuric acid, and innumerable poisonous drugs, and how every kind of wine and liquor is made solely from alcohol, acids, and other drugs. Mr. Johnson said that every distillery in this country used strychnine in the manufacture of whisky.

A POLYGLOT MEETING.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was held in the Tabernacle what was called a "polyglot meeting," a meeting particularly for the representatives of different nationalities. Mrs. Elizabeth Hibben presided. The interest of the meeting centered in an address made by Mr. Saum Song Bo, of China. Mr. Bo is a young man of considerable intelligence, who is on a vacation from the Kalamazoo College, where he is a student. He was accompanied by Mr. Fong Chong, of Chicago, and both were introduced by Mrs. W. O. Robinson. Mr. Bo did not confine his remarks to prohibition points, but told, also, how the Chinamen who came to this country brought with them many of the vices of their native land. But he conceded that China's younger generations might come to this country and learn how to elevate their own to a leading place. The address was marked by numerous witty sayings, which were made still more laughable by the peculiar and original way in which they were said. The lecturer was dressed like an American, but spoke English much as any other Chinaman does. He also translated the fifteenth chapter of St. John into Chinese.

A little Danish girl sang a song very sweetly in her native tongue, and there were other beautiful musical features to the meeting, and speeches by Americans.

There was a consultation on foreign work in the chapel during the afternoon.

In the evening Dr. McIntosh gave his scientific lecture, with illustrations by a solar microscope,—"a microscopic study of alcohol."

It was stated late in the afternoon that Neal Dow might, after all, visit the Bluffs to-day or to-morrow. Gov. St. John, it is said, will surely be on hand, because he has sent a telegram saying so.

Among the arrivals at the Bluffs yesterday was the Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, of Madison, Wis.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD,

the earnest worker for prohibition, spoke last evening before the ladies of Lake View in the hall No. 499 Lincoln avenue. There was a very large audience in attendance, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. George Woodford. Its object was to interest the ladies of Lake View in the movement to close the saloons in that suburb.

Miss Willard spoke of the evil effects of strong drink upon the system, and told how the alcohol was absorbed into the brain, impairing the use of that great organ. From a physiological point of view she claimed that everything was in favor of the prohibition cause. The German saloonkeepers argued that the Prohibitionists were endeavoring to control their personal liberty. They thought this liberty very dear, coming as they did from a country where they were given but few liberties. But there were two definitions of this personal liberty. The idiot, the infant, and the Indian should have it in its literal sense; the first because he had no power to reason and think, the second because he knew no laws to govern his actions, and the third because he was free to roam where he pleased. The civilized individual had a different definition of personal liberty, and his motto was, "The greatest numbers' greatest good." Not one saloonkeeper's greatest good, but the greatest good of the people. When the German came to this country his personal liberty was restricted by our laws, which provided for the good of the people. If he came to Chicago he was not permitted to build his house of wood within the fire-limits. When election-day came in Chicago the Mayor said the saloons must be closed on that day, yet no saloonkeeper cried out that his personal liberty was being infringed upon. If this could be done one day it could be done every day. Miss Willard explained at length the sumptuary laws, and told the story of how Neal Dow became a temperance worker. In conclusion she urged the ladies of Lake View to stand firm for the enforcement of the Prohibitory law and close the saloons in their beautiful suburb.

Mr. Woodford then started a collection, and three gentlemen present, the Chairman among the number, subscribed $100 each for the cause. Others subscribed smaller amounts, and the hat-collection swelled the total to nearly $600. Mr. Eli Johnson, of Brooklyn, Secretary of the New York State Temperance League, then spoke to the meeting, and he was followed by other able speakers.

Building Huge Blocks in New York—The "World," Jay Gould, and Manton Marble.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Returning to New York City in August, I found a large amount of building going forward. There are twenty or thirty huge blocks that cost $500,000 to $1,000,000 apiece being erected in different parts of this island. Jay Gould is about to open a new office for his only remaining newspaper, the *World*, on Park Row, nearly abreast of the Post-Office Building. It is an iron structure, and it is said Gould will have his office in it. The *World* has never been much of a property. It possesses that doubtful jewel, the Associated Press franchise. Some say that the *World* has not made one cent of money since 1866, though others think it made money for Marble, who was a jobber in it as late as 1870. It was suspected for a long time of having a deeper interest in bargain and sale than either the public or party necessities. When, in 1868, it called aloud after the October elections that Seymour and Blair were afflictions to the Democratic ticket, and ought to get off, it lost its whole standing with both parties. Some said the monetary interest in the ownership of the *World* wanted the Democratic ticket beaten. Others said there was a private deal in the office. At any rate, Marble has been a dead cock in Democratic politics ever since Mr. Tilden resuscitated him to write the party platforms, but his self-imposed labors in the Florida and Louisiana contests after the election of 1876 involved Mr. Tilden in his greatest miseries. Some think that Marble was looking after Tilden's interests, and others think he was in search of that celebrated pot of gold which is said to lie at the end of the rainbow, and which a small circle of mining prospectors believed they could get out of Mr. Tilden's necessities subsequent to the election, though he had not shelled out well before. The *World* has now got into the hands of one of Marble's former dependents, and appears to be giving him a great deal of amusement, though it attracts little attention otherwise on the street, except as the possible reflex of Mr. Gould's enterprises.

CAPT. COOK.

Disposition of the 80,000 One-Cent Subscriptions—Capt. Cook's Letter to His Many Friends—Growing Desire to Make Him Postmaster at Newark.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEWARK, O., Aug. 21.—Capt. Charles Albert Cook, of Brownsville, this county, the notorious mouth-slapper—yet, withal, the modest, gentle-mannered, unassuming patriot,—was in Newark yesterday, and received from Capt. Lyon the $300 in gold sent from M. Halstead & Co. a day or two since as a part of the one-cent fund subscribed for Capt. Cook's benefit by the thousands of citizens the United States over. Cook signed the following receipt for the money:

NEWARK, O., Aug. 20, 1881.—Received of William C. Lyon $300 in gold, being an additional amount of the One-Cent Cook Fund, forwarded by M. Halstead & Co., of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.
C. A. COOK.

The total sum realized by this singular one-cent movement, whose purpose was to emphatically indorse a singularly patriotic act, is a considerable amount, and will be well invested by its worthy recipient. The $32 in pennies, nickels, and dimes which was sent in a bag to Cook and received the day after the call for the subscription, was used as was intended, to discharge the fine and costs, and Cook holds the 'Squire's receipt for the payment of the fine and costs in full. The $150 in gold next sent, and the $300 in gold yesterday handed over to Cook, are on deposit in the First National Bank, this city. The total amount already received by Cook from the one-cent contribution is $482, and evidently a neat sum besides the $175 watch is still to follow. It is Cook's intention to invest the money in a neat little home in Brownsville, and the sum will be sufficient to purchase as nice a home as he would desire.

Cook has been literally overwhelmed at the unprecedented expressions of sympathy by the people, and the substantial manner in which they have condescended to reward him for the summary performance of his duty on July 28, 1881, when in the face of a cocked revolver he bravely slapped Morrison's mouth and silenced the threat of treason. All along as the evidences of popular indorsement and ratification of his act have been forced upon him, he has been practically unable to understand it, much less to adequately express his deep gratitude in return for the singular unanimity of public feeling and of public liberality. Buoyed up by a sense of having done a simple duty, he looked for no further reward than this consciousness of having done right. Yet, recognizing the fitness of expressing in a public manner his gratitude for public favors, he has prepared and handed to your correspondent a letter to Mr. Halstead and the thousands of unknown friends, for the interest they have manifested in him. It will be recollected that, along with the $32 to pay his fine and costs, assessed for his technical breach of the law in assaulting Morrison, which arrived Aug. 4, came a letter from Mr. Halstead, which ran as follows:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4, 1881.—*Capt. C. A. Cook*—MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of sending by express the amount of your fine and costs for slapping the mouth of George Morrison, who said he hoped our wounded President would die. It is a disgrace to Ohio that a man living in the State should say such a thing, but it is gratifying that some one was on hand to express the sentiments of the people. There was a rush of contributions to make up this money. The names will be found in the *Commercial* to-morrow. Democrats as well as Republicans and Confederate soldiers are in the list, and you will be glad to know that a very large number of the subscribers are workingmen in the shops. Yours with great respect,
M. HALSTEAD.

To acknowledge the receipt of this letter and to express to the 80,000 one-cent contributors his deep sense of gratitude for their substantial sympathy, Capt. Cook desires your correspondent to make public the following autograph letter:

BROWNSVILLE, O., Aug. 20, 1881.—*To Murat Halstead and the thousands of subscribers to the one-cent fund:* I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and thank you for your kind words, and through you to thank the good people generally for the sympathy expressed toward me and for their love and veneration for our beloved chief executive,—President Garfield. Language would fail to convey my lasting gratitude to one and all. And, while I claim no honor nor seek any notoriety for performing a simple duty, I shall endeavor so to live and act as not to prove unworthy of the confidence reposed in me.

And the letters of kindness and the many thousands of names of the patriotic people which I received will ever be held sacred, and will be bequeathed to my children as an imperishable legacy.

God bless you all, and may He restore our President to health and a long life of usefulness. With great respect, I am truly yours,
C. A. COOK.

Adopting the suggestions made recently in the *Commercial*, Cook has purchased a number of scrap-books to preserve in permanent shape the many lists of names of one-cent subscribers already received and to be received.

Although Capt. Cook has refused to be a candidate for any office before the people, yet it seems to be the disposition of many to push him into some respectable position under the Government. Being an object of popular pride and affection, and being a citizen far above the ordinary in intelligence, personal integrity, and sterling patriotism, the opinion seems to prevail that there are positions better and more lucrative than the pottery trade, which he could fill with credit and success, and which, if urged upon him with persistency and substantial unanimity, he could not well refuse.

He has been nominated by the local press for Treasurer of Licking County, at the coming fall election, but he directed a communication to the paper, who thus complimented him, saying:

I authorize you to say that I positively refuse to be a candidate for County Treasurer. I am a Republican, and propose to support the regular Republican nominee, R. A. Shide.

But it is believed that on the full recovery of President Garfield from his present prostration, Cook stands a good chance to receive a merited appointment at his hands, which will be fairly within his qualifications and ability to fill. And what man is there who is human that is prepared to refuse to better an humble condition in life which has been forced upon him by a disease of the heart contracted while in the country's service during the War?

Of late popular feeling hereabouts has crystallized on two positions which are not only worthy of Cook, but which Cook is preeminently competent to fill,—viz.: a United States Marshalship and the Newark Postmastership, with the weight of preference in favor of the latter. But recently the Newark *Evening News*—an independent Democratic paper—came out solid for Cook for Newark's next Postmaster, and now proposes to hereafter devote whatever space is needed to print the list of names of those who sign the petition to have Cook appointed.

It is the intention immediately to circulate petitions to the President to bring about this result. It is a matter of no little credit to the Newark *Evening News* that, being politically inclined as it is, it should take a firm stand for Cook's promotion in the face of the tincture of Bourbonism which embitters Licking County Democracy. Rather for the purpose of recording what is uppermost in the public mind than of expressing a personal opinion on the matter is your correspondent's motive for referring to this movement in Cook's behalf, to secure for him a position which, in the opinion of all who know him, he is as competent as anybody to fill.

Dynamite, Blatherskite Rossa's New Scheme.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

O'Donovan-Rossa has a new scheme afloat, and it is finding favor with his friends in St. Louis. He is sending them cards headed "Measure for Measure," with 100 spaces each to be filled with the name of a young boy who subscribes a "nickel." Then the card, with the name of the collector, and, of course, the money, is sent on to the "Skirmishing Fund." The true inwardness of the scheme, as explained by one who understands it, is to get the youth of Irish parentage in this city under the tuition of certain "Nationalists," who will instruct them in the arts of manufacturing chemical combustibles, using dynamite and other destructive agents, and who will particularly labor to alienate their affections from ecclesiastics who are not considered sufficiently Irish in sentiment and action. Some of the parishes are already named where operations will begin. The following letter was handed a *Globe-Democrat* reporter. Its authenticity can be proved to the most skeptical:

"NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1881.— ——, DEAR SIR: I inclose to you in a parcel by post fifty of the 'Measure for Measure cards.' You can write on them the names of the collectors as you distribute them to the youngsters. I find myself struck pretty hard all around, but I care very little about all the strokes aimed at me, so long as we can get a stroke at the common enemy. I go in for all organizations that give that enemy any kind of annoyance, therefore I can't be against the Land League, or any other league that would hurt the enemy's power or disturb the enemy's mind; but if any agitation that didn't mean fight would swallow up every element of fight that is amongst us, then, indeed, would I consider it bad for the freedom of Ireland. If we could only strike some good, successful skirmishing strokes it would bring England to her senses and make her listen respectfully to the demands of the Parnells, instead of treating them as she does now, with contempt. But I maintain and the Irish race can strike her out of Ireland entirely, if they turn their attention earnestly to this work, and if they work it honestly and determinedly. I will do *my* part, and hope you and your friends will do yours. Yours very truly,
JER. O'DONOVAN."

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Church, prominent citizens of this place, and universally esteemed by a wide circle of friends, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary this evening, entertaining a large company of friends and relatives from this place and abroad.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING small sum of money. Owner can have same by proving property. Address E 51, Tribune office.

LOST—IN GOING FROM STATE AND Madison to Rush and Oak, a dark red pocketbook. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at A. C. COUTANT'S, 145 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $3.50 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

239 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—NICE pleasant home with board for gentleman and wife at reasonable rates.

357 SEDGWICK-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board.

430 WABASH-AV.—PARTIES WISHING to get board and room for the winter in one of the most comfortable and desirable houses in the city please call.

West Side.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison—Handsomely-furnished east-front alcove with board; private family. Reference.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO rent with board, large well furnished alcove room; also other front room.

396 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD and nicely furnished south room, with hot and cold water, for gent and wife without children.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms with board; central location.

470 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room; also single room; good board.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED front parlor and room on second floor, with board, for young gentlemen.

1426 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED second-story front room; also single room, with first-class board. Day-boarders.

1630 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Eighteenth-sts.—Pleasant, airy rooms with all conveniences; first-class board. References given and required.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, NEW MARBLE BUILDING, adjoining Grand Pacific and opposite Post-Office, 228 and 230 Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, and first-class meals, $1.50 per day, $8.50 per week. BENTON MAUZY, proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State.—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures first-class rooms.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State—strangers visiting Chicago will find it best and cheapest. Try it.

THE NEW ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn, affords first-class accommodations at 75 cents and $1 per day. Try it.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES WISHING ROOMS OR BOARD can find a list of desirable places at the Renting Agency, 3 Tribune Building; information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, near Jefferson Park; must be first-class; private family preferred. Address E 18, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

LULU ST. JOHNS, BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer; from the East. 100 West Madison-st., Room 21.

ONLY NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT IN the world—Tells past, present, and all you wish to know. Fees, 50 cents and $1. Charms worked Wednesdays and Fridays. MME. LUCAS, 32 Western-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN first-class manufacturing business; large stock on hand and goods in great demand; a fortune to be made in two years. Address E 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300; BUSiness paying and can be largely increased. Address E 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 TO $150 in paying office business. For particulars call on GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS { Brilliant toned and durable. High-priced, low-priced, for cash. On small payments. For rent. } ORGANS
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

STECK UPRIGHT PIANOS, HARRINGton upright pianos, and Packard organs; unexcelled in quality; prices low. H. BRANCH, 208 State.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—10,000 FEET OF SECONDhand coils.
One No. 5 steam-pump.
One tank 48 inches in diameter and 5 feet long.
Also lot of second-hand steam-pipe.
SAM'L L. POPE & CO., 193 Lake-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, etc. Notice by mail promptly attended to. Address MR. or MRS. J. GELDER, 394 State-st.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
Stone front, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, gas fixtures, modern improvements, lot 25x160, east front, on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.
New brick house, 8 rooms, beside cellar, modern improvements, lot 26x177, on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st.
Frame cottage, with lot 65x132, on Vernon-av., east front, north of Thirty-seventh-st.
Frame house, large barn, and lot 50x163 feet, east front, on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
Two 2-story and basement bricks, 10 rooms each, large barn, lot 50x175, on Michigan-av., near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. Will sell either or both very cheap, and on easy terms.
Frame house, with lot, on State-st., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Assessments for widening and paving paid.
Two-story brick, 8 rooms, and lot, Napoleon-place, near Hanover-st.; cheap.
CHEAP LOTS.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front.
State-st., near Thirty-fifth, 1 lot; cheap.
Thirty-fifth-st., corner Tucker-st., 58x150.
Wentworth-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 1 lot.
South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fifth, 2 lots.
Thirty-fifth-st., corner Arnold, 1 lot; cheap.
Thirty-fifth-st., corner Shurtleff-av., 2 lots.
North Wells-st., corner Hill, 40x100.
Emerald-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., 3 lots, $450 each.
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth, 1 lot, $850.
South Halsted-st., near Thirth-fifth, 2 lots, $1,250 each.
South Halsted and Twenty-sixth-sts., 1 lot.
Wentworth-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x125, east front.
FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
WILL HOLD THEIR THIRTEENTH PUBLIC SALE OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, AT 11 A. M.,
At the Exchange.
Catalogues now ready.
THE NEXT REGULAR PUBLIC SALE
Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 11 a. m.
An early entry of property is requested.
The motto of the Exchange is
Bargains for Buyers. Quick sales for Sellers.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE
AT THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO.,
Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
Coal dock on Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad switch into the dock; good street front.
Dock near Randolph street bridge.
Dock on North Branch, near Division-st.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—34 FEET ON MICHIGAN-av., south of Twenty-second-st., east front; 50 feet on Michigan-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; 37½ feet on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT RESidence on Park-av., near Union Park, at a bargain if taken soon. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A WHITE-STONE FRONT brick residence, lot 67 feet wide, overlooking the lake, at corner of Thirty-first-st. and Lake Park-av. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment stone-front dwelling opposite Lincoln Park. Price only $7,500. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 3942 Lake-av., with large lot, beautifully improved. C. HAYWOOD, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—447 THIRTY-SEVENTH-st., frame dwelling, brick basement and barn, lot 25x125; $3,600; rented for $360. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.: Bargains on Dearborn-av.; two 3-story stone front houses, 15 rooms each, with two-story barns, and lots 23½x131 to alley, Nos. 467 and 471 Dearborn-av., $13,500 and $13,000; easy terms. They must be sold. Possession at once. Everything first class.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 50x176, near Forty-third-st. Station I. C. R. R., $3,300. Cottage 50x125 on Lake-av., near Forty-second-st., $4,000. House and lot corner Myrtle-av. and Lake-av., $6,000; 23x121 on Bowen-av., $40. House 50x150 on Oakav., near Vincennes. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., very cheap, this week. T. P. ELLIOTT, 20 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GARFIELD IS THE NAME given in honor of our President to a new town just started at the crossing of the two St. Paul Railroads known as Pacific Junction, and running west within 600 feet of the Northwestern Transfer.
The town has therefore three railroads, one on both east and west sides, and one running directly through the town, with a fine depot in the centre.
The north and south boundary line is one-half mile in length, fronting on the north on Armitage-av., on the south on North-av., both good gravel roads.
It is three-quarters of a mile from Humboldt Park, joining the city limits. You can build frame houses and pay no city taxes.
Garfield consists of a trifle less than 300 acres of rich black soil. We have already sold 4 blocks and 80 lots, and there seems to be a lively disposition to get rid of exorbitant city taxes, high rents, small-pox, etc. We will sell by the block to those only who will build, as we prefer to take our time and retail the lots to actual settlers.
We shall continue selling lots from $175 and upwards until Sept. 10; after that date they will be from $250, one-third cash; balance one, two, or three years, at 6 per cent interest.
Houses built to order and sold on easy payments. There will be over twenty houses built during the next two months.
LARKIN & DORR, 92 La Salle-st., ground floor.
P. S.—We still have some bargains in houses and lots at Humboldt Park.

FOR SALE—
10 acres in Sec. 9, 37, 14, near depot, $650.
20 acres in Sec. 34, 37, 14, with river frontage, $600.
40 acres in northeast quarter Sec. 31, 37, 15, $200.
300 feet Drexel-boulevard and Forty-third-st., $133.33.
330 feet Fifty-ninth-st., corner Washington-av., $30.
25 feet Hyde Park-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., $40.
175x150 corner Forty-seventh-st. and Egandale-av., with building.
B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE-TRACTS near Hammond, $25, $45, and $100 per acre. Can double your money in ninety days. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale; will build to suit and sell on monthly payments; lots $60, at $5 per month; abstract and deed free. J. STOUGH, owner, 202 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $30, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PLEASANTLY LOCATED house in Hyde Park, convenient to depot, ten rooms, with large grounds. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN, INDIana, and Prairie-avs., near Sixty-second-st. and corner of Sixtieth, desirable pieces at a bargain. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR THE new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Car-Shops. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 OR 40 ACRES SOUTH of city, close to depot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR THE Stock-Yards; a good tract for subdivision. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON LAKE-AV., just south of Forty-seventh-st., very desirable. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—7,000 acres of rich alluvial land on the Arkansas River, with a front of seven miles, above all overflow; 1,200 acres open, 700 in cultivation; in the centre of the cotton belt of America; 1,500 acres of the above tract embraces the finest cypress brake in the State, with a beautiful location for a sawmill, convenient to river and railroad, and in a section of country where there is a constant and growing demand for lumber. This would also make one of the finest stock farms in the South. The improvements consist of all necessary buildings, sawmill, gristmill, and steam gin. This property will be sold on liberal terms entire, or the owner will retain one-half. For further information apply to BRECKINRIDGE & CO., No. 6 South Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 300 acres in Missouri, 70 miles from St. Louis, 6 miles from Ironton, clear. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE piece of farming land, 320 acres, in Greeley County, Nebraska, near railroad. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENdid farm, 500 acres, with good improvements in Northwestern Iowa. Want city property or farm near Chicago. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, suitable for farming, situated in Boardman, Kalkaska County, Michigan; near railroad; will sell at a bargain. Call or address, at once, 106 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES OF HARDwood and coal lands, near Nashville, Tenn. Also, 102 acres of iron-ore, or red hematite (metallic paint banks), near the above. 920 acres timber in Shannon County, Missouri, cheap. Particulars furnished by HENRY WINTER & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING GOOD improved business property for sale can find a ready purchaser by applying to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR houses from $3,000 to $10,000 cash, owners wishing to sell at once. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN REgion of Pullman, Morgan Park, South Englewood, South Chicago, or Calumet River for cash customers. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st., Room 15.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 OR more rooms, from $5,000 to $6,000; North Side preferred. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., $10,000 to $12,000, north of Thirtieth-st. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL house and lot at Ravenswood. Address E 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—A gentleman about to go abroad wishes to dispose of his lease and sell his furniture; house completely and tastefully furnished, and furniture will be sold much below its value to insure immediate sale; one of the most delightful situations on the South Side. Address E 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan-av. for 18 months. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house and brick barn, Calumet-av. and Twenty-third-st.; $75 a month to May 1, 1882. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, modern improvements, to good private family, $100. Apply, with references, at 3431 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—OCT. 1, 3823 Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick, in good order; brick barn. Also, a new flat of 6 rooms, corner of Forty-third-st. and Bellevue-av.; $20. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 3733 STANTON-av. Apply at Room 34, 115 Dearborn-st., or 15 Aldine-square.

North Side.

TO RENT—15 WALTON-PLACE, WITH or without furniture, at $200 per month. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND FIRST floor. 708 North Wells-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—GOOD TEN-ROOM HOUSE at Hyde Park, near depot, large grounds. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE RESIDENCE OF 13 rooms in one of the best suburbs; large grounds; rent $25. Room 3, 151 Randolph-st., from 9 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE AND 75 FEET of land, in good order, at Hyde Park. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT OF 3 ROOMS, 3 closets, and sub-cellar in good repair, with water and gas, at $25 per month. 1736 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms at moderate prices. St. Lawrence European Hotel, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-lighted; nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 479 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to man and wife or gentleman willing to pay for first-class accommodations. 1736 Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT, AIRY, NEW, CONvenient flats, $15, $16, and $18 per month, near horse cars, and steam cars to Madison-st. bridge in 20 minutes. AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, 38 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT 402 WASHINGTON-ST., two parlors on first floor; also, front alcove room, furnished.

North Side.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors in stone-front dwelling No. 655 North La Salle-st., near Lincoln Park; $25. PETERSON & BAY; 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ALCOVE (FURNISHED OR unfurnished) and single room. 217 North State.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two ladies or gents; rent moderate. 207 Lincoln-av., third floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH ALL FIXtures complete for meat-market; good locality; rent, $15 per month to a party that will take stock and a portion of tools. Address E 74, Tribune, 5 days.

TO RENT—63 WEST MADISON-ST., store 20x80 feet, corner of alley. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR PART OF office at Room 3 Tribune Building. Prefer to rent for agency of some Eastern house. Can furnish storage for small samples.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND floor 106 Randolph-st.; all conveniences; suitable for offices or for light mechanical business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent; send in your description, as we have customers waiting. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 or 7 rooms on West Side, east of Throop, west of Peoria, between Lake and Jackson-sts.; state location and rent. E 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING north Sixteenth-st., Wabash or Michigan-av.; state price. Address E 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR dressmaking within two blocks of corner of Madison and State-sts. Address E 65, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—A first-class stock of dry goods and millinery (about $12,000); doing a good and profitable business. Store 25x82; moderate rent. Located in a live town of 5,000 inhabitants. Want $5,000 cash, balance one, two, and three years. Address or call on C. H. STARKWEATHER, with John V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ANY THOROUGH BUSINESS-MAN, with capital, looking for a clean, legitimate manufacturing business, that has money in it, is invited to call at Farwell House, corner Jackson and Halsted-sts., and investigate; come to-day. Inquire of clerk for S. C. CLINTON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD-PAYING grain and lumber business 45 miles from Chicago. For particulars address or call and see NOBLE JONES, Room 12, 133 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A well-established Chicago weekly paper with a large subscription list and fair advertising patronage. A rare chance for a young man with a little money and a taste for literary pursuits. E 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF-INTEREST WITH the inventor for manufacturing machines (used throughout the West), having such advantages over others now made that will make a monopoly. Very small or large capital can be safely used with proportionate gain. Address E 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE, IF TAKEN in a few days, $300; is not half value. Reason: owner's sickness. Address E 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE, ELEGANT fixtures, very cheap. Call between 10 and 11 a. m. at 2906 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—THE INDIANA-AV. PRIvate boarding stable, with fixtures and trade, at a bargain. C. C. WHITE, 2417 Indiana-av.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock or business, send in your description, as we have many customers waiting to be suited. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

TO CAPITALISTS—I WILL SELECT and purchase, at United States Land-Office, Natchitoches, land in the North Louisiana pineries. References exchanged. Address HENRY SAFFORD, Natchitoches, La.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME specialty, a good selling article; will put into the business, as capital to push the sales in the Western States, from $8,000 to $10,000 in newspaper advertising at the lowest rates. Address, with full particulars, C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH, party with from $1,500 to $3,000 to control a good, safe manufacturing business paying 200 per cent profit; no debts. Address E 22, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CANALBOAT-POLES, AND FLAGpoles, well-boring poles, at southeast corner of Kinzie and Kingsbury-sts. Leave orders at Gilbert & Hubbard's, South Water-st.

PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL—UFford & Hazard Brothers are prepared to saw all kinds of hard and soft wood lumber; will contract to saw 100,000 feet or more; will also buy logs in any quantity. Thirty-horse power engine. Address UFFORD & HAZARD BROTHERS, Dover, Bureau County, Ill.

PROPOSALS WANTED—FOR THE MAson and carpenter work or both for a small brick church to be built in the southwestern part of the city. Plans and specifications can be seen at 131 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen of culture and energy, to sell on installment plan "Bible Lands Illustrated." Just out. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co. A complete handbook of the antiquities and modern life of all the sacred countries. By Henry C. Fish, D. D. Six hundred engravings and maps: 1,000 elucidated Scripture texts; and 2,000 indexed subjects; 920 pages. Price, $4.50. Liberal compensation to right persons. J. R. CASSELBERRY, 34 and 36 Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO MOVE ON to a vacant lot on West Side. Apply at J. H. Braynard's feed store, 603 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD-PAYing livery stable. Address E 48, Tribune.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—40 M JOISTS FOR BARN floor, barn-doors and windows, heavy timber 40 feet long. F. A. MILLER, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR the country. Must thoroughly understand the dry goods line. Apply at 208 Monroe-st. between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. Must have first-class references.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, to draw soda, at GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANDY CLERK in retail store. Apply at 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk to take charge of a city store. Address N 1, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCOURER and dyer. Applicant please state experience and where last employed. Steady employment and the best of wages paid. Address HANLEY & KELLY, Merchant Tailors, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BUTCHERS; best of wages paid. Address JOHN MILLER, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER on show-cases. GEOHEGAN & REVELL, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class carriage trimmer. Write or call on A. C. FISH, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—MAN COOK. ST. CHARLES Hotel, 15 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANDYMAKER at once; $2 a day. 241 West Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRIVER. Only those who have driven a retail furniture delivery wagon need apply. Also, two good furniture packers. Address, with reference, E 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOSTLER. 287 NORTH State-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO ALSO understands taking care of hot-house and wishes to make himself generally useful about the house. Must bring references. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR railroads in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and other States; wages $1.75 per day; free fare; 200 for iron-mines, 50 for sawmills, stone quarries, rolling-mills, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR railroad work in the North, West, and South; also, men for rolling-mills, saw-mills, mines, stone quarries, brick yards, lumber yards, farms, and various other employments in the city. Free transportation to the work. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st., or 6½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. R. Co. in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Dakota; $1.75 to $2 per day; 100 for saw-mill and lumber-yard; free fare. Call at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TEACHERS, and students to take orders for our new books; exclusive territory given on cash or installment plan; our Bibles cannot be equaled. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, one who can give best references and who wants a steady place with good wages; no second-class men need apply. Address E 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A MAN ACquainted with gents' furnishing goods trade, to sell gents' linen collars and cuffs in the State of Illinois and other Western States. Reference required. The right man can obtain a permanent position on satisfactory terms. For particulars address, inclosing stamp, HUESTIS & DUSENBERRY, Nos. 20, 22, 24, and 26 King-st., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A MAN OF EDUCATION and decided business ability, willing to learn our system of selling books by actual experience in the field, and then to act as manager for a State. We are willing to pay a man who shows great energy and industry, with ability for handling our books and controlling men, after a trial of one or two months, from $800 to $1,200 the first year, and will raise it $500 a year for five years; no coward need apply. We want men of self-reliance and pluck. Give age and experience and salary wanted. Send this. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR an easy, genteel business. Energetic persons can clear $30 to $90 per week. Evidence produced at office or by mail. Nothing for boys, but papers for stamp and $1 samples free to those meaning business. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, a smart, reliable boy as messenger; must come recommended. Address E 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO sell cigars on the road for a large manufacturing house; only those having an established cigar trade need apply; also a good city man wanted. Address E 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY IN WHOLESALE dry goods office. Must be about 15 years old, and live with parents. E 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—OUTDOOR SALESMEN TO sell by sample in city. References required. Liberal compensation. J. R. CASSELBERRY, 34 and 36 Madison-st.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE a respectable boy 14 or 15 years old. Room 3 Portland Block.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 to 18 years of age; salary $4 per week. Call at BUTLER BROS., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BOY AT BUCHMAN'S drug store, State and Thirty-first-sts.

WANTED—BOY 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD to work in store. References required, and must live with parents. M. W. DIFFLEY, 72 Madison.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ENERgy and good address to work and manage a specialty for city and out of it; an excellent opportunity. Reference required. Address E 26, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, without removal, pianos, and other good securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

I WANT $500 FOR 3 MONTHS OR LONGer; will give as security a chattel mortgage on business I sold for $1,200. E 23, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO, 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000, at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. Can negotiate municipal bonds to good advantage. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT CURRENT rates in large or small sums on real-estate security. Money in bank. Can close at once. R. W. BRIDGE, 15 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved real estate security; from $30,000 to $100,000 at 6 per cent interest. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Hyde Park property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on real estate security at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 42 Ashland Block.

$500,000 TO LOAN. BUILDING loans made. CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A 1 BEDROOM SET AND ALSO FINE office furniture for sale at my office, Room 14, 181 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE of a first-class residence in splendid location on West Side; a desirable bargain for cash. Address E 73, Tribune office.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments at low prices.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—AT GEN. Grant Lodge, No. 575, I. O. O. F., Mahanoy City, Pa., of Robert Yarnall. He is a man of about 35 years of age, of medium size, a coal-miner, bearing a blue mark upon the right side of his nose, one on his temple, and several on his hands. He has a high forehead, light complexion, light brown hair, and sandy whiskers. He is an Odd-Fellow.

PERSONAL—WILL LOLA CLARK send address to J. L. JOHNSON, Palmer House?

INSTRUCTION.

BANJO INSTRUCTION ON SCIENTIFic musical principles. Pupils taught to play most difficult music at sight. Eighteen complete tunes guaranteed in twelve lessons. All the latest jigs, clogs, polkas, waltzes, operatic medleys, comic and scientific solos, variations, imitations, and the largest collection of artistic banjo music in America. M. McLAUGHLIN, 127 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR chamber work in a private family; one that can assist in plain sewing and mending; one that is kind to children. Address E 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent Swede or German girl for general housework. Apply at 2251 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer; good wages paid, at 28 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron for a family of three; must be very neat and obliging, and have references. Apply at 215 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A NEAT WOMAN UNDER 30 for housework, without washing; highest wages. E 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a private family at Hyde Park. Call at 76 Adams-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOK and laundress at 70 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, at 13 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general kitchen-work; must be good cook and ironer; none others need apply; German or Norwegian preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply at 11 Bryan place, facing Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. ALSO A girl to do second work; German or Scandinavian. Apply 391 Superior-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework, at No. 21 Aldine square.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL for second work. Apply at 481 Wabash-av., corner Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 3160 Wabash-av.; good wages paid.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GIRL COMpetent to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 550 Dearborn-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD SEWING-machine hands; nice work and good pay. H. W. WETHERELL, 185 Wabash-av., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL NEEDLE packages, fancy cases, laces, embroideries, etc.; ladies at work in the city are making $15 to $20 a week; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD HOME, A CHANCE to learn telegraphy, and small pay, to a bright, active girl from 12 to 16. Address E 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR LADY COMPOSItors at once; steady "sit." Room 88, 150 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST, RESPECTAble saleslady, with references and fair writer, in candy-store; $6 a week. 241 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESman or in any capacity in wholesale or retail boot or shoe house; would take a position in shipping commission house or any mercantile business. Address International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CLOTHING manufacturers—A practical cutter on general furnishing goods, overalls, blanket-lined goods, underwear, etc., "shears or knife," with 5 years' San Francisco experience, open to engagement. Address M 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WORKer in iron and steel. Good references. Call at 120 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARment-cutter; no objections to going to the country. Good city references. Address E 13, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINeer. GEORGE HOFFECKER, 67 Granger-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHman as gardener; married, no incumbrance; understands gardening in all its branches; will take care of a horse; no driving; 10 years' reference. Call or address GARDENER, 77 Larrabee-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD MAN wishes a situation as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself useful and obliging, and can come well recommended. Address F 66, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable colored man in a store or a gentleman's law office to assist in any capacity. Address A J M, 78 South Peoria-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do general housework or second work in a private family. Call at 169 West Indiana-st. MRS. ARNS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work and sewing, or will take care of children. Good references. Address E 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIenced person to do second work in private family. Call at 167 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework in small family. Call or address 1012 West Hinman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMAritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.: Women are wanting housework in city and country; wages reasonable and references good.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do general housework in private family. Call at 90 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to work in a small private family. Please call at 133 East Erie-st., Room 22.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress in private family, and take care of children. LEONIE M., 10 Osborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS telegraph operator in private commercial office, or would take an office at any town on Milwaukee & Northwestern Railroad; is thoroughly competent and has A 1 references. Address International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady in office or store; is a good bookkeeper; has over 9 years' experience. Please call or address J W, 245 Ewing-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau—Associate offices in all important cities, affording opportunity to locate in any part of the United States or Canada. We are prepared to furnish employers with competent assistants in every branch of business and profession, and all persons with situations and employment. Our female department is under charge of ladies of experience. All domestic help can find situations immediately. Call and see us or send stamps for circulars, instructions, rates, etc. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell her stylish and handsome black horse; 5 years old, sixteen hands high, sired by Black Hawk by Vermont Hero, the great 20-mile horse, dam a Bashaw mare. This black colt is very fast, and a square, level trotter; never had any training for speed, but he showed three heats in 2:28, 2:29, and 2:27¼; he is warranted to beat 2:30, and warranted perfectly sound, and kind, and safe for any lady to drive; a satisfactory guarantee and reasonable trial given. Call on owner at 1234 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL SECond-hand two-seated carriages and rockaways; also light open and top buggies, new and second-hand. 1458 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

FOR SALE—FINE PAIR HEAVY NORman horses, also harness and wagon; at H. Edgartons Livery, 37 Fourteenth-st.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 AND 306 WAbash-av., have the largest and finest stock of carriages in the city of their own manufacture, including landaus, which we offer at low prices. Our work is unsurpassed in quality and finish, and for fair dealing we refer to thousands of our customers in Chicago. We have a large number of second-hand carriages, taken in exchange, for sale cheap. Call and see us.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PONY NOT over 14 hands high and not less than 12; must be kind and thoroughly broke to drive and ride; must be good-looking and safe for children to drive, and not lazy. A liberal price will be paid for one that is right in every respect. Address E 98, Tribune office, giving all particulars, color, size, etc.; if in the country or city, state where it may be seen.

WANTED—TEAMS TO DELIVER broken stone from corner Nineteenth and Lincoln-sts. to Michigan-av. boulevard; no handling or shoveling of the stone required. Also quarrymen. Chicago Union Lime Works, Nineteenth and Lincoln.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COUNTERS, shelves, showcases, and fixtures of our entire store. VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138-142 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COUNTER COFfee-mill, counter scales, one broom-rack. 288 Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG DURHAM cow; good milker, for $30; owner leaving city. No. 2672 Calumet-av.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 92 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 625 F-st., Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN T. LESTER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.
☞ Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore Exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
BANKERS,
14 WALL-ST., New York,
72 DEVONSHIRE-ST., Boston.
Receive Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and Individuals upon favorable terms.
Deal in Governments and Standard Investment Securities.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission at the New York, Boston, and other Exchanges.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, D. H. DARLING,
WM. R. BINGHAM, A. S. WEEKS,
New York. Boston.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
STOCK BROKER,
104 Washington-st.,
Member N.Y. Stock Exchange.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission at New York, Boston and other Exchanges, and carried on margin.
Local securities handled on commission.

DAY & FIELD,
Bankers and Brokers,
130 LA SALLE-ST.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st,
BANKING in all branches.
INVESTMENT BONDS, Government, Municipal, and Railroad.
Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

GORDON, SON & CO.,
STOCKBROKERS
66 LA SALLE-ST.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission, and carried on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits. Special attention given to investments.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CULVER & CO.,
CHICAGO,
AND
CULVER COMMISSION CO.,
ST. LOUIS.
Solicit consignments of Grain. Fill Eastern orders with dispatch. Buy and sell Grain and Provisions for future delivery, and carry cash property on margins.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about
$2,097,803,889.
SAFE
Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago. J. W. NORRIS, Gen. Agt., 57 State-st., Chicago.

THE COURTS.

W. R. & M. B. GOULD.

Joseph W. Fiske, in behalf of himself and all other partnership creditors of the late firm of W. R. & M. B. Gould, filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Newberry C. Hills, administrator of the estate of M. Brooks Gould, deceased, and Amelia Gould, executrix of the will of William R. Gould, deceased, to wind up the affairs of the firm. He says that during 1878 the firm bought $5,011.61 worth of goods of him, on which there is still due him $2,511.61, besides $100 for borrowed money. M. B. Gould died in December, 1879, intestate, and W. R. Gould, in July, 1880, leaving a will. Both parties left some personal property, which, together with the remains of the partnership assets, were taken possession of by their personal representatives. The firm of W. R. & M. B. Gould was formed in February, 1878, and carried on the business of dealers in ornamental iron-work for only a short time, when disputes arose, and M. B. Gould got possession of the firm assets. No settlement was ever made, and the members of the firm both died insolvent. The partnership assets would be nearly sufficient to pay the firm debts, if they could be disposed of, but the personal representatives of the two parties have taken them all, leaving the firm creditors out in the cold. The debts amount to some $7,000 or $8,000, but the value of the assets cannot be ascertained. Complainant, in conclusion, asks that the defendants, the personal representatives of the deceased, may be compelled to give a full account of all partnership assets received by them, and to refund such property, or the proceeds thereof, to a Receiver, who shall be appointed to settle the affairs of the old firm.

STATE COURTS.

Frederick W. Muser, Richard Muser, and Otto Muser began a suit yesterday against Norton R. Smith to recover $1,000.

O. P. F. Rauenot brought suit for $3,500 against the Chicago Public Produce & Provision Exchange.

Amnah S. Abell sued Lawrence & Martin for $1,000.

Catherine Thompson commenced a suit in trespass against the North Chicago City Railway Company, laying damages at $5,000.

Valeria Brilainski began a suit to recover $5,000 damages of Morris Eisenberg and Eva Eisenberg.

C. D. Spaids filed a bill against Susan M., T. E., Susie E., Kate L., and Kate H. Spaids, the Hartford Fire-Insurance Company, and G. F. Bissell, Minnie Horner, and Joseph Horner, to foreclose a trust-deed for $10,000 on Lot 2, Block 3, of William Jones' Addition to Chicago.

Albert D. Jones brought suit for $5,000 against the Rocky Mountain Vermilion Paint Company.

Josephine Gregoire sued Robert Bruce for $1,000.

Frederick Nebls brought suit for $3,000 damages against P. J. Maloney.

Heinrich Schilling began a suit to recover $5,000 damages of John and Mary Holm.

C. H. Jennison brought suit by attachment to recover $1,000 of Jackson Brothers.

Francis D. Fellows filed a bill against Frank Fellows, William Metzger, Mary Mackey, and others to foreclose a trust deed for $5,000 on the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, 38, 14, and another against Adah E. Fellows and Enos Ayres to foreclose a trust deed for $5,000 on the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, 38, 14.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Melinda Hamline, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to Grant Goodrich, Horace A. Goodrich, and William Deming, under bond for $40,000.

COUNTY COURT.

Frank G. Springer began a suit against William Rose for forcible detainer.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William J. Peck vs. F. H. Holden, $2,305.11.—Rubens & Maistand vs. Friedrich Speer, $100.

TO-DAY'S CALL.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 68, 69, 107, 120, 67, 70, 88, and 73.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Knights of Pythias tournament and parade at the Fair Grounds to-day was a complete success. The Chicago Division No. 7, George O. Garnsey Sir Knight Commander, which was accompanied by Nevan's brass band, carried off the honors of the day. At night they serenaded Mayor Porter, the Hon. J. G. Elwood, Capt. R. A. Hill, and Robert Mann Woods. Company B carried off the prize for rifle-shoot-

BUSINESS.

Stocks Opened Strong and Closed Firm and Dull.

Money Bid Up to a Premium, but Becomes Easy Again.

Reported Settlement of the Trunk-Line War—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Generally Strong—Provisions Rather Quiet and Higher, but Closed Easy.

The Wave of Confidence in Breadstuffs Again Rising—A Good Shipping Demand for Wheat and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong and active. Higher prices caused realizing sales, and the market became dull. At the close it was firm but quiet.

Money was bid up to 1-64 of 1 per cent premium, but after the brokers had made up their loans it went down to 4½ per cent.

New York advices were more bullish than they have been for some time. Sage was quoted as saying that prices would advance 10c in ten days. Gould was manipulating the advance, and was assisted by Secretary Windom's circular and the covering of shorts. The money premium was due to manipulation.

Large purchases of stocks have lately been made by persons who would naturally know whether the railroad war was likely to be settled, and simultaneously comes the report that the railroads will make their peace about Sept. 1. It is worth notice that President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, has for some reason or other not issued the blast against Vanderbilt he was preparing, and that all the other railroad orators have suddenly subsided. This calm means something. There has been a great deal of hot and angry talk between the railroad kings, so-called, and the public has learned a good many things it would have remained ignorant of otherwise. Jay Gould is the one among them who has had the sense to keep still.

We are informed on authority entitled to credence that there is not a construction company within the Denver & Rio Grande of the rapacious character that has been charged, but that the road is being honestly built. Good buyers of the stock were reported yesterday.

Mr. Gould says in his gossip in the *World* that the earnings of the Western Union Company to-day are at a rate equal to nearly 9 per cent on its capital; and if the bears had courage enough to back up any of their statements as to the earnings of this property they could secure all the bets they wish that from the 1st of July, 1881, to the 1st of July, 1882, the net earnings of the Western Union Company will amount to at least $6,500,000. Here is another case of a company that is paying out in dividends only a part of its earnings, and is making itself very strong by the accumulation of a large cash reserve.

Gen. Dodge, who is in New York, says that the general earnings of the Western roads will be larger this year than last year. What is lost in grain transportation, he says, will be gained in general business.

Seven millions of gold have been bought by the Bank of France for transmission to the United States. Temporarily the money will be kept in use in Paris, but will be transmitted to this country next month. Of this $6,000,000 came from the Bank of St. Petersburg, which sold $8,000,000 of its gold in anticipation that Russian exports of wheat will bring in large amounts of gold later in the season. The probability that Western Europe will have to ship gold to Russia, as well as to Italy and to the United States, must be remembered by those who are calculating the amount of gold imports and the effect on prices.

According to one of Kiernan's dispatches, the Chicago & Alton Company say that the yield of corn will be large between Springfield and Chicago. Between Springfield and St. Louis corn is improved 25 to 50 per cent. Most of the corn on the line of the road is raised north of Springfield.

In the anthracite coal trade the situation remains unchanged, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says. The demand continues good, and the producing companies have no difficulty in disposing of all of their large output. There is no indication at present of any suspension of production, and very few in the trade talk of it. The market takes all the coal that can be shipped, and for some descriptions orders are much ahead of delivery. With the trade in this healthy condition there is every prospect of an early advance in prices, and consumers are about convinced that coal will be no lower this season, and that the prospect is that it will be higher as the autumn brings an increased demand.

The *Sun* notes as a significant feature of the market the absence of any pressure to sell first-class investment bonds and stocks. The supply of such securities is, indeed, smaller than ever, and many kinds cannot be obtained at all. This shows that the prevailing decline in active stocks is not owing to a general financial paroxysm, but is merely the result of overspeculation.

If the tightness of money in New York was not manipulated it was not because the principal speculators and owners of railroad property lacked the power. One of these speculating capitalists owns securities, according to a financial writer in New York, which would be good collateral to an amount greater than the entire capital of the New York banks. Two other speculative railroad owners possess, together, nearly as much.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Road for the first nineteen days of August were $1,580,877, an increase of $418,507. The Illinois Central earnings for the second week of August show an increase of $30,000. The Iron Mountain earnings for the second week of August were $152,600, an increase of $7,703, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 14, $4,173,229, an increase of $883,266. The Jersey Central earnings for July show an increase of $352,000.

The following fluctuations show the range of prices:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	128¼	128¾	128	128
American District	47½	47¼	47¼	47¼
West. Union Tel. Co.	86⅞	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝
C., B. & Q.	152	153½	152	152⅝
Canada Southern	63¾	63¾	63⅛	63¾
C., C. & I. C.	20	20½	20	20¼
Rock Island	133¼	134¼	133¼	134¼
Illinois Central	128	129	127½	127¾
Manhattan	20⅛	20½	20½	20½
New York Central	143	143	142	142
New York Elevated	100½	102¼	100	100
Metropolitan Elevated	80	81	79⅜	79¾
Mil., L. S. & W.	47	47	46½	46½
C., C., C. & I.	83	84½	83	83½
Erie	42¾	43	42¼	42⅞
Michigan Central	93	94½	93	93¾
Lake Shore	123½	123⅝	122¾	123⅜
Northwestern	124½	125¼	124⅛	124⅞
Do preferred	137½	137½	137⅛	137⅛
St. Paul	113	113⅝	112⅞	113
Omaha	38	38⅝	38	38¼
Do preferred	101¼	102	100⅞	101½
Lake Erie & W.	51	51½	50½	51
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	74	74	74	74
Chattanooga	85	85	84	84
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	47¾	48	47½	48⅜
Do preferred	84	85½	83⅞	85¼
Louisville & Nashville	95	96	95	95½
Reading	62	62	61⅛	61¾
L., B. & W.	43½	43	43	43
Union Pacific	122	122	121	122¼
Ohio & Mississippi	36½	37	35	36¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	93½	95	93	93⅜
Do preferred	113¾	113½	113¾	113¾
Northern Pacific	39⅜	39¼	39⅝	39¼
Do preferred	79½	79⅝	79⅛	79¼
Kan. & Texas	38⅝	40	38¼	39¼
Delaware, Lack. & West	122	122⅝	122	122¼
Del. & Hudson	107¾	*108	107½	108
New Jersey Central	91¼	92⅜	91¾	92¾
Pacific Mail	49¼	49¾	48⅞	49
St. Louis & San Francisco	44½	44½	44¼	44⅛
Do preferred	69	70	69	70
Ont. & Western	29¾	29⅝	29	29⅝
Erie seconds	101	101⅜	101	101⅜
Houston & Texas Central	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Central Pacific	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
Chesapeake & O., 2d pfd.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	84¾	86⅜	84⅜	86⅜
Peoria, D. & E.	34⅜	35	34	34
Missouri Pacific	102	102½	101¼	102⅜
Texas Pacific	50	51½	50⅜	51½
Ohio Central	25	25½	24⅝	24⅝
Met. Elevated bonds	99⅛	99½	99¾	99¼
Marietta & Cincinnati	12⅛	12½	12	12

*Ex-Dividend.

Government bonds were dull. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 106¼ bid and 107¼ asked; 3½s were 101¾ and 102½; 4s, 115¼ and 115¾; and 4½s, 113¾ and 114¼.

Foreign exchange was lower. Bankers' sterling was 481½ and 484. Sterling actual rates were 480½ and 483; commercial sterling was nominally 478 to 478¼. Bankers' francs were 521¼ for sixty days and 519⅜ for demand; French commercial bills were 529⅜ and 526⅜; Belgian commercial, 527½; bankers' marks, 94½ and 94⅞, and commercial, 93¼@93⅞.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending Aug. 19 were $828,966, consisting of $813,027 in gold and $15,939 in silver, as against a total of $1,083,832 for the week ending Aug. 21 last year. The importations since the 1st of January and since the 1st of August compare as follows with the movement during the corresponding periods last year:

	SINCE JAN. 1.		SINCE AUG. 1.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Gold	$29,842,255	$5,546,811	$1,217,996	$3,572,444
Silver	1,833,909	3,413,657	79,980	219,151
Total	$31,676,164	$8,960,468	$1,297,976	$3,791,595

This country has imported through New York between Jan. 1 and Aug. 20 $48,195,784 less this year than last of merchandise, and $24,986,298 less of specie and goods combined. The exports have been $14,654,809 less of both specie and merchandise. That is, the total imports have fallen from $332,777,974 to $307,791,676, and the exports from $261,787,553 to $247,132,747. The excess of imports is $60,658,929, against $70,990,418. The decline of exports is largely due to the manipulation of grain, which has been pushed up above the price at which it can be exported.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,900,000. Loans were in good demand at 5 per cent on call and 6 @7 per cent on time. Country orders for currency were heavy, and New York exchange remained weak at 75c@$1.00 per $1,000.

On the Chicago Stock Exchange there were sales of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $1,000 at 93¼; West Park 7s, $2,000 at 114¼; Cook County 5s, 1885, $1,000 at 109½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, C. & P., $2,000 at 107¾.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Though prices were irregular to-day, with rapid and wide fluctuations, there were occasional symptoms of buoyancy in the market, and figures touched higher points than those of yesterday. Take it all in all, it was more of a bull day than a bear day, for the current was to a great extent in favor of those who bought, while the sellers scrambled for the downward fluctuations. Some very large purchases were made to close up short accounts, from the reason that prices betrayed considerable buoyancy and the bear movement had become less fashionable. To this influence was added the suspicion that the bear estimates of the shortage of crops, as usual, were excessive, that a good fall business awaited the Western roads, and the shrinkage would not be forcibly felt until the winter. As stocks have now have had a large decline, there seems to be a lull in the excitement and a disposition to await developments, more particularly since the method of using the condition of the President as a pretext for selling or buying seemed to be without end. At the close of the business prices showed an advance, compared with yesterday of ¼@2¾, the latter in Denver & Rio Grande, while Memphis & Charleston, Rock Island, Texas Pacific, Western Union, Kansas & Texas, Missouri Pacific, Wabash Pacific, New Jersey Central, and Union Pacific were also prominent therein. Some few shares, however, recorded a decline on the day's transactions, notably Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, New York Elevated, Nashville & Chattanooga, and Manhattan Elevated, which are ½@1¼ lower.

The money market was fairly steady to-day, and, although at one time a commission of one-sixty-fourth of 1 per cent per diem was paid for accommodation, the current quotations for call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral were 4@6 during the greater portion of the day. In the final dealings there were offerings of capital at 3, and this was the prevailing rate at the close. The Government bond dealers found ready accommodation at 3@4. Time loans were quoted at 4@6, according to the date of maturity and collateral. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper ruled at 4½@6. The sterling exchange market was somewhat dull and rather weak for sixty day, while demand sterling was fairly steady. The nominal asking quotations continue unchanged, but the rates for actual business are a shade weaker.

Railroad mortgages were in light demand, and the market was irregular and unsettled in tone. Ohio Southern firsts receded from 94¼ to 94, and returned to 94½. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced from 102 to 102¾. C., C. & I. C. incomes from 76 to 78, Erie consolidated seconds from 100⅜ to 101⅜, do funded fives from 97¼ to 98, Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts from 91 to 92, Kansas & Texas seconds from 77 to 78, Kansas Pacific firsts (Denver Division) from 112 to 112½, Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield Division) from 110 to 113, St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 110 to 112, St. Paul & Omaha construction sixes from 101 to 101¼, and Rochester & Pittsburg firsts from 102 to 102⅜. Denver & Rio Grande firsts declined from 117½ to 116.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Governments steady for 4½s and registered 4s, and ⅛ per cent lower for other issues.

Railroad bonds in light request.

State securities dull.

The stock market was generally strong at the opening, and most of the leading shares showed an advance on the closing quotations of yesterday. At the first board a very firm tone prevailed, and an advance of ¼ to 2⅞ was recorded, which was most marked in Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Central, Wabash Pacific, Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, and Louisville & Nashville. This was followed by a decline of ¼ to 1¼, in which Colorado Coal and Denver & Rio Grande were most prominent. Toward noon Speculation again became firm and quotations rose ¼ to 2, Memphis & Charleston, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Illinois Central leading the upward movement. During the afternoon dealings were irregular and unsettled. At first there was a decline of ¼ to 1¼, then a recovery of ¼ to ⅞, later a reaction of ⅛ to ⅝, and at the close another rally of ⅛ to ⅜, the market closing fairly steady. An afternoon paper says:

"The early strength and advance in the stock market to-day was based on the feeling that prices had reached bottom, although there might be a temporary decline in case of the demise of the President. The basis for this feeling, which has undoubtedly led to considerable purchases of stocks for long account within the past two days, is a growing belief,—first, that the Treasury disbursements for 5s and the influx of gold from Europe will tend to keep money easy; and, second, that the railroad war is liable to be settled at any moment when it suits the interests of certain railway magnates. As against these bull theories the bears contend that Treasury disbursements are likely to be slow, that money will continue to work close, that the railroad war is no nearer settlement than ever, and that the crops of the country are short, and they are not slow to take advantage of any little incident to check the upward course of prices by making a 'drive' against the market, as was seen after meridian to-day when money rose to 1-64 per diem, and there was a temporary reaction from the best quotations of the morning."

Transactions, 262,000 shares:

Central Pacific	2,600	New York Central	1,000
C., C. & I. C.	1,100	Northern Pacific	8,600
Del., Lacka. & West'n.	15,000	Ohio & Mississippi	2,300
Del. & Hudson	1,900	Ontario & Western	6,900
Den. & Rio Grande	20,000	Pacific Mail	2,500
Erie	6,600	St. Paul	16,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	1,000	St. Paul & Omaha	3,000
Kansas & Texas	12,000	Texas Pacific	9,400
Lake Shore	18,000	Union Pacific	17,000
Louisville & Nash	2,000	Wabash Pacific	23,000
Michigan Central	9,000	Western Union	24,000
Missouri Pacific	5,000	Illinois Central	6,800
Northwestern	7,000	New York Elevated	4,700
New Jersey Central	15,000		

Money 3@6 per cent per annum, one-sixth of 1 per diem; closed at 3.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, dull at 480½; demand, 483.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101⅝	New 4s	115⅝
New 5s	101⅜	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	113½		

BONDS.

Central Pacific pref.	114	Tennessee new	69¼
Erie seconds	101	U. P. firsts	117½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	109	U. P. land grant	119⅛
Louisiana consols	66¼	U. P. sinking fund	128
Missouri 6s	113	Virginia 6s	38
St. Joe	110	Virginia consols	79½
St. P. & S. C. firsts	112	Virginia deferred	16
Tennessee 6s, ofd.	69		

STOCKS.

Adams	139	Nashv. & Chattan'ga	83
Alton & T. H., ofd.	40	New Jersey Central	92¾
Do preferred	95	Northern Pacific	39¾
American	83	Do pref.	79⅜
B., C. R. & N.	80¼	Northwestern	124⅜
Canada Southern	63⅜	Do pref.	137
C., C. & I. C.	20⅜	New York Central	42⅜
Central Pacific	89½	Ohio Central	24½
Ches. & Ohio	25⅛	Ohio & Miss	36⅜
Do 1st pref.	38	Do pref.	108
Do 2d pref.	27½	Ontairo & Western	29⅜
Chicago & Alton	127⅜	Pacific Mail	49
Do pref.	150	Panama	255
C., B. & Q.	152¾	P., D. & E.	34
C., St. L. & N. O.	75	Pittsburg	140
Cin., San. & Clev	48	Reading	61¼
Clev. & Col.	84	Rock Island	33⅜
Del. & Hudson	7⅜	St. L. & San F.	44⅜
Del., Lac & W.	22¼	Do pref.	69¾
D. & R. G.	86½	Do 1st pref.	105
Erie	42⅜	St. Paul	113
Do pref., ofd	83⅛	Do pref.	130
Fort Wayne	140	St. Paul, M. & M.	100
H. & St. Joe	93	St. Paul & Omaha	38⅛
Do pref., ofd.	113	Do pref.	1⅛
Harlem	240	Texas Pacific	51
Houston & Texas	89	Union Pacific	22⅜
Illinois Central	27¾	United States	67
L. B. & W.	42⅜	W., St. L. & Pacific	48¼
Kansas & Texas	34¾	Do pref.	85⅛
L. E. & W.	51	Fargo	120
Lake Shore	123	Western Union	87⅝
Louisville & Nash	95¼	Caribou	2⅛
L. N., A. & C.	75	Central Arizona	1⅛
M. & C. firsts	12	Excelsior	1⅛
M. & C. seconds	8	Homestake	19
Mem. & Charleston	73	Little Pittsburg	2⅜
Michigan Central	93⅜	Ontario, ofd.	35
Missouri Pacific	9⅜	Quicksilver	15
Mobile & Ohio	31⅛	Do pref.	57
Morris & Essex	22⅞		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—To-day's dealings in the stock market were in the aggregate much larger than yesterday, and, as the dispatches from Washington assumed on the whole a somewhat more hopeful character, the tone showed increasing strength, and prices as a rule advanced fractionally.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s were largely dealt in; they opened at 70⅛, a gain of ⅝ over yesterday, and finally closed at the original price. St. Joseph sold at 119½, Atlantic & Pacific incomes at 50 and 49 bid, Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s at 119⅛.

In railroad shares New York & New England lost ¼, and declined to 70. Eastern advanced to 49, but afterwards declined to 48⅛,—¼ higher than yesterday. Old Colony at 125½@126 was fractionally higher. Atchison opened 1 higher than it closed, losing ¼, to 135⅜. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened ¼ lower, but afterwards gained it, and closed at 152⅛. Flint & Père Marquette preferred advanced 1, to 102; Wisconsin Central from 20 to 20½; Sandusky from 23¾ to 24⅛. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington declined from 13¼ to 12, and Fort Scott & Gulf rights from 3 to 2⅛. Bell Telephone sold at 155.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	7 13-16	C., B. & Q.	152
Boston Land	8	Cin., S. & Cleveland	24⅛
Boston, H. & E. 7s	70	Eastern R. R.	48⅛
Do 4½s	110	Little Rock & Ft. S.	78⅞
K. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	19¾	N. Y. & N. E.	70
N. Y. & N. E.	19⅞	O. & L. C. common	45
Atch. & Topeka	135	Old Colony	126
Boston & Albany	169	Rutland preferred	28
Boston & Maine	50⅛	Wis. Cent. common	20⅛

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 24—11:30 a. m.—Consols 99 15-16, money or account; 3:30 p. m., unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Bar silver is 51 11-16 pence per ounce.

The bullion withdrawn for shipment to America to-day was £152,000.

LONDON, Aug. 24—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 15-16. United States bonds—New 5s, extended, 104⅜; 4½s, 116¼; 4s, 119¾.

American railway securities—Illinois Central, 132; Pennsylvania Central, 65⅛; New York Central, 148; Erie, 44; do seconds, 105; Reading, 31¼.

Amount of bullion gone in, £35,000.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Rentes, 86f.

PARIS, Aug. 24—2 p. m.—French rentes, 85f 85c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Mining stocks were quiet, with Calumet & Hecla at 217, Bonanza 5, and San Pedro 3. Transactions at the Mining Exchange were upon the usual limited scale, though prices were higher in some instances. Milton gained from 81 to 82, Massachusetts & New Mexico 49 to 50, Twin Lead 60, Cedar Spring 55, Empire 43.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Franklin	10¼
Calumet & Hecla	217	Pewabic	11⅛
Catalpa	1 13-16	Quincy	32
Duncan Silver	⅝	Silver Islet	44

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	4¾	Mono	3⅛
Alta	3⅛	Noonday	1
Bechtel	1⅛	Northern Belle	16
Buchu	3½	Ophir	7
Belvidere	1⅛	Oro	7-16
Best & Belcher	13	Overman	2
Bodie	9¼	Potosi	3⅛
Bullion	1⅜	Savage	3⅛
California	1⅛	Sierra Nevada	16⅛
Cholar	2⅜	Silver King	20
Con. Virginia	2⅛	Tip Top	5⅛
Crown Point	2½	Union Consolidated	13⅛
Exchequer	1⅛	Wales	19-32
Gould & Curry	7⅛	Yellow Jacket	6⅛
Hale & Norcross	4⅛	South Bulwer	⅛
Mexican	11	South Bodie	1⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Aug. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

South La Salle st, 405½ ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated June 28 (L. C. Jensen to G. B. Bassett) ... $1,800

Keeley st, 333 ft n of Thirty-first, w f, 30x100 ft, dated Aug. 22 (A. and J. M. Snidon to E. L. Brainard) ... 1,000

Snell st, 318 ft s of West Chicago av, e f, 24x109 ft, dated Aug. 23 (E. and C. Olsen to Hans Haarvig) ... 2,300

Blue Island av, n w cor of Wood st, triangular lot of 24x70x52 ft, dated Aug. 18 (estate of A. Sutton to Michael Cronin) ... 1,000

Ashley st, 190 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Aug. 22 (Martha Matthews to B. R. and J. Scott) ... 425

Osgood st, 275 ft n of Sophia, e f, 50x123 ft, dated July 14 (James Morgan to G. Gruendel) ... 1,200

Osgood st, 237½ ft n of Sophia, e f, 37½x123 ft, dated July 14 (James Moran to Emil Heinze) ... 900

Osgood st, 200 ft n of Sophia, e f, 37½x123 ft, dated July 14 (James Morgan to Ernst Heinze) ... 900

Kroger st, s e cor of Racine av, s w f, 16 8-10 ft to alley, dated Aug. 20 (F. E. Stanley to George H. Hess, trustee) ... 675

South Park av, 250 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 50x164½ ft, dated Aug. 2 (Sidney P. Walker to D. M. McGarry) ... 3,500

West Washington st, 105 ft w of Wood, s f, 50x132 ft, improved, dated July 22 (M. S. and G. L. Smalley to Oran Ott) ... 15,000

Quincy st, 150 ft w of Franklin, n f, 50x83 ft, dated Aug. 24 (Philander Hickcox to Henry C. Durand) ... 20,000

Vernon av, 246 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x164½ ft, dated Aug. 20 (Henry Graves to Charles Hozminski) ... 1,500

State st, 200 ft s of Thirty-seventh, e f, 25x130 ft, dated July 9 (Charles Derivaux to John Coughlin) ... 1,600

Lake av, s e corner of Pier st, w f, 50x133 ft, dated Aug. 22 (Mauran & Wright to Williams and Wilson) ... 6,000

Spring st, near Butterfield, s f, 14 24-100x99 ft, dated Sept. 23, 1880 (F. & L. McLachlan to M. S. Thompson) ... 1,000

Irving place, between Polk and Taylor sts, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Simon Rosenberg to Kate E. Gillmore) ... 2,250

North Wells st, 28 ft n of Michigan, w f, 25x110 ft, improved, dated Aug. 23 (Henry Budde to Sebastian Noger) ... 8,000

Racine av, n e corner of Belden av, w f, 200x264 4-10 ft to Jay st, dated Aug. 13 (Franklin Hatheway to North Chicago City Railway Company) ... 9,600

Sedgwick st, 200 ft n of Eugenie, w f, 120 7-10x267 ft to Hammond st, dated May 16 (estate of Adele Canda to Voluntine C. Turner) ... 13,888

Hubbard st, 146 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 23½x120 ft, dated July 26 (John Tracey to F. N. Mills) ... 1,400

Dayton st, 268 ft s of Centre st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 23 (Henry Stracke to William Stray) ... 750

Twenty-fourth st, 225 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 15 (H. E. Buell to Philip Walldorf) ... 1,000

Coventry st, 350 ft n of Wabansea, e f, 25x138 ft, dated Aug. 23 (H. McLaughlan to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company) ... 1,000

Warren av, 266 ft w of California, s f, 25x122 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Thomas Moore to J. R. Harrison) ... 650

Twenty-seventh st, 150 ft e of Butler, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 15 (J. L. and M. N. Lord to J. Bornhofen) ... 700

Lowe av, 73 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 27 (C. Morgan to J. and F. Powers) ... 450

West Madison st, 90 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 30x124 ft, dated Aug. 2 (C. W. Ellinwood to Benoni Merell) ... 4,200

Ward court, 265 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 17 (M. E. Dorman to M. Kedekofsky) ... 550

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North Oakley st, n w cor of Fullerton av, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Aug. 24 (John Kelly to C. E. Woolley) ... $1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-third st, n w cor of Park place, s f, 140¾x126x90 ft, dated June 27 (E. O. and H. G. Hay to Mary J. Baker) ... $9,000

Atlantic st, near Fifty-fourth, w f, 31¼x133 ft, dated April 5 (L. A. Tomlinson to S. A. Brown) ... 500

Evans av, 166 ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 15 (C. S. Leffingwell to John Hoos) ... 2,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, 75 ft s of Wabansia st, w f, 25x125¾ ft, dated Aug. 18 (Charles B. Hosmer to B. C. Carlson) ... $500

West Lake st, n w cor of West Fortieth, s f, 55 ft to alley, dated Aug. 22 (William Hewitt to Henry Brummel) ... 2,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, bris.	27,848	13,608	15,064	8,245
Wheat, bu.	110,826	132,932	58,801	175,539
Corn, bu.	675,106	702,359	682,628	620,526
Oats, bu.	85,130	88,389	41,658	88,976
Rye, bu.	6,288	7,410	1,969	13,592
Barley, bu.	5,308	17,525	1,529	8,570
Grass seed, lbs.	208,181	324,460	331,183	485,488
Flax seed, lbs.	1,120,877	2,538,492	671,527	2,273,525
Broom-corn, lbs.	90,670	12,000	8,552	64,019
Cured meats, lbs.	820,252	301,030	1,908,040	1,665,394
Beef, tcs.	......	......	4	75
Beef, brls.	......	......	442	77
Pork, brls.	150	375	519	1,989
Lard, lbs.	579,400	280,600	181,760	172,493
Tallow, lbs.	33,760	50,855	26,000	......
Butter, lbs.	223,270	119,900	290,380	160,900
Live hogs, No.	18,171	22,222	3,464	5,004
Cattle, No.	7,165	4,923	1,796	2,080
Sheep, No.	1,400	1,268	......	283
Hides, lbs.	216,561	214,126	202,265	166,010
Highwines, brls.	......	......	1	108
Wool, lbs.	259,297	448,509	150,661	333,450
Potatoes, bu.	150	637	546	......
Coal, tons	6,978	9,950	3,609	2,890
Hay, tons	151	90	30	101
Lumber, feet	7,919	6,040	3,893	4,738
Shingles, feet	3,245	1,275	1,052	400
Salt, brls.	13,582	3,445	5,805	4,438
Eggs, pkgs.	425	253	20	64
Cheese, bxs.	7,234	470	1,761	302
Green apples, brls.	3,517	1,345	......	73

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 9 cars lower grades, 4 cars No. 1 spring, 223 cars No. 2 do, 38 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected (287 wheat); 465 cars and 61,500 bu No. 2 corn, 157 cars and 5,800 bu high mixed, 304 cars rejected, 3 cars low grades (929 corn); 20 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 35 cars rejected (74 oats); 20 cars No. 2 rye; 16 cars barley. Total (1,326 cars), 710,000 bu. Inspected out: 70,784 bu wheat, 468,536 bu corn, 21,536 bu oats, 4,150 bu rye.

The death of the late John Buckingham, Esq., was officially noticed on 'Change yesterday, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, except provisions, and generally stronger. The increased strength seemed to be in large part due to the more cheering news from Washington. It could scarcely be the tone of foreign advices, as they were easier on breadstuffs and unchanged on hog product. The fact is that a good deal of the recent short selling was done by people who thought it much more than an even chance that they would be able to fill in at lower prices on news of a Nation's bereavement. These concluded yesterday that it would be the better part of valor to fill in without waiting for such an event, and their demand alone made a big difference to the market. It was understood that the wheat clique was again buying for October, and that helped to strengthen other markets, though freights were higher. Mess pork closed 15@30c higher, at $18.20@18.22½ for October and $19.07½@19.10 for January. Lard closed 10c higher, at $11.45@11.47½ seller September and $11.60@11.62½ for October. Shorts ribs closed 2½c higher, at $9.30@9.32½ for September. Wheat closed 2½c higher on futures, at $1.34¼ bid for August and $1.26½@1.26¾ for October. Corn closed 1c higher, at 62⅝@62¾c for August and 64¾@64⅞c for October. Oats closed ⅜c higher, at 36¾@37c for August, 37⅛@37¼c for September, and 38⅞@39c for October. Rye closed 2c higher, at $1.06 for September and $1.08½@1.08¾ for October. Barley closed 3c higher, at $1.04½ for September and $1.06½ bid for October. Hogs were active and 5c higher, at $6.40@6.80 for light and $6.00@7.00 for heavy. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sales were at $2.00@6.40.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods continues to show satisfactory improvement, and the market maintains a firm and healthy tone. Groceries were active and generally strong. Coffees are receiving a good deal of attention, and a further advance in prices is thought probable. Sugars were quiet, but were held with a show of firmness. In the dried-fruit market there was continued firmness. Fish were steady. Dealers in dairy products report a liberal movement at fully previous prices. Cheese is very strong, in sympathy with favorable New York and Liverpool advices. The New York *Bulletin* says: "There is a cheese corner in progress, but by whom manipulated is not known. There are many contracts out, it is said, for delivery of cheese in August at 10@10½c. The price, however, has been put up to 11¼@11½c, at which it is strong. Prices of oils ranged as before, and were firm. Leather, bagging, coal, and pig-iron were without change.

Hay continues firm, under a brisk shipping and local demand, and prices have an upward tendency. Brom-corn is slow and unchanged. In green fruits blackberries and peaches were lower, as were also California pears. Others were unchanged. Hides are a little weak, trade showing only a fair degree of activity. Tallow is selling slowly at quotations. In drugs and chemicals a good trade is reported at last week's rates. Wool shows no new feature, low prices ruling. Seeds were fairly active, with timothy a shade firmer, clover rather higher, and flaxseed off 2c from Tuesday's prices. Whisky was weak and 1c lower.

Lake freights were active and ¼c higher, most of the charters made being at 3c for corn to Buffalo. For corn to Sarnia 1⅝c was the figure. The engagements aggregated 436,000 bu, all corn.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 12½@15c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, 11@13c to Philadelphia, and 10@12c to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was entirely nominal at 35c per 100 lbs on grain and 41c on provisions.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 332,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 246,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia aggregated 620,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Aug. 20, 1881.	Week ending Aug. 13, 1881.	Week ending Aug. 21, 1880.
Flour, brls.	80,000@85,000	not reported	105,000@110,000
Wheat, qrs.	225,000@230,000	260,000@265,000	395,000@400,000
Corn, qrs.	220,000@225,000	360,000@365,000	135,000@140,000

No. 2 spring wheat was worth $1.22 per bu in this market yesterday, for shipment to Europe. There was understood to be a good export demand at about that figure, with an actual advance of 1s per quarter in London, which the reporters had not got hold of. New York reported the clearance of 429,000 bu yesterday, and parties in the trade here sold three fleets of canal boat-loads at $1.34, $1.35, and $1.36 respectively. The New York market was quoted at $1.22 the day that wheat left Chicago. It is supposed that the parties who own the stock of No. 2 here are arranging to forward a large part of it in response to the demand at nearly September prices. The wheat may be worth more than $1.22 *to them*, if they have made arrangements on the other side for factoring it in large quantities.

The following were the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for week ending Aug. 17:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,270,065	1,081,635
France	785,053	
Holland and Belgium	671,989	130,079
Spain and Portugal	151,436	1,800
Italy		104,364
Germany		25,775
West Indies, etc	22,720	1,305
Totals	2,901,253	1,353,958

The New York *Tribune* says: "The report of the Agricultural Bureau puts the yield of 1880 at about 480,000,000 bu. The consumption for three years previous was not less than 273,000,000 bu for food and seed, and both were larger in 1880 than before. For example, an increase of 1,200,000 in population yearly implies an increase of over 6,000,000 bu in consumption of wheat. Hence not more than 200,000,000 bu can have been left, after supplying domestic consumption for food and seed, from the crop of 1880, that the official reports of the Bureau of Statistics show that 175,000,000 bu of wheat, including its equivalent in flour, have been exported from last year's crop. This would leave only 25,000,000 bu on hand, but the export of the San Francisco Produce Exchange indicates that over 30,000,000 bu remain on hand in the Pacific States alone, and the official report for Ohio showed that over 10,000,000 bu of old wheat were on hand in that State alone, May 1. Hence it may be that the Bureau estimate for 1880 was considerably too small.

If we have on hand, of old wheat from the crop of 1880, nearly 50,000,000 bu, it follows that a crop of 380,000,000 or 400,000,000 bu this year will supply as large a domestic and foreign demand.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, but decidedly strong, with no special change in the tone of foreign advices or those from the Stock-Yards. The market went up in sympathy with corn, but the demand was almost confined to futures, with a wide margin for carrying. October pork brought 25c and October lard fully 12c above September prices, and about the same percentage was obtainable for carrying meats. Packers say that the demand for consumption is much less than before higher prices prevailed, and some of them think that the probable shortage in the hog crop will be fully compensated by this feature during the winter. Yet some of the shrewdest among them were buying pork and lard yesterday,—probably for customers.

MESS PORK—Advanced 30@35c per brl, and closed on 'Change at an advance of 25c for fall deliveries, but 35c higher for January; closing at $18.00@18.05 for round lots spot or seller September, $18.25 seller October, $17.85 seller the year, and $19.10 seller January. Sales were reported of 75 brls spot at $18.00; 250 brls seller the month at $17.95; 9,000 brls seller September at $17.95@18.10; 10,750 brls seller October at $18.20@18.35; 2,500 brls seller the year at $17.80@17.90; 9,250 brls seller January at $19.00@19.12½. Total, 31,825 brls. The following gives the range for the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	Closed Tuesday, bid	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
August	$17.90	$ 17.95	$17.95
September	17.90	17.95 @18.10	17.95
October	18.05	18.20 @18.35	18.20
Year	17.60	17.80 @17.90	17.82½
January	18.75	19.00 @19.12½	19.07½

LARD—Advanced 15@20c per 100 lbs, and closed on 'Change 10@15c above the latest prices of Tuesday, at $11.45 for round lots spot or seller September, $11.60@11.62½ seller October, $11.37½@11.40 seller the year, and $11.77½@11.80 seller January. Sales were reported of 200 tcs spot at $11.40; 5,000 tcs seller September at $11.42½@11.47½; 10,750 tcs seller October at $11.55@11.65; 6,000 tcs seller the year at $11.35@11.42½; 15,000 tcs seller January at $11.70@11.85; and 4,750 tcs seller February at $11.85@11.90. Total, 41,700 tcs. The following shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
August	$11.32½		$11.45
September	11.37½	$11.42½@11.47½	11.45
October	11.50	11.55 @11.65	11.60
Year	11.30	11.35 @11.42½	11.40
January	11.65	11.70 @11.85	11.85

MEATS—Were about 2½c per 100 lbs higher, and closed firm. Sales were reported of 1,200,000 lbs short ribs at $9.32½ spot, $9.30@9.32½ seller September, and $9.45@9.47½ seller October; 25,000 lbs shoulders at $6.80; 25 boxes do at $7.10; 25 tcs sweet pickled do at $7.75; 18 boxes long clears at $9.45. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.30	$6.80	$9.30	$9.50
Do. boxed	9.55	7.05	9.55	9.75
August, loose	9.30	6.80	9.30	9.50
September, loose	9.30	6.80	9.30	9.50
October	9.40	6.90	9.40	9.60

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $9.30@9.32½. Long clears quoted at $9.20 loose and $9.45 boxed; Cumberlands, 9¼@9⅝c boxed; long-cut hams, 10½@11c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 11¼@11⅝c for 16 average; green hams, same average, 9⅞@10c.

Bacon quoted at 7⅝@7⅞c for shoulders, 10⅛@10¼c for short ribs, 10⅜@10½c for short clears, 11¾@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand and strong. It is said that millers have not much to offer, having been working slowly since wheat went up speculatively, as they were afraid to compete extensively for the grain. Sales were reported of 180 brls and 400 sacks winters at $5.75@6.00; 650 brls and 3,500 bags springs, chiefly at $6.50@6.90; 300 bags low grade at $3.00@4.25; and 100 brls and flour on private terms, believed to be about $5.85. Total equal to 3,940 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.25; shipping springs, $5.00@6.25; the low grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.85@5.10.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in rather small supply and strong. Sales were reported of 13 cars bran at $16.50@17.00; 4 cars middlings at $19.00@19.75; 4 cars wheat screenings at $11.00@15.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger, advancing 2⅛c above Tuesday's latest price for October, and closing firm. The public advices from England quoted an easier tone, with a decline of 1d per cental in Liverpool, but private advices were of a different tenor, and the feeling in New York was firmer, probably as a consequence of that information. Our receipts were rather large, but there were advices of a large outward movement from New York, and whispers of a good shipping inquiry here. Probably the reason why the facts were not given was the other fact that such orders could only be filled at very much below the August price. But no one supposes that $1.34 is expected to be paid for export. The remaining shorts hang back from paying it. Meanwhile the longs are paying that figure for the current receipts, and propose to keep it up till the shorts come down or the month goes out. They were buying freely yesterday for October, and the shorts for that month fell into line more numerously. Spot sales were reported of 170 cars No. 2 at $1.34; 7 cars No. 3 at $1.13@1.13½; and 22 cars by sample at $1.00@1.25. Total, about 80,000 bu. Seller October opened at $1.24⅝@1.25, advanced to $1.26¾, fell back to $1.25¾, and improved to $1.26¾ at the close. Seller September ranged at $1.23⅝@1.25¼, closing at $1.25¼. November sold at $1.26¼@1.27¾. December at $1.28¾@1.29, and the year at $1.23@1.24¼, the latter closing tame on 'Change at about $1.24¼. The following gives the range for the day, including the Call Board transactions:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	$1.34	$1.34	$1.34¼
Seller August	1.34	1.34 @1.34¼	1.34¼
Seller September	1.22	1.23⅝@1.25¼	1.25
Seller October	1.23¾	1.24⅝@1.26¾	1.26¾
Seller November	1.24¾	1.26¼@1.27¾	1.26¾
Seller the year	1.22	1.23 @1.24¼	1.24¼

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 2 cars No. 2 red at $1.25; 6 cars No. 3 at $1.20; and 10 cars by sample at $1.23@1.30. There was a fair demand, with only light offerings. Also 1 car No. 2 mixed sold at $1.20 on track.

CORN—Was active and much stronger. October advanced 2c, and closed on 'Change 1¼c higher than Tuesday afternoon. Liverpool reported a decline of ½d per cental, but our receipts were smaller, with a good shipping movement, and the shorts bought more freely because of the more cheering news from Washington. There were a good many buying orders from outside, while the local trade not specially interested in the present deal seemed to regard the market as too high for safety, though afraid to go in on the short side. Cash No. 2 closed at 62¾c bid. Rejected closed at 59c for receipts in the Pacific and St. Paul Elevators, and 59½c elsewhere, the difference being due to extra switching charges, which have to be paid by the shipper. Spot sales were reported of 117,000 bu and 267 cars No. 2 and high-mixed at 62⅞@63; 2 cars white at 64½@65c; 230 cars rejected at 58½c; 19 cars do at 59c; 20 cars by sample at 56@63c on track; and 122 cars do at 58@63½c free on board cars. Total about 450,000 bu. Seller October opened at 64⅛@65c, very little being done at the inside advanced to 65⅛, fell off to 64⅝, improved to 65¼c, and closed at 65c bid. September ranged at 63@63⅝c, closing at 63¼c bid. November sold at 65⅛@66¼c. December at about the same range, the year at 62¼@63¼c. May at 70½@71⅛c, and August at 62⅝@63c, the latter closing on change at 62⅝c bid. The following gives the range for the day, including the Call Board transactions:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	61¾	62¾@63	62⅞
Seller August	61¾	62¾@63	62⅞
Seller September	61¾	63 @63¼	63
Seller October	63¼	64¼@65¼	64⅞
Seller November	64¾	65¼@66¼	65¾
Seller the year	61¼	62¼@63¼	62⅞

OATS—Were strong and higher, with the trading, as for the past week, largely in October delivery. The advance was about ¾c on all lines except seller the year, which closed only 1c above the closing call price of Tuesday. The oats market in New York was reported firmer. No. 2 spot sold early at 37c, and closed at 37@37⅛c. Seller August opened at 37⅛c, and sold at the close at 37⅛c. Seller September, in which the transactions were light, opened at 37⅛c, and after selling up to 37⅝c closed at 37⅛c. Seller October opened at 38⅛c, sold up to 39⅛c, and closed at 38⅞c. November sold early at 38⅞c, sold up to 40c, and closed at 39⅞c. Seller the year opened at 37c, advanced to 37⅛, and closed weak at 36⅞c. The sample market was active at a slight advance. Cash sales were made of 15 cars and 5,000 bu at 36⅜@37⅛c for No. 2, and 35c for rejected in store; 15 cars by sample at 37⅛@38c for rejected mixed, 38½@39c for rejected white, 38⅜@39c for No. 2, and 41½@42c for No. 2 white on track, 53 cars at 37⅛@38c for rejected mixed, 40@41c for rejected white, and 41½@42½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 67,000 bu. Following shows the closing prices on Tuesday, with the range, including the call transactions yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	36¾	37@37⅛	37
Seller August	36	37⅛@37⅜	37⅛
Seller September	36¾	37⅛@37⅝	37⅜
Seller October	37⅞	37⅞@39	38⅞
Seller November	38⅛	38⅞@40	39⅞
Seller the year	35⅞	36⅜@37	36⅞

RYE—Was firm at $1.04 spot for car-lots, with $1.05 bid for round lots. Seller August was nominally the same as cash, with September at $1.05 bid and $1.06 asked. October selling early at $1.10, and closing at $1.08 bid. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at $1.04½ for No. in store; 7 cars at $1.06@1.08 free on board. Total equal to about 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was active and lower for spot, futures selling 3@5c higher. No. 2 in store sold at $1.00, with September and October at $1.04. No. 3 for October sold at 81c. Cash sales were made of 1 car (first of the season) at $1.00 for No. 2 in store; 8 cars by sample at 80@85c for good to choice No. 4, 85@90c for No. 3 (part to arrive) on track; 4 cars at 76c for No. 4, and 85c for not graded free on board; 1 car choice at $1.00 delivered; 2 cars at 75c for No. 4, special bin. Total equal to about 8,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy was a shade firmer with a larger business done. Flaxseed sold down 1c, and clover showed more firmness. Sales were made of 285 bags clover-seed at $5.50@5.60 for prime; 9 cars, 7,000 bu, and 1,540 bags timothy-seed at $2.25@2.50 for poor to prime cash; $2.40@2.42½ for October; 36 cars and 12,000 bu flaxseed at $1.27@1.28 cash, $1.27@1.28 for September, and $1.28 for October.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) seed circular of Aug. 8 says: "The seed markets have lately been better attended, with more business doing. In trifolium a further considerable advance is noted; to-day's quotations show a rise from the lowest point of fully £3 per ton. Trefoil promises to be dear; some few transactions have taken place therein. Holders of French-Italian are raising their limits. For red clover-seed the tendency is also upwards."

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ¼c lower, at $1.34¼@1.34½ for August, $1.25@1.25⅛ for September, $1.26⅜@1.26½ for October, $1.26⅞@1.27 for November, and $1.24¼@1.24⅜ for the year. Sales were made of 1,300,000 bu at $1.34⅛@1.34¼ seller August, $1.25¼@1.25⅜ seller September, $1.25⅛@1.26⅜ seller October, $1.28@1.28¼ seller December, and $1.24¼@1.24⅜ seller the year. Corn closed ¼c lower, at 62⅝@62⅞c for August, 63@63⅛c for September, 64⅝@64⅞c for October, 65⅝@65⅞c for November, 65½@65⅝c for December, 62¼@62⅜c for the year, and 70⅜c for May. Sales were made of 800,000 bu at 63@63⅛c seller September, 64⅝@65c seller October, 65⅝@65⅞c seller November, and 65⅛@65⅜c seller December. Oats closed a shade firmer, at 36⅞@37c for August, 37⅛@37⅜c for September, 38⅞@39c for October, 39⅞@40c for November, and 36⅞@37c for the year. Sales were made of 80,000 bu at 37⅛@37⅜c seller September, 38⅞c seller October, and 36⅞@37c seller the year. Rye closed steady, with sales of 15,000 bu at $1.06 seller September and $1.08¾@1.09¼ seller October. Barley closed ⅛c higher, at $1.04⅛ seller September and $1.06½ bid for October. Mess pork closed 2½@5c lower, at $17.90@17.95 for August, $17.95@18.00 for September, $18.20@18.22½ for October, $17.82½@17.85 for the year, and $19.07½@19.10 for January. Sales were made of 3,000 brls at $18.00 seller September, $18.20 seller October, $17.82½ seller the year, $19.05@19.10 seller January, and $19.25 seller February. Lard closed unchanged, at $11.45@11.47½ for September, $11.60@11.62½ for October, $11.65@11.70 for November, $11.40@11.42½ for the year, $11.72½@11.75 for January, and $11.87½@11.90 for February. Sales were made of 11,250 tcs at $11.62½ seller October, $11.42½ seller the year, $11.75@11.77½ seller January, and $11.87½@11.90 seller February. Short ribs closed unchanged, nominally at $9.30@9.32½ for September, and $9.45@9.47½ for October, with no sales reported.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is still light at the quotations ruling for the past month. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8½@10
Green, self-working	6½@ 7½
Red-tipped, do	4½@ 5
Inferior and common	3 @ 4½
Crooked	2½@ 5

BAGGING—Was quoted steady at former prices:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu.	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—The market was as firm as at any previous period, the supply continuing to fall below the current wants of the trade. Fine table butter is scarce. We quote:

Creamery, choice	27@28	Dairy, fair to good	18@20
Creamery, fair to good	24@26	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, choice	23@24	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—Met with a good home and shipping demand, and for prime goods the market maintains a very firm tone. It is reported that the New York market is "cornered." The report is not generally credited here, though its effect is to give additional confidence to holders. Fine goods readily command outside quotations:

Full cream	10¼@11
Part skim Cheddar, choice	9¼@10
Part skim, flat, choice	9¼@10
Part skim, common to good	7 @ 8
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—No changes were reported. We quote:

Anthracite, range	$7.50@7.75	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50@7.75	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00		

COOPERAGE—Was active at $1.10 for pork barrels and $1.30@1.35 for lard tierces.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is a steady country and city trade at the following quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 69 @ 70
Acid, tartaric, ℔	48 @ 50
Ammonia, carb	20 @ 25
Borax, refined, ℔	14½@ 16
Blue vitriol, ℔	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, ℔	36 @ 38
Cholorform, ℔	80 @ 85
Glycerine, bulk, ℔	37 @ 40
Gum arabic, picked	30 @ 40
Gum camphor, ℔	30 @ 40
Gum opium, ℔	28 @ 30
Iodine, ℔	4.50
Morphia, sulph., oz.	3.35 @3.60
Oil, castor, ℔ gal.	1.00 @1.10
Oil, lemon	3.00
Potassa, chlor, ℔	19 @ 21
Potassium, iod., ℔	2.40
Quinine, sulph., oz.	2.15 @2.20
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., 1	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, ℔	3½@ 5
Sulphur, ℔	3½@ 5
Sulph. cinchonida	75 @ 80

EGGS—Were steady at 14½@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FISH—Remain as previously quoted. George's codfish is scarce, and a scanty supply of trout is also complained of. Prices ruled firm:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.25 @ 5.50
Trout, per ½-brl	5.00 @ 5.15
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00 @14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @ 9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Large family	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @ 7.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.10
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.30
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl new	7.75 @ 8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers were pretty busy. Orders from the interior are coming forward freely, and the local trade also are free buyers. Prices were firm throughout the list:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	18½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	6½@ 7¼
Do, new	7¼@ 7½
Raisins, layers	2.65 @2.70
Raisins, London layers	3.15 @3.25
Raisins, Valencia	9¼@ 10¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.80 @2.85
Zante currants	6¼@ 6¾
Citron	20 @ 20½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11 @ 13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	[illegible]
Apples, Eastern	7½@ 8
Apples, Southern	5½@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	7¼@ 8
Raspberries	31 @ 34
Blackberries	12½@ 13
Pitted cherries	24 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 10¾
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	6 @ 6½
Pecans	9½@ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Blackberries were plentier, especially the wild variety, which sold at $1.50@2.25 for 16-qt cases. Peaches were in better supply at 60@75c per basket. Apples were unchanged. California fruits were lower. We quote:

Apples, new, per brl	$2.00@ 2.50
Peaches, per box	75@ 1.00
Lemons, per box	8.00@ 8.50
Messinas, per box	8.00@ 8.50
California Bartlett pears	5.00@ 6.00
California plums	2.50@ 3.00
California peaches	2.75@ 3.00
California grapes, 20-lb crates	2.50@ 2.75
Other kinds pears	2.50@ 3.00

GROCERIES—No marked changes were apparent. There was a continued good demand and a firmly-sustained set of prices. We again quote:

RICE.

Carolina	5¼@ 7½
Louisiana	5¼@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	20 @23
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	14¾@15
Rio, prime to choice	13¾@14½
Rio, fair to good	12¾@13½
Rio, common	11½@12¼
Rio, roasting	9½@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾
Crushed	10½
Powdered	10½
Granulated, standard	10¼@10½
Granulated, not standard	10 @10¼
A standard	9¾@ 9⅞
A No. 2	9⅝@ 9¾
Extra C	9 @ 9½
No. 1	8½@ 9
Yellow	7½@ 8½

SIRUPS.

Corn	38 @42
Sugar	38 @48
Blackstrap	27 @30
N. O. molasses	40 @58

SPICES.

Allspice	16 @17
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The demand for shipping is urgent and prices remain firm. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ℔ ton	$13.00@14.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@11.50
Mixed	10.00@10.50
Upland prairie	11.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 8.00

HIDES—Dealers generally report a steady trade for all descriptions, with prices a trifle weak. We quote leading dealers' buying prices:

Green-cured, light, ℔ ℔	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8¾@ 9
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls'	6¾
Calf, ℔ ℔	13¼
Dry-salted, ℔ ℔	12
Dry-flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @12
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

The *Western Shoe and Leather Review* of Aug. 24 gives the stock of hides on hand, as reported by the hide dealers of this city, as follows:

Steers, heavy and light, and bulls	11,300
Heavy cows, native and branded	10,340
Light hides, upper and buff	11,100
Kip and calf	13,300
Dry hides	15,400
Dry kip and calf	4,100
Total	66,300
Total last week	64,300

OILS—Prices ranked the same as on the day before. There was a free movement at the following quotations:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 175 test	13½	Whale, winter	67
Carbon, 150 test	10¾	Sperm	1.20
Carbon, 110 test	9½	Neatsfoot, pure	75
Carbon, snow white W. W.	12	Neatsfoot, extra	68
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	11¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	58
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10	Bank	40
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13	Straits	40
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11½	Turpentine	49
Lard, current make	88	Miners'	62@65
Lard, No. 1	65	Naphtha, deo. 63 deg	10
Lard, No. 2	55	Gasoline, deo. 74 deg	14
Linseed, raw	55	Gasoline, deo. 87 deg	23

POTATOES—Were firm at $2.00@2.25 per brl for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.25
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.25
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.50
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6¾@6⅞c for city, and 6@6¼c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 1 country at 5¼c.

WHISKY—The market was lower, selling on the basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@33
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@24
Medium washed fleece	33@35
Fine washed fleece	32@34
Coarse washed fleece	30@33

According to the *Western Shoe and Leather Review* of Aug. 24, the total receipts of wool in Chicago for the week ending Aug. 22 were 987,146 lbs, and the shipments 911,442 lbs; for the corresponding week last year the receipts were 2,084,753 lbs, and the shipments 1,437,506 lbs.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,906	17,676	1,292
Tuesday	6,623	18,171	1,409
Wednesday	5,200	18,500	3,000
Total	19,729	54,347	5,701
Same time last week	19,127	55,731	6,161
Shipments—			
Monday	2,409	4,390	751
Tuesday	1,796	3,464	...
Total	4,205	7,854	751

CATTLE—The most that could be said of the market was that it was no worse than on the previous two days. If there was any improvement in the demand or in prices the change entirely escaped the notice of ordinary observers. There was a further decline in the receipts, but more than 30,000 cattle have already been thrown upon the market during the three days of the present week, and as buyers generally were pretty well filled up there was only a restricted demand, and the prevalent feeling was by no means firm. The only class that made a show of strength was grass Texans. But few of those arrived yesterday, and they were taken at full figures. Few extra beeves were offered, and not many were wanted. There were only three or four droves that would answer to the latter description, and they went at $6.20@6.40. Some scrubs were closed out at $2.00@2.50, but the bulk of the stuff crossed the scales at $2.95 for Texans, $3.50@3.60 for Western, and at $4.00@5.75 for common to good native steers. Lean grass cattle were as hard to move as at any time, and prices were at the lowest. Stockers were scarcely mentioned. Calves were plentiful and weak at $4.00@6.50 per 100 lbs for veals and at $8.00@15.00 per head for stock calves. The general market finished heavy.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,722	$6.40	36	1,205	$4.30
16	1,386	6.25	10	1,175	4.10
20	1,317	6.15	17	1,128	4.10
31	1,577	6.40	91 Western	945	3.60
41	1,371	6.10	64 Western	1,022	3.75
49	1,330	6.10	40 Western	1,015	3.60
14 calves	120	6.10	190 Western	1,012	3.60
32	1,478	6.00	26 Western	1,076	3.60
19	1,360	5.95	19	894	3.65
19	1,300	5.85	36	1,221	4.00
38	1,263	5.75	14	1,088	4.00
133	1,357	5.75	72 Western	1,182	4.00
11	1,286	5.80	10	1,165	3.90
10	1,346	5.75	17	956	3.87½
16	1,377	5.75	110 Western	1,010	3.70
16	1,425	5.75	131 Western	1,064	3.70
17	1,238	5.65	50 Western	1,076	3.70
84	1,288	5.65	104 Western	925	3.40
38	1,218	5.70	46 Western	1,021	3.87½
194	1,394	5.65	18	1,212	3.60
17	1,270	5.30	78 Western	1,023	3.50
34	1,245	5.10	94 Western	904	3.30
62	1,292	5.00	36	1,138	3.30
41	1,209	5.25	20	1,005	3.20
51	1,394	5.10	95 Western	984	3.50
18	1,224	5.00	17	885	3.15
50	1,306	4.90	23 Texas	770	3.10
239	1,372	5.30	21 Texas	1,018	3.10
28	1,246	5.00	46 Texas	821	2.95
58	1,330	5.15	45 Texas	836	2.95
14	1,115	4.75	196 Texas	826	2.95
36 Kansas	1,346	4.75	271 Texas	833	2.95
18	1,337	4.75	94 Texas	786	2.95
42	1,209	4.70	16 stockers	730	2.90
18	1,666	4.50	15 Texas	623	2.75
11	1,352	4.50	18	465	2.25

HOGS—The market was rather firmer than on Tuesday, the day's trading being done at an average improvement of nearly 5c. The supply was moderate, and between shippers and the local trade was easily disposed of at $5.00@6.00 for skips and culls, at $6.40@6.80 for poor to best light weights, at $6.00@6.40 for mixed packers', and at $6.45@7.00 for common to extra heavy shipping hogs. The quality, though averaging rather better than on the preceding days of the week, was very far from being satisfactory, coarse mixed lots and common grassers comprising altogether too large a proportion of the supply. There was a steady feeling at the finish.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
70	364	$7.00	63	211	$6.70	50	240	[illegible]
55	282	6.95	58	277	6.70	71	190	[illegible]
109	209	6.90	65	258	6.70	39	179	[illegible]
55	303	6.90	55	309	6.70	62	273	[illegible]
50	267	6.85	58	195	6.70	55	187	[illegible]
48	283	6.85	47	212	6.70	64	261	[illegible]
43	278	6.85	85	215	6.70	67	189	[illegible]
100	215	6.80	52	287	6.65	64	298	[illegible]
50	208	6.80	102	253	6.65	63	305	[illegible]
68	302	6.80	110	268	6.65	40	229	[illegible]
56	294	6.80	64	232	6.65	44	178	[illegible]
58	263	6.80	58	187	6.65	53	241	[illegible]
52	207	6.80	55	276	6.60	53	256	[illegible]
42	169	6.75	62	302	6.60	57	239	[illegible]
123	287	6.75	53	315	6.60	50	274	[illegible]
50	321	6.75	70	252	6.60	137	284	[illegible]
108	274	6.75	108	184	6.60	43	255	[illegible]
63	262	6.75	53	202	6.60	62	225	[illegible]
49	221	6.75	55	252	6.55	41	255	[illegible]
149	211	6.75	77	242	6.55	58	245	[illegible]
54	182	6.75	91	260	6.55	48	277	[illegible]
57	198	6.75	68	213	6.55	58	270	[illegible]
56	207	6.75	58	209	6.50	41	223	[illegible]

SHEEP—There was an active demand and a fairly steady market. Shippers and the local trade were both operating, and the bulk of the pretty large supply was closed out. We quote poor to choice at $3.00@4.75 per 100 lbs. The following sales were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	90	$4.30	163	99	$4.00	100	84	$3.85
59	101	4.40	66	98	4.35	190	97	4.60
70	120	4.50	90	101	4.25	300	88	4.12½
113	72	3.37½	93	105	4.50			

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Sunday have been 4,250 head of through stock, and 3,751 for this market; an unprecedented run of local for five years' past, caused by the long and heavy draught, which appears to be general all over the country; the trade up to to-day has been very dragging—sales slow and at prices very much off from this day a week ago, except for extra good, which were scarce; the range of prices is as follows: Good to extra shipping, $5.85@6.35; good, 1,100 to 1,300, butchers' stock, $4.80@5.70; fair to good, 950 to 1,050, $4.50@4.75; common and light stuff, $3.75@4.00; stockers and feeders (the former scarce), $3.50@4.25; bulls, cows, and stags, all the way from $1.75 to $4.00; several loads are sent out to grass, and cannot be sold.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,210 head; for the week so far, including Sunday, 8,205 head; Philadelphias, $7.10@7.20; Yorkers, $6.40@6.85; grassers, $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 12,800 head; and for the week so far, including Sunday, 27,900; selling at $3.00@5.25 for common to fair.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 4,900, including 1,300 export cattle; market dull with slow sales at a reduction of ¼c per pound to ... per pound; Texas steers, $7.00@8.25, ... [illegible]

$6.00@8.75; Western half-breed steers, ... grass-fed native steers, $7.75@8.50; common native steers, $6.50@7.75; shipments to ... for two days, 449 live cattle, 180 quarters ... [illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 16,500; ... pressed and lower; lambs suffering most; $4.12½@5.75 per 100 pounds for sheep, ... lambs.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 6,200; no ... live hogs; poor common grass hogs firm ... and Michigan, $6.62½@6.75 per 100 lbs; good ... fed hogs, $6.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, ... ments, 750; supply liberal and demand ... steers would readily bring $6.00@6.15; fat, ... ping, $5.50@6.00; light do, $5.00@5.50; native steers, $3.25@4.00; good cows and heifers, common to fair, $2.25@3.00; good to choice ... ans, $3.00@3.75; common, $2.25@2.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 900; ... demand; fair to good, $3.25@4.00; choice to ... $4.50.

HOGS—Light grades firmer; Yorkers, ... mixed packing, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy ... @6.90; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,900.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to ... consigned through, 430 cars; market dull ... ing; good steers, $5.30@5.50; few choice, ... butchers', $3.25@3.75; stockers very dull ... $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,800; ... through, 14 cars; market quiet and unchanged ... mon, $3.80; fair to good Western, $4.00@4.75; fancy, $5.00@5.30; lambs lower; Western ... Canada lambs, $5.50@6.00; best grades dispos...

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; consigned through ... market steady and unchanged; light to good ... $5.25@6.00; choice selected, $6.00@6.35; no ... fed on sale; all sold.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—CATTLE—... *Current* reports: Receipts, 800 head; shipments ... slow and weak; native shippers, $4.25@5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; native co... 3.40; grass Texas, $2.25@3.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,150; shipments, 98; ... weaker; choice, $6.40@6.50; light shipping ... packing, $6.00@6.30; grassers, $5.75@6.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—HOGS—Firm; ... $5.55@6.85; common grades, $4.50@6.00; rec... shipments, 1,004.

CATTLE—Steady; shipping, $4.00@5.90; rec... shipments, 300.

SHEEP—Steady, with good demand; $3.0... ceipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,300.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—HOGS—Quiet; com... light draft, $5.15@6.70; receipts, 2,400; shipm...

LUMBER.

Less than a dozen cargoes were on the m... terday. All were sold readily at quotations.

Green piece-stuff ...
Green common inch ...
Green medium ...
Extra good and select ...
Green good inch ...
Boards and strips ...
Standard shingles ...
Extra shingles ...
Lath ...

The total receipts up to and including Au... been 1,037,270,000 ft lumber and 458,800,000 ... against 862,737,000 ft of lumber and 381,161,000 ... at the same time last year. The shipments ... in excess of last at this time are 233,150,000 ... and 64,052,000 shingles.

Following are the yard rates fixed by the ... man's Exchange for dry lumber, green being ... per 1,000 ft:

First, second, and third clear, 1@4-inch ...
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch ...
Third clear, rough, 2-inch ...
First and second clear, dressed siding ...
Common dressed siding ...
Flooring, second common, dressed ...
Box boards, 13-inch ...
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough ...
B stock boards, 10@12-inch ...
C stock boards, 10@12-inch ...
Fencing, first quality ...
Fencing, No. 2 ...
Common boards, 18@20 ft ...
Common boards, 10@20 ft ...
Dimension stuff ...
Dimension stuff, 28 to 30 ft ...
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft ...
Pickets, flat, rough, and good ...
Lath ...
Shingles, clear ...
Shingles, extra A ...
Shingles, standard ...

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—... 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. ... spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. ... No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s ... New, No. 1, 6s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 57s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Cheese—America... dull at 57s. Corn—Mixed steady at 6s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Market ... easier; uplands 6 15-16d; Orleans, 6 15-16d; ... bales; speculation and export, 1,000; Americ...

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra Indian mess, 11...

LARD—American, 57s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 56s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 36s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 35s 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 24—5 p. m.—LINSEED OIL—...

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 35s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 24.—PETROLEUM—19f.

The following were received by the Chica... of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Wheat not much d... winter, 10s 9d; No. 2 spring, 10s 5d; No. 3, ... dull at 3s 2d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in ... demand and steady. Corn dull but steady. ... —Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring declined 6d; corn ... 3d. Pork, 74s. Lard rather dull at 57s 9d. ... Long clear steady at 48s; short clear stea... Tallow firmer and 3d higher, at 36s. Cheese ... 1s 6d lower, at 56s 6d. Beef dull; extra ... 110s. Weather in England unsettled. Co... kets a shade higher.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat fir... spring No. 3, 9s; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn dull ... MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast. Wheat ... firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in fair ... good shipping California wheat just shipped ... ly due, 52s 6d; fair average quality of Americ... corn for prompt shipment by sail, 28s 6d. ... markets for wheat—English and French ... dearer. Weather in England unsettled. ... Continent severe thunder-storms. Arrivals ... for orders—Wheat moderate; corn ... sale off coast—Wheat less than 10; corn ... On passage to France and the Continent ... 80,000 qrs; corn, 250,000 qrs. Exports of ... France and the Continent during the past w... qrs. PARIS—Wheat firm; corn quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat ... wheat fairly active, chiefly in the option ... though fluctuating frequently, in instanc... sharply, has gained for the day about ¾@1 ... leaving off generally at about the highest ... the day. The export call for winter wheat ... comparatively moderate. No. 1 white wheat ... less attention, especially in the way of ... Spring wheat has been unusually brisk fo... delivery and on export account, and has ... about 1½@2c per bu. Western and cable ... toward the close were of a stimulating ... Sales reported of 2,717,000 bu; No. 1 red at $1... mostly at $1.44, closing at $1.44 bid; No. 2 red ... @1.42¾, closing at $1.42¾; do August at $1... closing at $1.42; do September at $1.42@1.43... at $1.45¾; do October at $1.44⅝@1.45⅞, closing ... asked; do November at $1.47@1.47⅞, closing ... bid; do December at $1.48¾@1.50, closing at ... do steamer grade at $1.37½@1.38½; No. ... at $1.37½@1.38½, closing at $1.38; do ... grade at $1.25½; ungraded red at $1.10 ... to quality, mostly at $1.25@1.33½; No. 2 ... and Milwaukee spring in store and ... $1.33@1.36, closing in store at $1.34½ and afloat ... ungraded spring at 88c@$1.28. Corn—A fair ... business reported at generally higher, thou... slar. prices. The movement has been chief... way of options, on which the gain for the ... been about ½@1¼c per bu. Sales reported of ... bu; mixed Western ungraded at 64@71c, as ... ity and condition; New York steamer mi... @68¼c; No. 2 white at 75@76½c, mostly at ... New York yellow at 73@75c; yellow Western ... Oats—Early deliveries only moderately ac... have been unsettled as to values, general... weaker than the latest figures of yesterday. ... on No. 2 have been pretty freely dealt in, op... an advance of ¼@½c per bu, but subsequent... the improvement. Sales reported of 22... White Western ungraded at 42@46c; mixed ... ungraded at 40@45c; white State at 44@... State nominal. Rye very quiet; buyers and ... wide apart in their views; offerings unimpo...

PROVISIONS—A fair degree of activity re... the line of hog products at generally higher ... variable prices. Western mess pork more ... after for early delivery, leaving off at $18.25 ... standard brands, and in the option line in ... mand at advanced figures. September selling ... October at $18.50, and January at $19.30@19... meats steady on a moderate movement. ... 5.0 tcs pickled hams at the West sold on priva... Bacon dull. Western steam lard in more de... early delivery, leaving off at $11.80 for prime ... stock, and in the option line fairly active at g... higher though irregular prices, with August ... closing at $11.50, September at $11.62@11.65, ... at $11.80 bid, November at $11.75 bid, Dece... $11.80@11.85, the year option at $11.62½@11... January at $11.87½@11.90.

TALLOW—Wanted at full prices, with sales ... 7⅛c.

SUGARS—A light demand noted for raw, ... however, ruled steady on the basis of 7⅜@7 ... fair refining muscovado. Refined in steady ... with cut loaf closing at 10⅞c, crushed at 10 ... dered at 10⅛c, granulated at 9⅞c, standard ... off A at 9⅜@9½c, white extra C at 8⅞@9... extra C at 7⅝@8⅞c, C at 7⅜@7⅞c, and yellow ... 7⅜c.

FREIGHTS—Trade fairly active, at, however ... tled rates, berth rates further weakening ... rates for British ports, otherwise varying little ... Liverpool the reported engagements incl... steam: Flour at 1s 10½d@2s 1½d for through ... and by outport steamers as low as 1s 10½d@ ... at 4½d@4¾d; provisions in lots at 25s@30s for ... freights, and by outport steamers as low as ...

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Dull and ... 12⅛@12⅜c; futures steady; August, 12.41c; ... ber, 11.52c; October, 10.94c; November, ... cember, 10.93c; January, 11.05c; February, ... March, 11.36c; April, 11.45c; May, 11.55c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 16,000 brls; expor... super State and Western, $4.90@5.75; common ... extra, $5.50@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@7... wheat extra, $5.75@6.75; fancy do, $6.80@7... Ohio, $5.60@7.50; St. Louis, $5.60@8.00; Minne... ent process, $6.75@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, closing firm; receipts ... bu; exports, 429,000 bu; ungraded spring, ... No. 2 Chicago (sales 312,000 bu), $1.31½@1.34½ ... $1.33@1.36 afloat; ungraded red, $1.10@1.41; ... $1.37½@1.38½; No. 1 red, $1.39½; No. 2 red, $1.41@... steamer do, $1.36@1.38½; No. 1 white, $1.40@... winter, $1.38; ungraded white, $1.30@1.40; No... $1.38; No. 1 do (sales 20,000 bu), $1.37@1.38; ... 1 do, $1.37@1.38½; No. 2 red, August (sales 24,... $1.42¾, September (sales 320,000 bu), $1.41½@... $1.43; October (sales 920,000 bu), $1.44½@... $1.45⅞; November (sales 80,000 bu), $1.47@... $1.47⅞@1.47¾; December (sales 72,000 bu) ... $1.49¾, closing $1.49¾. Corn opened ½@1 ... closed weak and unsettled; receipts, 12... ports, 34,000 bu; ungraded, 66@71c; No. 3 ... steamer, 66@70@67c; No. 2 white, 75@76½c; ... 68¾c; No. 2, August, 71c; September, 71½@ ... 71½c; October, 74@75c, closing 74½c; Nove... 76c, closing 75½c. Oats weak; receipts, 69,... ports, 1,669 bu; mixed Western, 40@46c. ...

HAY—In fair demand; 80@85c.

HOPS—Steady; yearlings, 12@18c; ... Western, 18@25c; New York State, 18@28c.

$6.00@6.75; Western half-breed steers, $[illegible]; grass-fed native steers, $[illegible]; common to prime native steers, $[illegible]; shipments to British ports for two days, 445 live cattle, 830 quarters beef, 180 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 16,500; market depressed and lower; lambs suffering most; extremes, $3.12½@5.75 per 100 pounds for sheep, $5.00@7.00 for lambs.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 6,200; no demand for live hogs; poor common grass hogs firm; Kentucky and Michigan, $4.62½@5.75 per 100 lbs; good State cornfed hogs, $6.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,900; shipments, 750; supply liberal and demand fair; export steers would readily bring $6.00@6.15; fat, heavy shipping, $5.50@6.00; light do, $5.00@5.50; native butchers' steers, $3.25@4.00; good cows and heifers, $3.00@3.75; common to fair, $2.25@3.00; good to choice grass Texans, $3.00@3.75; common, $2.25@2.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 900; steady; good demand; fair to good, $3.25@4.00; choice to fancy, $4.25@4.50.

HOGS—Light grades firmer; Yorkers, $6.40@6.50; mixed packing, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy heavy, $6.65@6.90; receipts, 5,300; shipments, 1,900.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,600; consigned through, 430 cars; market dull and drooping; good steers, $5.00@5.50; few choice, $5.75; light butchers', $3.25@3.75; stockers very dull and lower at $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,800; consigned through, 14 cars; market quiet and unchanged; common, $3.80; fair to good Western, $4.00@4.75; choice to fancy, $5.00@5.40; lambs lower; Western, $5.25@5.75; Canada lambs, $5.50@6.90; best grades disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; consigned through, 102 cars; market steady and unchanged; light to good grassers, $5.25@6.00; choice selected, $6.00@6.35; no good cornfed on sale; all sold.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 890 head; shipments, 504; slow and weak; native shippers, $4.25@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; native cows, $2.00@3.40; grass Texas, $2.25@3.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,150; shipments, 93; quiet and weaker; choice, $6.40@6.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $6.00@6.30; grassers, $5.75@6.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—HOGS—Firm; packing, $6.55@6.85; common grades, $4.50@6.00; receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,000.

CATTLE—Steady; shipping, $4.00@5.90; receipts, 800; shipments, 300.

SHEEP—Steady, with good demand; $3.00@4.75; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,200.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light draft, $5.15@6.70; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 260.

LUMBER.

Less than a dozen cargoes were on the market yesterday. All were sold readily at quotations:

Green piece-stuff	$ 11.00
Green common inch	12.00@13.50
Green medium	13.00@17.00
Extra good and select	19.00@24.00
Green good inch	17.50@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75@15.00
Standard shingles	2.60@ 2.65
Extra shingles	2.80
Lath	1.75@ 1.90

The total receipts up to and including Aug. 23 have been 1,057,270,000 ft lumber and 453,800,000 shingles, against 802,737,000 ft of lumber and 381,161,000 shingles at the same time last year. The shipments this year in excess of last at this time are 233,150,000 ft lumber and 61,052,000 shingles.

Following are the yard rates fixed by the Lumberman's Exchange for dry lumber, green being $1.00 less per 1,000 ft:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	50.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	21.00
Common dressed siding	19.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	45.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.50
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.35
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.20

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn—New, No. 1, 6s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 57s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Cheese—American, choice dull at 57s. Corn—Mixed steady at 6s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Market dull and easier; uplands 6 15-16d; Orleans, 6 15-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 110s.

LARD—American, 57s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 56s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 36s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 36s 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 24—5 p. m.—LINSEED OIL—27s 10d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 35s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 24.—PETROLEUM—19f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Wheat not much doing; red winter, 10s 9d; No. 2 spring, 10s 5d; No. 3, 10s. Corn dull at 6s 2d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand and steady. Corn dull but steady. To arrive—Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring declined 6d; corn declined 3d. Pork, 74s. Lard rather dull at 57s 9d. Bacon—Long clear steady at 45s; short clear steady at 47s. Tallow firmer and 3d higher, at 36s. Cheese dull and 1s 6d lower, at 56s 6d. Beef dull; extra India mess, 110s. Weather in England unsettled. Country markets a shade higher.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmly held; spring No. 3, 9s; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn dull at 6s 2d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast. Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in fair demand; good shipping California wheat just shipped and nearly due, 52s 6d; fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 28s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French generally dearer. Weather in England unsettled, and on the Continent severe thunder-storms. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate; corn small. Cargoes on sale off coast—Wheat less than 10; corn less than 5. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 800,000 qrs; corn, 250,000 qrs. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 3,000 qrs. PARIS—Wheat firm; corn quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat fairly active, chiefly in the option line; and, though fluctuating frequently, in instances quite sharply, has gained for the day about ¾@1⅛c per bu, leaving off generally at about the highest figures of the day. The export call for winter wheat has been comparatively moderate. No. 1 white wheat attracted less attention, especially in the way of options. Spring wheat has been unusually brisk for prompt delivery and on export account, and has advanced about 1½@2c per bu. Western and cable advices toward the close were of a stimulating tenor. Sales reported of 2,717,000 bu; No. 1 red at $1.43¾@1.44, mostly at $1.44, closing at $1.44 bid; No. 2 red at $1.41½@1.42½, closing at $1.42½; do August at $1.41⅛@1.42, closing at $1.42; do September at $1.42@1.43⅛, closing at $1.43⅛; do October at $1.44⅝@1.45½, closing at $1.45⅜ asked; do November at $1.47@1.47¾, closing at $1.47¾ bid; do December at $1.48¾@1.50, closing at $1.50 bid; do steamer grade at $1.37½@1.38½; No. 3 red at $1.37½@1.38½, closing at $1.38; do steamer grade at $1.25½; ungraded red at $1.10@1.41, as to quality, mostly at $1.25@1.33½; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring in store and afloat at $1.33@1.36, closing in store at $1.34½ and afloat at $1.36; ungraded spring at 85c@$1.28. Corn—A fairly active business reported at generally higher, though irregular, prices. The movement has been chiefly in the way of options, on which the gain for the day has been about ½@1¼c per bu. Sales reported of 1,259,000 bu; mixed Western ungraded at 64@71c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed at 68@68½c; No. 2 white at 75@76½c, mostly at 76@76½c; New York yellow at 72@73c; yellow Western at 71@72c. Oats—Early deliveries only moderately active, and have been unsettled as to values, generally a trifle weaker than the latest figures of yesterday. Options on No. 2 have been pretty freely dealt in, opening at an advance of ¼@⅜c per bu, but subsequently losing the improvement. Sales reported of 330,000 bu. White Western ungraded at 43@48c; mixed Western ungraded at 40@43c; white State at 45@48c; mixed State nominal. Rye very quiet; buyers and sellers wide apart in their views; offerings unimportant.

PROVISIONS—A fair degree of activity reported in the line of hog products at generally higher, though variable, prices. Western mess pork more sought after for early delivery, leaving off at $18.25@18.50 for standard brands, and in the option line in more demand at advanced figures. September selling at $18.30, October at $18.50, and January at $19.30@19.35. Cut meats steady on a moderate movement. A lot of 500 tcs pickled hams at the West sold on private terms. Bacon dull. Western steam lard in more demand for early delivery, leaving off at $11.50 for prime contract stock, and in the option line fairly active at generally higher though irregular prices, with August options closing at $11.50, September at $11.42½@11.45, October at $11.60 bid, November at $11.75 bid, December at $11.80@11.82½, the year option at $11.42½@11.45, and January at $11.87½@11.90.

TALLOW—Wanted at full prices, with sales at 6⅞@7¼c.

SUGARS—A light demand noted for raw, which, however, ruled steady on the basis of 7⅝@7 11-16c for fair refining muscovado. Refined in slack request, with cut loaf closing at 10¾c, crushed at 10¾c, powdered at 10¼c, granulated at 9⅞c, standard A at 9⅝c, off A at 8⅝@9c, white extra C at 8¾@8⅞c, yellow extra C at 7⅞@8⅛c, C at 7⅜@7¾c, and yellow at 6⅞@8⅛c.

FREIGHTS—Trade fairly active, at, however, unsettled rates, berth rates further weakening a trifle by steam for British ports, otherwise varying little. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam: Flour at 1s 10½d@2s 4½d for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 1s 10½d@2s; wheat at 4½d@4¾d; provisions in lots at 20s@25s for through freights, and by outport steamers as low as 20s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; 12⅛@12¼c; futures steady; August, 12.41c; September, 11.92c; October, 11.54c; November, 11.57c; December, 11.62c; January, 11.80c; February, 11.95c; March, 11.88c; April, 11.60c; May, 11.65c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 5,500; super State and Western, $4.80@5.75; common to good extra, $5.50@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@7.25; white wheat extra, $5.75@6.75; fancy do, $6.80@7.50; extra Ohio, $5.60@7.50; St. Louis, $5.60@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, closing firm; receipts, 242,000 bu; exports, 425,000 bu; ungraded spring, 85c@$1.28; No. 2 Chicago (sales 312,000 bu), $1.34@1.34½ in store, $1.36 afloat; ungraded red, $1.10@1.41; No. 3 do, $1.37½@1.38½; No. 1 red, $1.35¼; No. 2 red, $1.41½@1.42½; steamer do, $1.38@1.38½; No. 1 red, $1.43¾@1.44; mixed winter, $1.33; ungraded white, $1.30@1.38; No. 2 do, $1.37; No. 1 do (sales 20,000 bu), $1.39@1.40; steamer No. 1 do, $1.37@1.38½; No. 2 red, August (sales 24,000 bu), $1.42; September (sales 520,000 bu), $1.42@1.43, closing $1.43; October (sales 520,000 bu), $1.44⅜@1.45½, closing $1.45½; November (sales 80,000 bu), $1.47¼@1.47¾, closing $1.47¾; December (sales 72,000 bu), $1.48¾@1.50, closing $1.49¾. Corn opened ½@1¼c higher; closed weak and unsettled; receipts, 63,000 bu; exports, 34,000 bu; ungraded, 64@71c; No. 3, 60@65½c; steamer, 68@70½@71c; No. 2 white, 75@75½c; yellow, 72@73c; No. 2, August, 71c; September, 71½@72c, closing 71½c; October, 74@75c, closing 74½c; November, 76@76½c, closing 76½c. Oats weak; receipts, 63,000 bu; exports, 1,000 bu; mixed Western, 40@43c.

HAY—In fair demand; 50@55c.

HOPS—Steady; yearlings, 12@16c; Eastern and Western, 14@16c; New York State, 15@21c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with fair demand; Rio cargoes quoted at 10@13¾c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United, 77½c; crude, 6½@7c; refined, 7⅞c.

TALLOW—Firm; 6½@7c.

ROSIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Higher; strong at 47½@48c.

EGGS—Western, fresh, steady at 21@22c.

LEATHER—Steady, with a fair demand; hemlock sole, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres light, middle and heavy weights, 23@28½c.

WOOL—Quiet but steady; No. 1 and superfine, 34@42c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 12@35c; Texas, 14@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and active; mess, $18.25@18.50. Beef—Market dull and in buyer's favor. Cut meats stronger; quiet; long clear middles, $9.87½; short clear middles, $10.12½c. Lard irregular; prime steam, $11.45@11.52½.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; 12@29c.

CHEESE—A shade easier at 7@11c.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake, $16.62½@16.75. Pig-iron steady, with a fair demand; Scotch, $20.50@24.00; American, $19.50@25.00; Russia sheeting, $13.00@15.00.

NAILS—Cut, $3.15; clinch, $4.65@5.65.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Steady; superfine, $4.50@5.00; Indiana extras, $4.90; Minnesota extras, clear, good, $6.60; choice, $6.75; straight, $6.87½@7.00; Ohio extra family, good, $7.00; choice, $7.25; fancy, $7.50; Southern Illinois do, choice, $7.25; St. Louis, $7.00@7.25; Minnesota patent process, good, $7.50; choice, $7.75; winter wheat patent, fancy, $8.00. Rye flour higher; $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.40; No. 2 red, August, $1.39½@1.40; September, $1.40⅛@1.40¾; October, $1.43⅛@1.43¾; November, $1.45⅜@1.45¾. Corn—Demand active; mixed, track and grain depot, 74c; steamer, do, 73@73½c; No. 3 do, 72½@73c; rejected do, 72@73c; sail mixed, August, 70@70¾c; September, 70¾@71c; October, 73¼@73¾c; November, 75¼@75¾c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 white, 51@52c; No. 3 do, 50½@51c; rejected, 49½c; mixed, 49½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess beef, $15.00. Mess pork, $18.50@18.75. Hams—Smoked, 13½@14c. Lard—City kettle, 12@12¼c; do steam, 11½@12c.

BUTTER—Demand active and buoyant; creamery extra, 28@29c; good to choice, 25@27c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 24@25c; do firsts, 21@23c; dairy extra, 23@24c; good to choice, 18@22c.

EGGS—Western, fresh and firm, 21@22c.

CHEESE—Firmer, scarce; full cream, 11c; fair to good, 10@10½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.20.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 7⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 2,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 88,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Active and firm; superfine, $4.25; XX, $5.00@5.25; XXX, $6.00@6.12½; high grades, $6.62½@7.62½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; 72@82½c. Oats quiet at 58c.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer.

HAY—Weak; prime, $19.00; choice, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; $19.75. Lard steady; tierce, $12.25@12.50; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 7⅝c. Bacon strong; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear rib, 11⅛c; clear, 11¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but firm; canvased, 14@14½c; ordinary, 12½@13½c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; Western rectified, $1.10@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10½@13¼c. Sugar—Market dull; common to good common, 7@7⅜c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8⅛c; prime to choice, 8⅜@8⅝c; yellow clarified, 9⅛@9⅜c. Molasses in fair demand; common to prime, 23@25c. Rice steady, with a good demand at 4½@6⅜c.

BRAN—Quiet and weak; $1.35.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red, spot and August, $1.34¾; September, $1.35¼; October, $1.37⅛; November, $1.39¼; December, $1.42¼; year, $1.34¾; No. 3 red, $1.27. Corn—Market dull; high mixed, 64½c; No. 2, spot and September, 64⅛c; October, 65¾c; year, 64c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, 41c; September, 40c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot, $1.34 bid, $1.35½ asked; August, $1.34¾ bid, $1.35 asked; September, $1.35⅛ bid, $1.35⅜ asked; October, $1.38; November, $1.40 bid, $1.40½ asked; December, $1.42¼; year, $1.34½ bid, $1.36 asked. Corn firm; high mixed, 66½c bid; No. 2, spot, 64⅝c bid, 65c asked; August, 65c asked; October, 65½c; November, 67c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 79,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and nervous; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.25; August, $1.24¾; September, $1.24; October, $1.24¾; November, $1.25¾; December, $1.26¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.15; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn strong; No. 2, 60c. Oats—Market dull; No. 2, 36c. Rye quiet; No. 1, $1.02. Barley higher and firm; No. 2 spring, October, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular. Mess pork, $18.35 cash and August; $18.25 September. Lard—Prime steam, $11.40 cash and August; $11.45 September.

HOGS—Steady; fair demand; at $6.00@6.45.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $4.75@5.00; common extras, $5.25@7.75; Wisconsin extras, $5.25@6.50; Minnesota extras, $5.50@7.00; winter wheats, $6.50@6.75; St. Louis and Illinois patent spring wheats, $7.25@8.50; patent winter, $6.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed, 74@75c, the latter high mixed; steamer, 72@73c; no grade, 65@70c. Oats very scarce; 60@63c, all grades. Rye, $1.05.

BUTTER—Choice creameries, 25@27c; choice ladle-packed, 18@20c; common to good, 12@17c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls, 6,000 sacks; corn, 64,000 bu; wheat, 19,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 515 brls; corn, 40,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 24.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm; family, $6.75@7.00; fancy, $7.10@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active, and prices have advanced 1c; $1.36@1.38. Corn excited and higher; advanced 2@3c; No. 2 mixed, 67@68c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 45c. Rye strong and higher; No. 2, $1.13½@1.14. Barley strong; No. 2, $1.10 bid.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; held at $20.00. Lard firm and unchanged. Bacon—Demand fair; market firm; shoulders, $8.00; clear rib, $10.40; clear, $11.00.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.15; combination sales finished goods, 520 brls, on a basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Firm; fancy creamery, 30c; choice Western Reserve, 21@25c; choice Central Ohio, 16@18c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; $1.33. Corn firm; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 2 mixed, 68c. Oats quiet; new, 45c; Rye nominally $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard, 13½@14c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $7.50; clear rib, $10.00; clear sides, $10.65. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.25; clear rib, $10.85; clear, $11.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.15.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 40,761 bu; shipments, 37,689 bu; excited and higher; No. 3, cash, $1.11; September, $1.13; No. 2, cash, $1.20. Corn—Receipts, 638 bu; shipments, 1,114 bu; active and unsettled; No. 2, cash, 69c; September, 68c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Steady at $6.40@6.45.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, $1.32½; August same; September, $1.33¾; October, $1.35¼; November, $1.37¾; the year, $1.31½; No. 2 red, No. 2 white, $1.28½. Receipts, wheat, 47,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Markets generally inactive. Prices unsettled. No disposition by buyers to make offers for grain.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.34@1.34½. Corn firm; 65@66c. Oats steady; 41@44c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There is a good, steady movement in cotton goods on account of back orders, and prices are firm, but the current demand is only moderate at first hands. Prints are in fair demand, and ginghams are active. Dress goods are in moderate request. Men's wear of woolens are quiet and steady. Business is fairly active in all branches of the jobbing trade.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅜c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 1,510 bales; gross, 1,800; exports, coastwise, 550; sales, 450; stock, 72,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 11⅝c; sales, 64 bales; receipts, 154; shipments, 675; stock, 7,000.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 24.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 79⅝c; highest, 81⅜c; lowest, 79⅜c; closed at 81⅜c; shipments, 85,000 brls; charters, 70,000 brls; runs, 102,000 brls.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 24.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm and unchanged.

A Parisian Scandal.

Paris Letter.

Mme. Stern, the American wife of a semi-Russian banker in Paris, is bringing a suit against her husband which everybody hopes she will win. She had to run away from him for reasons it is hardly necessary to particularize, and she wants him to give something for the support of her children out of his enormous wealth (acquired chiefly, by the way, in clothing the naked of your armies during the Civil War). The sum named is $1,200 a month, a pretty handsome fine even for a man of his fortune, and likely to lead to some diminution of the liberality with which he provides for all current expenses of Mlle. Croizette at her little palace in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Still it will only be a lackey or so less from behind her carriage, or a high stepper from before. Mr. Stern has a great appreciation of the drama, or at least of its exponents, and this has been the cause of all his domestic wo. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt did him the honor of quarreling with Mlle. Croizette about him. The latter, before she consented to receive his diamonds and to walk into the palace, consulted Alexandre Dumas, who is generally regarded here as the first moralist of the age. The moralist weighed the whole case, for and against, and came to the conclusion that Croizette could hardly do a more virtuous act.

THE CROPS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 24.—The following crop reports were received by the *Pioneer-Press* to-night:

MANKATO, Aug. 24.—A trip through the western and southern portions of this county in the last few days shows a condition of things better than we expected to see. Wheat runs from four to twelve bushels per acre by actual measurement. As comparing from the thrasher, averaged up, the yield will be about seven bushels per acre of the amount harvested. A great many acres lying low, the wheat did not come up at all. The majority will go No. 1 if properly cleaned. Corn is looking splendidly. This season has proved to the thoughtful ones that Minnesota can raise just as good a crop as Iowa or Illinois. Some of the old settlers in the southern part of the county say they have not had a failure in corn in thirteen years. Oats, barley, and flax are first-rate. The acreage is greater than ever before, and the yield will be greater. The linseed-oil company of this place have a contract to take the seed at $1 per bushel, so the probabilities are this crop will pay better than any other raised. Everything considered, Blue Earth County to-day is in a better condition than it has been in ten years.

OXFORD, Aug. 23.—But little thrashing done so far. I have to report nineteen bushels as the highest and eleven bushels as the lowest of wheat, and forty-two bushels the highest and twenty-one bushels the lowest of oats.

BIRD ISLAND, Aug. 24.—The best yield reported in this county is by Mr. Smyth, of Troy Township, who from twenty acres of breaking received an average of twenty-three bushels of wheat per acre. The lowest yield is three bushels, while others have got from eight to twelve. Bad weather interferes with thrashing.

PRESTON, Aug. 24.—Thrashing is progressing rapidly. The wheat is yielding better than was anticipated. The average will be twelve bushels per acre, with a chance that it may run higher. Nineteen bushels is the highest yield, six the lowest. Oats and corn are a heavy crop.

DELANO, Aug. 24.—The yield of wheat is less than last year. Sixteen bushels per acre is the highest, eight bushels per acre the lowest. It will average about eleven as far as known. Thrashing is but well commenced.

GRANITE HILLS, Aug. 23.—The wheat is not going to turn out as well as was at first expected. The average for Medicine, Chippewa, and Renville Counties will not exceed eight bushels. Unless the rains keep on so grain will grow in shock, wheat will average nearly No. 1.

LAKE BENTON, Minn., Aug. 24.—The farmers have just commenced thrashing. The average yield per acre of Lincoln County will not be over eight bushels. Twenty acres went six bushels, forty acres eight, fifty acres ten.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 24.—Undaunted by the failure of the wheat crop this year, farmers are busy tearing up the soil preparatory to trying it again. Hundreds of acres are already harrowed over and ready for the grain, and by next week many farmers will be busy sowing the seed for another crop. The earth is very dry, and some grangers are hesitating about seeding unless rain falls. Others, who go by the signs, will sow, rain or no rain. The acreage will probably be about the same as last year.

ILLINOIS.

Special to Bloomington Pantagraph.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—The drought has ruined a large part of the corn in Shelby County. Those who two weeks ago depended upon a half crop now know they cannot have one-third of a crop. Corn has been selling on the street here at 70 cents per bushel for feed. Farmers are selling their stock hogs and young cattle as fast as possible, because they have no feed. Farmers and business-men feel blue in prospect of the winter.

KENTUCKY.

BEARDSTOWN, Ky., Aug. 24.—It is now nearly two months since there was a rainfall in this vicinity. The effect of such a drought on corn and grass may be imagined. Farmers report that rain even yet would help the late corn. Water for domestic purposes is becoming exceedingly scarce, and many farmers are compelled to drive their stock three or four miles to water.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Aug. 24.—Thrashing has confirmed the reports of expected poor crops. Corn has been affected by the prevailing droughts.

THE NEW DISEASE.

The Outlook in McLean County of the Mysterious Cattle Plague Recently Reported in Logan County.

Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Aug. 22.

The strange and peculiar disease which has been raging in Logan County and other regions around us for some time has, we are pained to know, at last made its appearance in McLean County, and right at our doors. Mr. Andrew Washburn, who lives on his farm a mile and a half northwest of town, is entitled to the credit of first reporting the discovery, which he made yesterday. He has a fine Jersey heifer in English pasture, near town, and yesterday, on going to see her, found that many of the cattle in the field were afflicted, though his heifer has so far escaped. Mr. Washburn says regarding the disease:

"It affects the eyes; at first they become watery and then follows inflammation, the white of the eyes turning very red, and the dark of the eyes apparently gathering and filling with a thick mucous matter, which wholly obscures the sight. The eyes swell very much, and finally break and discharge. The cattle at first seem to be in great distress, but after the matter begins to discharge they seem free from pain. Some of the animals have been afflicted nearly three weeks, and are as blind now as at first. Some are afflicted only in one eye, others in both, and the eyes afflicted are totally blind. The stock being unable to find feed and water, grow thin in flesh, their coats staring, and present generally an unthrifty look. In the pasture where I saw these animals there is good feed, good water, good shade, and very few weeds, and in years before the stock running there have always been thrifty, and never afflicted with anything of the kind. As no cattle pass near them, and no unhealthy or diseased stock have been among them, the cause of the disease and its cure remains to be found."

So it seems that for three weeks this grave disease has been raging, and no account whatever taken of it. We hope that our farmers will report promptly any cases of this strange disease that they may discover, and will also give any information they may have regarding it.

The Costly Search After Gold and Silver.

Engineering and Mining Journal.

As every one knows, the Comstock mines at the present time are all in "borrasca," or poor ground, and not one of them is to-day paying a dollar in dividends. On the contrary, they are all levying assessments, and are spending enormous sums in prospecting and driving after that will-o'-the-wisp bonanza that is forever being predicted as just as little beyond the levels of every mine on the lode.

The Yellow Jacket, that at one time had a famous bonanza which paid in dividends $2,184,000 previous to 1871, and which has been a steady assessor for the greater part of the past ten years, has prospected the lode to a depth exceeding 3,000 feet by a shaft which, on the 1st of July last, had cost, without interest, $1,674,203.53, and is yet without ore. The assessments of this Company have already amounted to $4,098,000, and during the year ending June 30, 1881, the expenditures at the mines were $549,740, of which $27,230 were on account of and for driving 743 feet of the Sutro Tunnel. During the year 1,055 feet of drifts were run, and 980 feet of diamond drill prospect holes, which was the effective prospecting done for over half a million dollars. The greater part of the outlay was for pumping and repairs. The Superintendent says: "From April 16, when connection was made with the Sutro Tunnel, to June 20, or in a little more than one month, we pumped and hoisted 86,000,000 gallons, or 360,000 tons, of water. We have had since that time a steady flow of sixty miners' inches, or 720 gallons, per minute." This amount, 2.7 tons per minute, or about 3,900 tons a day, is raised from the 3,000-foot level to the Sutro Tunnel, nearly 1,500 feet, and involves an expense greater than that required to work some of the largest and most profitable mines in this country. Yet at the present time the Yellow Jacket is simply a prospect, and all these expenditures are merely prospecting expenses incurred in the hope of finding something. And this is but one out of a score of mines prospecting the Comstock, none of which pays expenses.

Never before in the history of the world have such enormous sums been expended for prospecting as we see to-day on the Comstock. The same amount prudently invested in less expensive and more promising districts would no doubt produce vastly better results.

A FEARFUL RACE.

Two Steamers Running the St. Lawrence Rapids Side by Side.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22.—There are two rival lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence this year, which run through the Thousand Islands down the Rapids to Montreal. One of these, the Canadian Royal Mail Line, which has been in existence for a year, runs from Hamilton to Toronto, touching only at Canadian ports. This season an American line has been started with one steamer, the Rothesay, which runs from Cape Vincent to Alexandria Bay, and thence on to Ogdensburg and Morrisburg. At the latter place, which is eighteen miles below Ogdensburg, a transfer of passengers is made to a smaller steamer, for the purpose of running the Rapids on the way to Montreal.

Great rivalry exists between these two lines. Last Tuesday the Royal Mail Line steamer Spartan started from Prescott on her trip down the river. Shortly after the Rothesay of the American Line left Ogdensburg. The Rothesay was perhaps two miles behind the Spartan. At Ogdensburg or Prescott the current proper of the St. Lawrence begins. Both boats dashed along under full speed. Before long it was evident that the Rothesay was gaining. However, she did not fully approach till just at the commencement of the Rapid Deflau, some seventy-two miles below Ogdensburg. Common prudence would have caused the Captain of the Rothesay to slacken speed till the rapids were passed. But, not steadily the steamer went ahead, until she came abreast the Spartan and but a few feet distant, when conversation was carried on between the passengers. The current at this point is very swift, and the channel narrow, tortuous, and full of dangerous rocks. The current pushed both boats together till the paddle-boxes touched, and thus joined together the two passed down the rapids. At one moment the rapids, pressing the bows in together, would careen the boats outward, till it seemed as if they must capsize, and then the noise of the rudder-chains and the chafing of the boats impressed one with the idea that two monsters were locked in a death grapple. Several passengers fainted away, and all were terribly frightened. Neither boat was able to draw away from the other, and thus fastened they ran the rapids for four miles. Then the Rothesay, with her wheels stopped, and her side all staved in, floated to one side and steered into the port of Morrisburg.

THE ROCKAWAY BEACH LITIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—John A. Rice, of Chicago, appeals to the general term of the Supreme Court from the order denying the motion to vacate the order of Justice Westbrook removing Rice as Receiver of the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company.

Wilmington (Del.) Daily Republican.

A great name has been made by St. Jacobs Oil in Wilmington. Among the latest cures that it has effected is that of John Lungren, residing at 201 East Third street. Mr. Lungren is well and favorably known in Wilmington. He is 72 years of age, and said that about forty-five years ago he cut his foot, scalping off the top down to the bare joints. The cut developed into acute rheumatism, from which he at times suffered the most excruciating pain, from his toes up to his head. He lost many a night's sleep and many a day's work on account of it. Hearing that St. Jacobs Oil was making many cures, he purchased a bottle. The first application relieved him, and he has been getting better ever since. The rheumatism has entirely left him.

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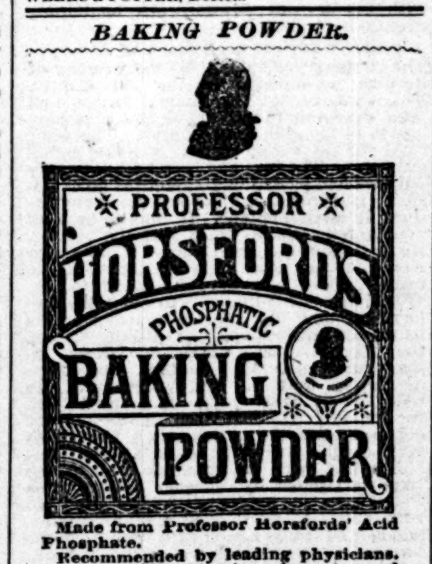

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the "McCormick Harvesting Machine Co." to be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chicago, on the second day of September, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of such Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Company; and this notice of said meeting is hereby given as required by law. D. W. COBB, Secretary.

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Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:15 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:35 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	* 3:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	* 3:15 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	* 3:15 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:35 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	* 5:35 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:45 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	* 8:15 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:45 a m

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bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 3:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 3:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 3:45 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 10:15 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b 10:15 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b 10:15 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b 10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 3:35 p m	* 8:45 a m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 3:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 3:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 8:45 a m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 7:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 7:45 p m § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:30 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 6:30 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 a m	* 3:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	* 9:00 p m	* 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:50 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex.	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 8:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 7:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 15 p m	* 1:55 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	‡11:30 p m	‡11:00 p m
Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ||Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:40 p m	* 4:00 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	10:30 p m	§ 5:00 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:00 p m	§ 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:47 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:45 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. (Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 131 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

BARBED WIRE.

A Great Advantage Gained by the Washburn House.

Jacob Haish Dismisses His Appeal, and Joins the Combination.

A Movement to Consolidate the Farmers of Iowa Against the Monopoly.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 22.—After all his fighting, and protestations, and positive avowals to the farmers of the West that he would contest the barbed-wire monopoly, it is reported that Jacob Haish, of Illinois, has succumbed to the Washburn house, abandoned his half-fought battle, and, with all his wealth, machinery, and popularity,

JOINED THE COMBINATION,

and dismissed his appeal to the Supreme Court. This will surprise many, but it only shows the power of money. It is clearly apparent that Mr. Haish became convinced he could make more money by this course. Look at it! By the decree of the Chicago court Mr. Haish was obliged, pending his appeal case, to deposit with the court a royalty fee of three-fourths of a cent for each pound of wire made by him. This was to be accompanied by a sworn statement, each month, of the amount manufactured. This fee has amounted to an average of $10,000 per month. This royalty fee, therefore, which has accrued since May, 1879,—the date of the order of the court,—amounts to over $250,000. Now, it is well known that in all cases where contestants have succumbed and taken out licenses under the Washburn house they have been

RELEASED FROM PAST ROYALTY.

Does anybody suppose the Washburn house would surrender $250,000, which was in the custody of the court, it it were sure beyond the possibility of a doubt that it would win its case before the Supreme Court? That court is what it seeks to evade. A decision there is not what it wants, and it will prevent such a decision if possible. So it was only necessary to convince Mr. Haish that it was more profitable to join the monopoly than to crush it; for, if he succeeded in his appeal to the Supreme Court, the barbed-wire business would be open and free to general competition. The result would be a great reduction of prices, and a corresponding reduction of profits. There is no other reasonable solution for the sudden change of Mr. Haish.

The Washburn house has now

REMOVED THE ONLY BARRIER

between it and the farmers of the West, except the Iowa State Farmers' Protective Association. That, it has learned, it cannot frighten or purchase. It counts Iowa as its best field, and a market for 150,000 tons of wire annually for the next ten years. It is, therefore, willing to play a big stake for the game. Liberal prices are paid for lawyers and to subsidize presses. Space in country papers can be filled cheaply by paid attorneys to deceive and frighten unsuspecting, ignorant, and timid farmers. Agents are even now at work all over the State creating doubt, dissension, and suspicion among farmers, to prevent them from joining the State Association. The Washburn house doubtless thinks it is cheaper to buy and scare the farmers and press of Iowa than the Supreme Court of the United States, and much easier. It may be correct in its conclusions, but

PROBABLY IS NOT.

The past history of the nature and temper of Iowa farmers does not warrant the conclusion. The fight between them and railroad corporations, in 1874, is abundant evidence thereof.

If the Washburn house were so assured of the validity of its claim, instead of making this fight against the Protective Association in this State, it would at once make up a case, and go on with it to the Supreme Court, and have the matter finally settled. But that is what it does not want, and so it seeks to defeat the only opposition it now has by distracting and dividing the farmers of Iowa. But it will be strange if the farmers of Iowa are

SO BLIND TO THEIR OWN INTERESTS

as to be deceived. It is estimated by Mr. Washburn, as I have stated, that Iowa will require 150,000 tons of barbed wire annually for the next ten years. The monopoly has fixed the price at 10 cents a pound. [It may reduce it to kill off the Protective Association.] It can be made at a profit for 7¾ cents per pound, and it is so made and sold by the Protective Association. This is a difference of $60 per ton, or $9,000,000 per year on 150,000 tons,—the estimated annual consumption in Iowa,—between the price fixed by the monopoly and that at which it is made and sold by the Farmers' Association.

NINE MILLIONS A YEAR

is a sum of money which is worth considering by any class of people, and especially the farmers. They should, therefore, consolidate in defense against this unrighteous tax. To this end an effort is being made to harmonize and unite the two State Farmers' Alliances which now exist in this State. A joint meeting of the two will be held on Sept. 7 on the State Fair Ground during the fair, under a call issued by both societies, to consult upon the matter, and secure a union of interests and action for the common weal. Certain it is, a house divided against itself cannot stand. A gigantic monopoly, backed by wealth, is arrayed against the farmers. The seeds of dissension are sown broadcast, and threats of prosecution are hurled at the timid, so that there is need of union, strong and determined.

HAWKEYE.

GOV. SHELDON.

He Thinks President Garfield Will Get Well—Dr. Bliss and His Medical Antagonists—The Indian Troubles in New Mexico.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—I met Gen. L. A. Sheldon, Governor of New Mexico, on the train to-day, and obtained from him some information that cannot fail to interest the public. Gen. Sheldon was Gen. Garfield's successor as Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry. They went out to the War together, and a friendship has always existed between them from that time to this. Gen. Sheldon's wife and Mrs. Garfield are the most intimate of friends also, and the former has been at Washington a large part of the time since the inauguration. Gen. Sheldon is just back from the White House, and was well qualified to speak on various subjects that are now on the public mind.

"What do you think of the President's condition now?" was asked.

"I think he is going to get along. I feel so much encouraged that I am going immediately to Santa Fé. I have not felt as though I could go for the past few weeks, but now I believe he will get along. I think the doctors understand the case better now, and will not be likely to make any more mistakes."

"What was the cause, in your opinion, of the last relapse?"

"It was probably caused by the doctors being over-anxious about their patient's wound, and forgetting that he had a sensitive stomach. Of course the wound was the matter of prime importance; but the stomach should not have been overlooked, and probably will not be again."

"Would it not have been better to have had Dr. Baxter at the head of the force of doctors? He probably would not have forgotten the delicate condition of the President's stomach?"

"That is doubtless so. But, while that is the case, all the information in my possession leads me to believe that Dr. Baxter is not a surgeon of any marked skill. He is a stomach doctor; and, in a case of deranged stomach or dyspepsia, there is no better in Washington. As I understand it, the President's nearest friends are satisfied with the corps of doctors who are looking after the case, and have no desire for any change. There is no body of men who indulge in so many fights among themselves as doctors. They all wanted that particular case. They felt that they would gain great reputation by having something or other to do or say about it. The prominence in the public press that is given to the physicians in charge of such a case is something that any ambitious man craves."

"But supposing the patient dies on their hands, there would be nothing very pleasant in the comments that would be made in such a sad contingency as that."

"That is true; but all of these clamorers believe that the illustrious patient would get well in their hands, and then they would have the honor of restoring him to health."

"You really consider Dr. Bliss a skillful surgeon?"

"I consider him one of the best in the country; and, with the corps of able assistants who are in attendance all the while, I think we may rest assured that all is being done that science can do. The rest, of course, depends upon the vitality and recuperative power of the patient."

"You spoke, a moment ago, about going to New Mexico to look after affairs there a little?"

"Yes, sir. There is now a little trouble out there which I think can be easily put a stop to. I shall certainly use some very vigorous measures to do so."

"What do you think is the prime difficulty?"

"Oh! some of the Indians are wanting a new contract, I presume. When an Indian gets tired of his contract he dons the war-paint and goes to war. All they need, I think, is a little vigorous handling. I do not feel bloodthirsty at all, but I do propose to put a stop to the disturbance, and that right speedily, and without any serious danger to the men who are sent out to attend to the matter. Some very curious matters occur occasionally out there in our dealings with the Indians. I was told, while in Washington, that, during the last administration, there was a tribe of Indians who had a contract with the Government and drew rations, etc., without having an existence at all."

"How was that done?"

"Well, a few men rigged themselves up in Indian style, and gave themselves a tribal name. They then went through the form of getting a contract and drawing their pay from the Government until the fraud was discovered and put a stop to. These fellows who are making all the row in New Mexico now, I anticipate, do not exceed forty or fifty in number, and yet they have started a first-class row. The way to deal with them is to end them summarily."

In conversation to-day, Mrs. Laribee, of Solon, O., President Garfield's sister, said that she has about decided to go to Washington. Her opinion is, that the President is being starved to death. She thinks that something can be done by which he can have the benefit of more food in his system. She says that the drain of the wound, together with the failure to have nutritious food, will kill him in time.

GARY.

PYÆMIA.

What Virchow Says of It.

New York Herald.

To Rudolph Virchow, of Berlin, one of the greatest scientists of our century, a man whose influence is felt in in almost every department of medical science, is also due the best information on the disease which at this moment attracts special attention on account of the President's case. As early as 1858, Virchow wrote in the "Annals of the Charte Hospital" an article on this subject, which is based entirely on his own personal investigations at the bedside, in the dissecting-room, and in the laboratory. An abstract of the most important points of the paper will be of interest:

He speaks very briefly of the innocuous form of the disease familiarly knows as mumps, and treats exclusively of the grave form which supervenes in the course of grave diseases, such as pneumonia, puerperal fever, typhus, measles, or glanders. He refers to another treaties of his ("Gesammette Abhandlungen zur Wissenschaftlichen Medicin," pp. 480, 640), in which he has shown that the phenomena belonging to so-called pyæmia may be classed under two heads, one class comprising the phenomena due to embolism,—i. e., the transportation of a solid corpuscle from one part of the body to another, where it is arrested in a narrow blood vessel, and a second class due to infection,—that is to say, the absorption into the blood of a poisonous liquid. This latter it is which he calls septicæmia. The inflammation of the parotis belongs commonly to this latter class. Its origin may be understood if it is supposed that some irritant is secreted from the blood with the saliva and produces an irritation of the surfaces with which it comes in contact, exactly as cantharidin, the irritant agent in a blister, when it is absorbed by the blood and secreted with the urine, irritates the urinary organs, producing catarrhal or croupous inflammation.

The inflammation of the parotis may be divided into three groups: The primary, simple catarrh or mumps, which is usually epidemic, and has no tendency to suppuration; the secondary, purulent catarrh, which readily forms abscesses and is associated with catarrh of the mouth, sprue, etc., or sometimes with affections of middle ear; and, finally, the specific, septicæmic catarrh, which almost always gives rise to sanious pus, and is very frequently combined with other so-called metastases,—that is to say, appearances in other localities either of a septicæmic or an embolic character. Ancient writers have laid much stress upon the salutary effect of the formation of an abscess with laudable pus in the parotis. This is only true in so far as opposed to cases in which the suppuration produces thin, sanuous pus. It may be that the suppuration has a certain favorable effect on the body, but it is certain that it is much preferable if it can be avoided, for the inflammation of the parotis is both in the beginning and in the end a disorder which renders the case more complicated.

The dangers of a suppurative inflammation of the parotid gland are very numerous. If it complicates the later stages of other diseases the new disturbance suffices often to lead to the death of the exhausted patients by a renewal or increase of the fever. If the swelling of the surrounding parts be very considerable, the inflammation of the parotis, by impeding the circulation in the numerous veins which lie in contact with it, may give rise to œdema of the temporal region and around the eye, headache, difficult breathing, etc. These phenomena become still more violent if the impediment to circulation is large enough to cause coagulation of the blood in the veins. The clots thus formed become so much more dangerous as they extend far beyond the gland, and later when they soften become the starting point of embolism and infection. In severer cases the surrounding connective tissue is also inflamed, and then the inflammation extends gradually over the neighboring parts, causing abscesses in the muscles, inflammation of the auditory canal, periostitis of the lower jawbone and temporal bone, followed by necrosis. Through the bones the inflammation may extend to the membranes surrounding the brain or attack this organ itself.

Another way in which the inflammation spreads is by following the course of the nerves. The veins are apt to become obstructed, and clots extend down along the side of the neck or into the interior of the cranial cavity. In such cases the inflammation of the parotis may, in its turn, become the starting-point of new blood-poisoning and of embolism in the lungs and other organs. The dangers connected with the inflammation of the parotis are partly due to the situation of the organ under a dense fascia of tendinous membrane. This circumstance is also of importance in regard to treatment. If suppuration cannot be avoided it should be hastened and the pus emptied as soon as possible. To attain this end it is often necessary to make deep incisions, the swelling of the superficial parts being so great that pus is reached only at a depth of half an inch.

Helmbold.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

One indication of the passing away of the morals succeeding the War has been afforded in the arrest of the son of Dr. Helmbold, the Buchu man, for swindling. Helmbold was an insignificant little druggist's clerk in Philadelphia, with a gambling genius for raising the wind. He had a slight, lean body, and a big dwarf's head and no modesty. While in an old Philadelphia drug house he obtained their prescription for manufacturing buchu—a well-known remedy for diseases of incontinence. He left the house and began to prepare the buchu and to advertise it. His business was but slight when the War broke out, and separating tens of thousands of men from their homes resulted in licentiousness and disease, and consequently a great call for any remedy sufficiently notorious and loud. Helmbold became almost a National character, like Madam Restell. He shook the dust of Philadelphia from his feet, and started a glittering drug-store in New York, and defaced nature in every direction with advertisements of the errors of man. Money turned his head. He married a beautiful woman of common extraction and without education, who never cared anything for him, and, according to a Philadelphia story, had repeatedly refused him before he became too rich to be refused. When he obtained money he plunged into fast life, bought race-horses, drove a four-in-hand, and acquired property at the loud watering-places, rivaling Jim Fisk in vulgar magnificence. He never had any pride of character, and the gamblers frequently licked him for getting in their debt and refusing to pay up. His last feat was to start a combined dentifrice and hair-oil, which he proceeded to advertise on dead walls and mountain sides with the extraordinary announcement of "We Have It"; "You Have It." These were the names of his medicines, and he expected to make a great mystery of what they were until he should be ready to fill orders. Before either "we had it" or "you had it," he had it bad. That is, he had bankruptcy, and owed the newspapers nearly a million for advertising. In a very little while I saw this man led out of the hotels by the porters as if he had been a vagrant. His wife shook off the constraint that had always been disagreeable to her, and only last week she was at Saratoga, not advanced one particle in social consideration from her simple life of twenty years ago, when she was her own washerwoman. At Long Branch yesterday the son of this man was found playing the confidence game, and he was arrested in New York and put into limbo. About two weeks ago I saw his father on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, attracting the attention of a mob by winding paper around a lamp-post. He was within half a block of a big drug-store he had founded in his prosperous times, which his brother now keeps. Meantime, it is said that Mrs. Fisk, the widow of Jim Fisk, is also a poor woman in New England. Fisk, however, had some genius. Helmbold never had any. The leading hotel proprietor at Long Branch told me that those two men had set Long Branch back ten years by becoming the patrons of it.

THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN.

Letter from a Soldier—What the Volunteers Thought of Chickasaw Bayou and the Swamp Work—The Dreadful Consumption of Brave Men by the Swamp Diseases.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:* You are doing a good work in analyzing and criticising the Vicksburg campaign, and the part that Grant took in it. I was especially gratified in reading your article to-day to find that you give praise to Gen. John A. McClernand and the Thirteenth Army Corps for the part they took in that campaign. McClernand and his corps were not placed in the front, as Badeau says, because Grant wanted to "appease McClernand's ambition and conceit," but, if for any reason at all, in order that if failure came McClernand (and not Grant) would have to bear the blame. I was a soldier in the Tenth Division, Gen. A. J. Smith's, of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and well remember the sufferings, trials, and fatigues of the march from Milliken's Bend to Hard Times Landing. The work of bridging bayous and swamps and making a passable road for seventy miles through a country that was overflowed for miles back from the Mississippi River was allotted to the brave soldiers of the Thirteenth Corps, and well did they perform their work. Sherman's and McPherson's corps came after us, well supplied with rations, and marching at easy stages over the bridges and the excellent road through the almost bottomless swamps which the Thirteenth Corps had built. Soldiers in the late War were not allowed to know much of what was going on at headquarters, and when they started out on the march in the morning they had not the slightest idea where they would be at night, or how soon they would engage the enemy. But shortly after McClernand relieved Sherman in the swamps up the Yazoo, at Chickasaw Bayou, it was *felt* in the army that McClernand was under the ban. We *knew it*, "felt it in our bones," as the darkies down South say, and yet had never been so informed. McClernand found a thoroughly demoralized army when he arrived at Chickasaw Bayou. More than half of the soldiers felt like deserting, and many would have done so had not nearly 1,000 miles lay between them and home. He found the soldiers dying daily by scores of chronic diarrhea and typhoid fever, diseases contracted by drinking the poisonous water of the Yazoo River, and living in the tanglewood and canebrake swamp, in front of Chickasaw Bayou, which swamp I do not believe human beings had ever before penetrated. It was not a rare thing for the steamboats or "transports," after getting away from Chickasaw, to make a landing each morning in order that the dead might be carried off. Four, five, six, and sometimes a dozen soldiers would die during twenty-four hours, generally at night. The boat would land in the morning, a squad would be detailed, and the dead soldier boys, wrapped in their army blankets, would be carried to the top of the levee, a trench was dug, and their bodies rolled in as gently as possible under the circumstances. The earth soon covered them, a volley was fired, the "burial squad" returned, the plank was hauled in, and the boat steamed on its way to Arkansas Post. The levee on both sides of the Mississippi River below White River is a graveyard of Union soldiers, whose bones, if not washed out, lay there to-day as yet unmarked by slab or board, and the names of the brave boys forgotten except in their own families, or by their comrades who laid them away. McClernand soon saw that something must be done to change the feeling in the army, and he did a wise thing when he ascended the Arkansas River and attacked "Arkansas Post." The fight, or battle, at this place was short, sharp, and decisive. The weather was horrible,—snow, rain, and mud,—and, to make matters worse, rations were short. Our approach to the fort was through low, swampy ground, and I remember well that the artillery found it almost impossible to move. Ten or twelve horses were necessary to move a ten-pounder Parrott gun through the marshy roads. We landed below the fort some four miles on the right hand side of the river. And it took us all night to get within rifle range of the Rebel works. It was a bitter cold night, and we were not allowed to build fires to boil coffee. The fight lasted several hours (about four, I think), and when the final assault was made we had lost, in killed and wounded, several hundred. But it was a glorious victory and restored a good and patriotic feeling in the army. Nearly 7,000 prisoners were captured and the commanding Rebel General, Churchill. This was the greatest number of prisoners captured, except at Fort Donelson, up to that time in the War.

McClernand, by this victory, established himself in the hearts of the soldiers in the Thirteenth Army Corps and his army, but it undoubtedly made him more disliked by Grant than ever. From that date until he issued his famous congratulatory order to the Thirteenth Corps after the desperate charge on the Vicksburg works May 22, 1863, he was thoroughly hated by Grant, and every obstacle thrown in his way. His order congratulating the corps after the assault on May 22 was too much for Grant, as it gave the Thirteenth Corps credit for having done its work heroically and bravely, and having done what neither of the other corps on the line had done—i. e., captured and held throughout the entire day two of the strongest forts on the line of works around Vicksburg. Grant could not think of giving so much glory to McClernand, and the latter-named gentleman was promptly removed, and Gen. Ord, a West-Pointer, placed in command of the corps.

Ord was a quiet, easy going sort of a man, who had dever done anything in the War, and who never did distinguish himself. He was apparently without ambition, and this suited Grant.

McClernand's ambition killed him. He was too anxious to succeed, and had in his makeup too many of the elements which lead to success to please Grant. But the point to which I especially want to call your attention is this: Gen. Grant was not satisfied in removing McClernand almost in disgrace, but he made the entire Thirteenth Corps feel his dislike of its brave but "political" commander. Sherman and McPherson and their respective corps were specially favored in every way, and Grant gave nearly all the credit of the hard fighting done around Vicksburg during the forty-seven days' siege to those Generals and their corps. Grant seemed to dislike everything and everybody with which McClernand had ever been connected, and his apparent anxiety to get rid of the Thirteenth Army Corps took form and shape after our return to Vicksburg from the siege at Jackson, when Grant cut us loose from his army and drifted us down the river to join Banks in the Department of the Gulf. The Thirteenth Army Corps, under McClernand, had the advance all the way from Milliken's Bend, from April 1 until the outer works of Vicksburg were reached, May 19, building the roads, bridging swamps and bayous, living on short rations, skirmishing constantly with the enemy, and bearing the brunt of the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge.

You are doing a good work in your fair and just criticism of the War, and I hope you will keep it up. No one wants to detract from Grant or Sherman, for they were patriotic and true, but to one and all justice should be done though the heavens fall.

A. H. MATTOX.

A Voice from the Gallery.

London World.

A lady of enormous physical proportions, who recently visited Ireland, was the other night very eloquently describing to a democratic audience her experience. Referring to the bowlders removed from the mountain sides by the cottiers to improve the land, looking around the hall, she observed that she could see no object there to equal them in size,—"Except yourself, ma'am," answered an unmistakable Milesian from the gallery.

A BATTLEFIELD.

Standing with Mahone on the Walls of the "Crater,"

Dropping Rebel Shells into a Pit of Dying Soldiers.

How the Rebel Line Was Broken and Petersburg Was Left Untaken.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 15.—"A fearful scene and a terrible day was that Crater fight," said Gen. Mahone as he stood looking at a large painting on his parlor wall, "and that is the best representation of a battle that I ever saw. It shows you that

TERRIBLE HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE

which went on that fearful July morning in '64, when 6,000 Union troops and no telling how many Confederates, were slain between daylight and noon. By the way, have you ever been out there? The scene of the fight is but a short drive from here. Not?"

"The horses at 6, John;" and then again to the writer, "it will be pleasant driving at that time, and it will quite repay you to see the old 'crater,' or such parts of it as are left standing."

It was the cool of a delightful summer evening. The roads were free from dust, and the rain which had fallen the night before had given the grass and shrubbery a brighter hue, as we whirled by them behind two dashing blacks, driven by the Virginia Senator's liveried coachman.

"The final battles of Lee's army and the last and most stubborn resistance which they made, and which proving futile, resulted in the fall of Richmond and the surrender at Appomattox, was around this city, you remember," said the General; "and of them the fight at the crater was the most terrific. For ten months the two great armies of Lee and Grant lay intrenched before this town. The entire country is a battleground. Petersburg, Five Forks, and Appomattox are all within a comparatively short distance of each other, and all are

RICH IN HISTORIC LORE.

The first assault upon the defensive works which surrounded Petersburg was made on the evening of the 15th of June. The Second Corps, the advance of the Army of the Potomac, had crossed the James River two nights before, and at midnight of the 15th a pontoon bridge had been constructed, and the Ninth and Fifth and Sixth soon followed. The last corps that landed was pushed forward to Petersburg, and on the night of the 15th our line had been broken and held. The fighting continued for three nights, and the Union forces at times reached and mounted our very parapets, and were only repulsed after a desperate struggle and a heavy loss. After this the two great armies remained quiet, recuperating their strength. During the latter part of June and the whole of July the armies were engaged in rectifying and strengthening their respective lines. The Union lines then extended from Appomattox to City Point, and in order to meet them the Confederate lines were naturally very thin. Earthworks were thrown up, and much time was consumed in this work. These lines at some points were not over 200 yards apart, while the picket lines in front were not over that many feet from each other. The sharpshooters of each side kept up

A CONTINUAL FIRING,

and a fellow who placed his hat on a ramrod and pushed it above the earthwork was sure to find a bullet through it when it came down. A fellow lying stretched out along the limb of a tree, concealed by the foliage, would wait hour after hour, through rain and shine, for the pleasure of picking off his man across the way. While the men were engaged in this amusement a very important work was going on, however. The Federals had among them a regiment under command of Lieut.-Col. Pleasants, the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania. I think it was composed largely of coal-miners who, under the direction of a skillful engineer, executed the idea of mining and blowing up a battery of the enemy. The work was certainly well executed. The gallery was begun at noon on the 25th of June. The utensils were of the rudest kind, but many hands soon made great progress. The gallery was well timbered and perfect in every respect. The main gallery was completed on July 17, and was 510.8 feet in length. Gen. Lee had obtained information of the mine and set his men to work with a counter mine to find it. They did not strike deep enough, and

WENT ABOVE THE FEDERALS,

who could hear the Confederates above them. We could not hear the Federals though. Hearing the Confederates above them, the Federals excavated a little beyond but in rear of their works, thus giving their gallery a curved direction. A left and right lateral gallery were then made, and eight magazines were placed in position. The order to charge the mine was given on the 27th of July, and the work was done between 4 and 10 p. m. on that day."

"How much powder was placed in it?"

"Well, you see the Federals desired not only to blow up the fort above them and thus break our lines, but they hoped to create a terrible amount of confusion, during which they could push through and carry the hights beyond. They, therefore, filled the place with 320 kegs of powder, each containing twenty-five pounds, or

EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS IN ALL.

The tamping was finished by the evening of the 28th; at daybreak on the 30th of July, 1864, it was fired. The Federal troops had been drawn up in battle, and the explosion was to be the signal to charge. The hour fixed for the signal came, but the signal came not. The fuse had been lit, but twenty minutes had passed and there was no explosion. It might have gone out, yet at any instant it might explode. It would take an hour to tell certainly what was the matter. By that time the sun would be up and it would be too late. The armies would be astir. There was but one thing to do. Would any man volunteer to enter the gallery? A man did so. He crawled on his hands and knees along the ground tracing the burnt fuse until he came to the curve in the gallery, and there he found that it had gone out. He relit it at that point and then fled for his life. He had scarcely reached the entrance when the earth shook as though its very depths had been stirred. The fort which had been undermined was at the time garrisoned by Pegram's battery, from Petersburg, and consisted of four guns and forty men. It overlooked a slight ravine, and behind it was a level field running to the base of Cemetery Hill, which the Federals had hoped to carry. The fort

WAS BLOWN TO ATOMS,

while a deep hole, many yards in length, and shaped like an egg, the sides of which had been thrown up by the explosion, was filled with dying men and horses, all enveloped in the gray smoke which poured out of the crevices of earth in all directions. When I arrived on the field, which was soon after, my command, consisting of three brigades, the Federal troops had command of the remnant of the fortification, while the road to Petersburg was unguarded. Why they did not pour through sooner and carry the town is one of the things I never could comprehend, for they could have done it as easily as not. My men formed in line at once with fixed bayonets, and feeling that this was our last day's work on earth, we charged. The Federals charged at the same time over the high wall and down upon us like butchers. They fired, and the volley went over our heads. Ours was more effective, and they were stunned. It was then a hand-to-hand conflict, the most terrible I ever saw; but we drove them back behind the smoking walls of the crater, among the dead and dying already there."

A private soldier in Gen. Mahone's brigade, who was wounded that day, but is now the clerk of the Jarrett House, in Petersburg, says that this was

THE MOST TERRIBLE FIGHTING

he saw in the War.

"I had no more idea when I was ordered out that I would live until now, than I have now of dropping dead. I saw that the Union men had command of the place where the old fort had been, and I was only surprised that they had not taken the town. They came down over the crater wall like madmen. We thought our time had surely come. I remember their battle-cry, 'Fort Pillow, and no quarter,' and I determined to act on the same principle. It was the most satisfactory fighting I ever did. You see when we used to shoot our guns we never knew much whether we had killed anybody or not, and the chances were in favor of the latter. I only fired my gun once in that fight, but when I knocked a man down with the butt of my gun, and pinioned him to the ground with a bayonet, I knew he was dead. I made it a principle to take no nigger prisoner. I killed every one I met until I was shot down and carried off the field. We fought like demons, and we were demons. It was every man for himself that day, and I hope I will never live to see another like it."

Finally Mahone's brigade drove the Union forces back into the crater. Gen. Mahone says the ground about him was so thick with the slain that it was impossible to keep his horse's feet off of them. The Rebels who were killed in the explosion were of course terribly mangled and many were fastened in the earth only to be trampled down by the soldiers afterward. The crater was now

A MASS OF DEAD AND DYING.

One poor fellow after another would crawl up the bank only to be shot down, and finally, when the rebels could do no more, they tossed bombshells into the crater, causing untold agony.

There were hundreds of dead taken out of the terrible hole afterwards and many still lie buried there. There is a little shanty near by filled with relics of the battle. Shoes that were found on the field, with the bones of the feet still in them, guns which had been shot to pieces, and one with three bullets buried in its stock and barrel. I picked up a canteen within the crater walls, with nothing left but the rim and its shattered edges, showing that a shell had gone clear through it and the wearer too, no doubt. The crater is covered with a growth of peach trees, which have grown up since the War, and probably had their growth from the seeds which the soldiers had thrown away there during the long siege.

As a result of that day's fighting the Union forces had made a slight advance, but had lost 6,000 men, and gained but little real advantage.

"Those were the dark days of the country," said Gen. Mahone at supper that evening; and, standing on the walls of the crater, it is not easy to feel that seventeen years have passed around since that terrible tragedy was enacted.

W. S. L.

A FRENCH VIEW OF GARFIELD.

A Serio-Comic Description of President Garfield's Career.

[The only really remarkable leading article we have seen in the French press regarding the attempt upon the President's life appeared in *Le Figaro* of July 27, under the signature of "Ignotus." It contains some brilliant writing, some pleasant observations, and some information which will be new even to the best-informed Americans. We give the most striking portions of the *Figaro's* leader:]

Only the necessity of the hour could induce me to speak of what I have never seen. But I have made myself very familiar with the citizens and affairs of the United States. For hours at a time, on at least ten different occasions, I have conversed with two of Mr. Garfield's old comrades, who have been very intimate with him. One is a "Republican," the other is a "Democrat." And by continual conversational research I have finally succeeded in drawing from their brain, as from a portfolio, the living photograph of the President of the United States.

I have always had a place apart in my portrait gallery for the sons of widows. They seem to me to have a two-fold claim to the title Son of Woman; they are doubly the sons of women. Their faces always have a peculiar gentleness of expression. Their character, however well tempered, betrays Woman's handiwork. They are as statues that have been modeled by feminine fingers, before noble lives and great works have *marbleized* them!

Mr. Garfield, a sort of Yankee colossus, has all the gentle and strong qualities of a widow's son.

Mr. Garfield is not yet 50 years of age. His father was a very humble laborer of Ohio,—a pioneer and the descendant of pioneers. Mr. Garfield, senior, died, leaving a widow and four children. James Garfield was the youngest. He was only 8 years old. The widow continued to live in the cabin in which she had been born. There she continued to till the soil her husband had so often broken. "H'm! what hard times those were!" says the President of the United States to-day, making his tongue clack against his palate; "we certainly did not always eat when we were hungry," he adds, passing his broad hand over his ample beard, with the gesture of a bearded man who had just been drinking cream!

The friend who gave me these facts told me: "Garfield does not talk of the black misery of his childhood before everybody. He thinks that would be like showing off; but he often speaks of it before his five children,—four boys and a girl. It is a moral lesson for them, he thinks; you understand!"

The Widow Garfield sent her boy to school because he was too little to work. At 12 years of age the lad knew more than the schoolmaster,—a fact which establishes anew the astounding mystery: "Man can teach more than he knows."

At the age of 14, Garfield hesitated between the calling of a minister of the Lord and that of a sailor,—between those two Infinits, heaven and the sea. He preferred the sea.

Unluckily, at first he could only navigate upon fresh water, under the orders of one of his cousins, a "canal-driver" (*sic!*). He went to sea at last, and fell sick. James Garfield returned to the widow's poor home in a dying condition. A second time she gave him life.

Then James became a teacher. At 26 years of age he was a *professeur de faculte*, just as though he had graduated from our Ecole Normale. He was a pupil of the famous mixed schools which are so often spoken of as a reproach to the United States. Young lads and young girls are brought up there together in Spartan style, often until the age of 15.

[Here follows an uninteresting and absurd story as to how Garfield vanquished the infidel professor, William Denton, in a controversy, and how the latter declared, "James Garfield, you are stronger than the Bible," etc.]

Finally the heart of James—the heart of a lamb in a bull's envelope—was stolen by a little Yankee. The thief was only 16 years of age. She was intelligent as a demon and pure as an angel. Perhaps a little haughty in her way, though poor. Was it because she bore that beautiful Roman name, *Lucretia?* A fortune-teller had predicted to her—as it was predicted to Josephine, another transatlantic woman—that she would be an Empress! And, in fact, Lucretia Rudolph did espouse that James Garfield who has just been shot at as if he were an Emperor.

The dollars began slowly to enter Mr. Garfield's pocket. Nevertheless, his heart was not American in regard to money. You know the envious folks charge the Americans with having purses instead of hearts.

James Garfield has also been a lawyer, like his cousin in Republican sovereignty, Mr. Jules Grévy. In that country all careers are open, and it is as easy for a man to pass from one profession to another as to go from one street to another. The magistrature is elective. I need no further information about the magistrature to feel assured that it is not good. Nevertheless, its evil features are strangely moderated by lynching. A year or two ago, in the State of Missouri, the people lynched more Judges than criminals.

About this time the Angel of Battles, who passes over each nation from time to time to sound his trumpet-summons, hovered in the American heaven. Terrible was the war which followed, and more than terrible; civil war, and worse than civil war,—*magis quam civilia bella*,—fraternal war.

Mr. Garfield is appointed Colonel, and what a fine Colonel he is! His pupils form two companies of his regiment. Soon after he is appointed Major-General for gallant and meritorious services. Mgr. le Comte de Paris, who served in the armies of the North, has grasped the hand of Gen. Garfield. What mighty battles those were!—what hosts of apocalyptic vastness! On the field of battle two hundred thousand men against two hundred thousand men! The traveler who followed in the track of these armies found all the wells dried up; and both he and his steed were forced to drink from rivers that ran crimson. Afar off the sound of the battle seemed the awful roaring of two monsters, huge as Atlas, fighting under the horizon.

Bah!—these great battles were only like the green manure which is strewn over our plowed fields,—made with clover mown before maturity. So these young generations fattened American earth by their premature death. The Americans have already forgotten the War of Secession, and we historians will soon be the only ones to remember it. Mighty nation of children! their hearts are only a hundred years old,—as old as the Constitution of the United States.

The South was crushed, but still struggled. Nothing is really decided while one of two adversaries refuses to acknowledge himself conquered. Garfield, while still on horseback, is nominated (!) member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. There all eyes are turned upon him. He towers physically and morally a head above his neighbors. It is well known that he has a heart as noble as the hearts of the greatest Americans of other days. His mind is modest, firm, tranquil, and moderate. He possesses to a supreme degree that cautious moderation which is the essential characteristic of great statesmen. He is a true Yankee. A Moderate Republican, he is opposed by the Radicals and the Democrats. Such is the trinity into which the United States is divided. Especially well does Garfield know that his adversaries must be combated by some concessions to their demands.

At last a man is wanting to replace Mr. Hayes in the Presidential chair. Two strong candidates are brought face to face,—two Generals: Grant and Hancock. Grant represents Cæsarism,—the Cæsarism toward which the American Republic is hastening, perhaps with immense strides. The great orator Clay said that one day the Republic would pass away to give place to a despotism worse than that which reigns in Constantinople. And Lanfrey, Charras, and Col. Jung, these seekers for lice in the mane of the Napoleonic lion, never knew this human truth. The butchers of nations are the idols of nations.

At that time no one thought of Garfield. Suddenly the rival candidates of Gen. Grant—Blaine and Sherman—take fright. It seems to them that they have actually beheld the glimmer of a crown upon the brows of Grant! It is a veritable Shakspearean scene! They renounce their candidacies and pledge the Republican party to vote solidly for Gen. Garfield, who refuses in vain. "Who is nominated?" asks Lucretia Rudolph, *femme* Garfield, of a friend who has just come from the telegraph office. "James!" "What James?" "Why, your husband!"

Then is seated in the Presidential chair one of those men who best know all the dangers and defects of the Republic of the United States. But this is not the moment to speak of them. It seems that the old United States are gradually being blotted out. Every year there is an importation of fresh foreign blood, brought them by 400,000 emigrants. There are 10,000,000 of Germans there. There are 6,000,000 of Irish there. Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator, told me how he was received at Washington by the American Senate. He said to me: "While speaking to them, I felt far more at home than when speaking in the English House of Parliament."

The truth is that Gen. Garfield is one of the last of the Yankees, as there was once the Last of the Mohicans.

In truth I know Gen. Garfield so well that I believe I can see him. Nevertheless I cannot draw his physical portrait so rapidly and compactly as I am in the habit of doing. The giant has a superb brow, naked as that of a lofty trans-Atlantic mountain. His clear eye gleams through the somewhat strange cleft of the eyelids. His keen glance is like the far look of eyes shaded with the hand, curved pavilion-wise, to keep off the light. His nose is strong, straight, and of Saxon design.

The President knows French, English, and German. He likes to read French writers. For example, he has read and re-read George Sand's "Lettres d'un Voyageur." A few months ago he showed a volume of Thiers's "Revolution Française" to a member of the Legislature. The margins of the volume were literally covered with notes in pencil. He only understands the classic school of French poetry; most foreigners acknowledge the same taste. During the War, while bivouacking, he read nothing but Horace. That volume of Horace he always keeps in his sleeping-room at the White House.

He is not exactly a society man; but he finds much pleasure in the society of cultivated women. Others would find equal pleasure in the society of those marvelous young American girls, whose locks of gold are knotted like the tails of post-horses, and whose flesh gleams like those steps of pink marble whereof Alfred de Musset spake!

Gentle and good-humored, he is always calm, like some deep American lake, which sleeps under the fires of noonday after the tempests of the morning.

Sometimes the comrades of his boyhood come to Washington. They ask for Widow Garfield's boy.

And suddenly the other day, under circumstances now known to everybody the world over, an assasin shot at Gen. Garfield, as though James were a William or an Alexander. Far off in Ohio his aged mother was nearly killed by the shot which laid the giant low.

She murmured in astonishment, "How could they try to kill my little James!"

Is it a billow of revolutionary fury which is bursting over the United States, as over us?—the same wave of the same raging ocean which lashes the coasts of both France and America?

The words of the assasin have shown that—certainly without the knowledge of Gen. Grant—he is the party of Cæsar. It is the poniard of Cæsar which has stricken Brutus.

IGNOTUS.

BADEAU'S INACCURACIES.

McClellan Told Halleck Not to Hesitate to Arrest Grant.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Gen. Badeau in his first volume sees fit to raise the question whether Gen. McClellan did or did not authorize Gen. Halleck to put Gen. Grant in arrest after the battle of Fort Donelson, and having taken up the question it was his duty as a historian—if he is a historian as distinguished from a novelist—to tell what he knew to be the truth about the matter.

He begins by saying that Gen. Halleck did not leave the dispatch in which he made complaint to McClellan of Grant in the files, and that he (Badeau) had only found it after long research. He then says that the reply of McClellan (which Halleck claimed to be an order for Grant's arrest) could not be found in the files, and that Secretary Stanton had no recollection that such an order had ever been issued. As Badeau expresses it in a note on page 65, Volume 1:

> Gen. Halleck's telegram of the 3d of March (2d) was not left on the files of the War Department, but was obtained by me after long research and repeated effort. I have not, however, been able to find Gen. McClellan's reply. The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton assured me that he never heard that Gen. Halleck had been authorized to place Grant in arrest.

The further fact was stated in the letter before referred to, that both Halleck's dispatch of complaint and McClellan's reply were in the files, and the latter was an order of arrest, approved by Secretary Stanton, in his own hand, as follows:

> WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862—6 p. m.—*Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, St. Louis:* Your dispatch of last evening received. The future success of our cause demand that proceedings such as Gen. Grant's should at once be checked. Generals must observe discipline as well as private soldiers. *Do not hesitate to arrest him at once if the good of the service requires it*, and place C. F. Smith in command. You are at liberty to regard this as a positive order, if it will smooth your way. I appreciate the difficulties which you have to encounter, and will be glad to relieve you from trouble as far as possible.
>
> GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding, U. S. A.
>
> Approved: EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

These facts are restated now for the purpose of producing the far more damaging evidence against Badeau's fitness to write history—namely: the serious fact that when he allowed his volumes to go to press with this note discrediting the existence of this order of arrest, he knew that it had been issued, and had known it for several years.

The proof is as simple as it is convincing, and is in Gen. Badeau's own handwriting. In February, 1870, under directions from President Grant, he furnished to the Washington office of the *Gazette* what purported to be the correct official history of the contemplated removal of Gen. Thomas previous to the battle of Nashville. As now appears from full access to the records, he furnished a statement which was untrue in one of its important assertions—namely: that no order was actually issued for the removal of Gen. Thomas, and cruel and dastardly toward that officer, in that some of the most important dispatches giving Gen. Thomas' side of the case were entirely omitted. It was also exceedingly unjust to Gen. Halleck. But these features of the case must receive attention in a separate letter. These notes of Badeau were preserved, and among them, in his own handwriting, is the following:

> This whole attempt to make it appear that Halleck saved Thomas when Grant would have removed him is parallel with the conduct of Halleck toward Grant after Fort Donelson. Then Halleck reported to McClellan that Grant's "neglect and inefficiency had nearly tired him out"; that his army was "demoralized," and he "richly deserved censure," and that "C. F. Smith was almost the only officer equal to the emergency."
>
> *In consequence of this McClellan very naturally authorized Halleck to remove or even to arrest Grant*, and the victor of Donelson was in disgrace within a fortnight after his victory.

The above notes were written two years after the appearance of Badeau's first volume. Even if he did not know the fact he thus mentions when the volume was published, he knew it two years later, and now, when upon issuing the completed series, he has revised this first volume in some slight respects, he still allows this denial of what he knew to be true to go uncorrected, even when the whole matter of correction only involved the erasure of a note of five lines at the foot of a single page.

The question is of little importance to Gen. Grant in the discussion of his military record, but the facts stated are fatal to any claim to truthfulness raised by his historian.

H. V. B.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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